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ADVERTISEMENTS

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."

Cicero.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1865.

THE LANDING OF THE WOUNDED.

Seldom has Buenos Ayres witnessed so sad a spectacle as that which our streets presented in the terrible procession of Sunday, when the bleeding and mangled remains of the heroes who captured Corrientes were conveyed ashore and transferred to hospital.

The 'Pampero' arrived in port on Saturday evening with her freight of wounded soldiers, after a voyage of 5 days from Rincon de Ceballos. We learn the most harrowing details of what these poor fellows suffered: they were wounded on the 25th ult. and remained without medical attendance for 10 days, during which their wounds festered, and it is said that no fewer than 36 poor fellows succumbed on the voyage, while many of the remainder are in a deplorable and hopeless condition.

Early on Sunday morning, amid the drizzling rain and gloomy fog which prevailed, the boats arrived at the mole-head and commenced putting on shore men in every stage of suffering and exhaustion, with limbs or heads rudely bandaged, and bloody garments that ill protected them from the inclement weather. They were ranged along the mole, as if to excite the pity of the by-standers, for even the hardest heart must be moved to tears by these helpless relics of battle. Whether owing to a remissness in the War Department or some other motive, the soldiers of the garrison were not in attendance to carry away their wounded and dying comrades, at once, for soothing relief in the hospitals. Some peons were hired to do this work, which should have been entrusted only to soldiers, and the litters or peons were not sufficiently numerous to take away the sufferers promptly, so that many of them remained some time, and this caused much indignation through town, as well as the complaints of the wounded respecting the treatment they had received since the battle of the 25th.

It is impossible to arrive at an exact number of the wounded brought ashore, some estimating it at only 120, others over 200. In like manner one account gives 40 wounded Paraguayans and another only 9. Certain it is however, that the tedious and painful work lasted all day. At 1.30 p.m. some soldiers of the Line were despatched to the mole to hasten the removing to hospital, and the last batch was conveyed away about 4 p.m. It was remarked that they were nearly all young men, cut down in the prime of life, and a large proportion consisted of officers, including Major's Aldecoa and Gnana, Lients. Diaz, Paz, &c., but most of these were taken to their own houses, and the men were lodged at the Italian Hospital, except a few taken to the Penitenciaría in calle Comercio.

As the mournful 'cortege' passed down Calle Defensa, the citizens stood aghast and turned pale. The women crowded every door and window, and wept audibly; and for the first time, after an interval of happy peace, people began to have a foretaste of the awful horrors of war. Those who had talked so glibly of the war in Montevideo some months before, and read the heart-rending narratives without any injury to their sleep or appetite, now saw the bloody ensigns of battle and trophies of military operations borne by the haggard, stained, and moribund forms of sons and brothers recently so full of life and vigor.

And yet this was but a foretaste, for the campaign has not yet begun, and this crowd of wounded tells only of a slight brush, in which hardly 2,300 men were engaged on both sides;

a brilliant skirmish, which gave Pánuero possession of Corrientes for a day, and restored the spirit of the troops. What will it be when 60 or 100 thousand men meet in deadly encounter, and fight with the obstinacy already shown?

Several persons crowded around the Capitania, where those who were too bad to be even borne to hospital were temporarily lodged until death, in some cases, put a period to their sufferings. One died almost immediately and his corpse was carried out by the guard; another [a Paraguayan] was not expected to live till night. Many of the wounded conveyed to hospital presented a shocking appearance. A youth of only 13 years [Paraguayan] had his cheek shot away, the ball having entered the right jaw and come out through the neck; yet he lives. Another had a bullet in his lung: strange to say he is recovering. Those with sabre wounds, shattered limbs, and heads bound up, were most numerous.

We suppose the sufferers received every medical attention on being transported to the Italian Hospital: the Penitenciaría is said to be much inferior in point of ventilation and capacity. But the opinion prevails through town that it was injudicious to bring the wounded to Buenos Ayres, as military hospitals might have been temporarily fitted up in La Paz or some other town near the seat of war. The physicians estimate 80 men mortally wounded, and 120 disabled, making a total loss of 200, which exactly agrees with the first accounts we received.

This melancholy picture has, however, its bright side, in the firmness and devotion of the Argentine soldiers who fought and put to rout a force of the enemy three times as numerous. And if anything were yet waiting to arouse the people of Buenos Ayres to a determined exertion against the invaders, it is the sight of their wounded friends whose blood has been so wantonly shed by the unprovoked war waged against us by Lopez.

MOVEMENTS OF URQUIZA'S ARMY.

It is now nearly a month since Gen. Urquiza commenced his march from Calá, and as yet we have not heard of his crossing the frontier of Corrientes—a distance of only 30 leagues. The cause of his delay seems to have been the want of arms and clothing for his men, which kept him loitering about the vicinity of Concordia, when events urgently called for his presence in Corrientes.

The latest accounts from the Entre Ríos headquarters are dated Arroyo Toledo, May 27th.—"On the 25th we left Yqueri-Grande, and encamped same night at Gualaguaycito, after a march of four leagues, and lighted fires, the night being very cold. Next day we moved on to Mandisobi Grande, three leagues, and here also found plenty of fuel. But as the arms and clothing expected from Buenos Ayres had not yet arrived, we moved on only 5 leagues more on the 27th, and halted here to wait for the waggons which were to have left Concordia yesterday. As yet (4 p.m.) there is no sign of them and if they do not arrive with supplies before the morning of the 29th, we shall then set out without them for Torres, three leagues from here, and then continue our march to Basualdo, four leagues further, near the frontier of Corrientes, where we will remain for some days arming and organising the men. Generals Virasoro and Pablo Lopez are with us since the 24th, each commanding a division; General Pedernera is hourly expected take charge of another division. Colonel Segui takes orders under Lopez Jordan."

It was rumored that the Paraguayans under Robles occupied Goya, on the 23rd ult., the same day they reached Rincon de Soto. The 'Porvenir' emits an absurd opinion that President Mitre will not take the field, but delegate the supreme command to Gen. Urquiza.

LATEST FROM ENTRE RIOS.

URQUIZA AT INDIA MUERTA.

"India Muerta, Arroyo Toledo, May 28th.

"On the 25th at daybreak, the army emerged from the woods of Yqueri in three parallel columns, General Urquiza riding on horseback, with Virasoro on his right, Victoria on his left, and the staff following. Encamped at 4 p.m. on a beautiful slope at Gualaguaycito. D. Tomas Pellonza distributed 1,000 rations of yerba and tobacco among 6,000 men, which caused some annoyance.

"On the 26th marched to Mandisobi, through a beautiful country, but no firewood at night.

"On the 27th marched to Arroyo Toledo, encamped at 11 a.m.: fine pastures and wood, and 9,000 fat cattle. The camp presents a beautiful panorama of wood and dale. Urquiza on horseback, all three days. Reynoso's division 600 strong joined us here. The Artigas division is hourly expected. That of La Paz, under Colonel Beron, is at Basualdo, near the frontier of Corrientes where we shall arrive to-morrow.

"The only news from Corrientes is that the Paraguayan army of Santo Tomé is coming down by the Cañales ford on the Aguapey. R. Bie's army on the Paraná crossed the Santa Lucia near Goya."

We have taken the above from the 'Uruguay' 1st inst. It confirms our assertion that the report of Urquiza's having reached Curuzú-Cuatia on the 26th was ill-founded. India Muerta is in the province of Entre-Rios, about half way from Concordia to Mocoretá, the nearest point of the Correntine frontier, about 40 leagues from Esquina and 60 from Goya.

EXTRAORDINARY EXCAVATIONS IN THE OLD MARKET.

APPALLING DISCOVERIES.

Last week the old market at the corner of Calle Peru and Potosí was crowded, and indeed the public curiosity has not yet abated. Our readers are aware that the market is being rebuilt, ornamented and newly laid out under a contract with the municipality about which the less said the better. For some months back the works have been going on: a beautifully stuccoed archway leading into the market has been just finished, the sheds at the rear of the Calle Potosí erected. On last Friday whilst the workmen were clearing away an old wall they suddenly came upon a large subterraneous passage leading God knows where. Most of the workmen supposed that it must have been some old cellar: they searched the place and could find nothing but rubbish; one Italian peon, however, whose occupation seems to have been carrying home meat and vegetables for customers, was noticed to have gone down into it and following the subterraneous passage, which some insist leads to the old Fort, or present National Government-house, has not since been seen or heard of. On Saturday the crowd and curiosity was at its height, and several exploring parties essayed to follow the passage which runs right under the very heart of the city—but failed. On a close examination of the rubbish, long human hair in considerable quantities was found, also some bones, which certainly seem anything but human, we regard them as cows or horses—some portions of human skulls are said to have been found also—but further on and in a passage leading southwards; some gunpowder, some antique swords and old bullets have also been found, but nothing else. There was a rumour in the market on Saturday night that the old Italian peon who first entered was seen emerging on Friday night with a large box which the market people suppose contains gold ounces hid away in the time of the old Spaniards—the Italian is however *non est inventus*. Some of the workmen stated that they distinctly heard a dog barking in the passage when they first entered, and the belief in the neighbourhood of the Calle Potosí is prevalent that some Argentine Gay Fawkes was seen escaping when the workmen first discovered this extraordinary and mysterious place.

As usual, on all such occasions, the oldest inhabitants are called for, and the past looked into. One old woman, who was a young girl when the French Revolution broke out, states that on the site of the office once stood a theatre, which she often attended, that it was burnt down towards the close of the last century, and that the Spaniards erected a barracks or 'cuartel' on the ruins, where they invariably imprisoned all the captive Indians. An antiquated Congo negro testifies that on the very spot in question there was once a barber's shop, and that he himself when a young man often got

shampooed on the premises. A retired butcher affirmed that a Frenchman once owned a 'caballería' on the place. It is difficult to say what importance should be attached to these statements, but the staggering fact stares us in the face that there is and has been a well-constructed subterraneous passage right under, we may say, the very heart of the city. The explorations up to the present connect the present Provincial Government-house with the market; but, it is impossible to say where another passage, which strikes off under Mr. Bernheim's old printing-office leads to. Several foreigners attended on Saturday to view the 'mysterious hollow,' but we think it right to caution them against exploring the passage, as the place must be full of rats; and the sad fate of the English officer in the vaults of Christ Church, Dublin, should be a warning to all. These vaults are open so many hours each day: their extent has never yet been determined, as one passage leads under the Liffey, another to the Phoenix Park, whilst another is said to communicate with the Castle. The officer in question wandered so far that he did not hear the bell at the closing hour, and when he returned to the gate, to his horror found he was locked in for the night: in the morning, when the keeper opened the door, what was his horror to behold two immense piles of dead rats and a broken sword; not a vestige of the unfortunate young man or his clothes, with the exception of his epaulettes, was left. This sad event is a matter of history; and as we heard some of our friends state that they were prepared to follow the passage, even if it did not terminate until at the Recoleta, we feel bound to caution them against so dangerous and foolhardy an enterprise.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The landing of the wounded on Sunday threw a gloom over the city: it was one of the most melancholy sights imaginable, and we confess we are surprised that the Minister of War did not establish a military hospital in Paraná or Rosario, rather than bring the wounded here. The mournful procession of litters passed up Calle Defensa to the Italian hospital: so afflictive was the sight that many of the spectators were affected even to tears. We trust Minister Gelly will take our hint, and at once see about establishing a military hospital at Rosario or San Nicolas.

We regret to learn that Sr. Cateura, a respectable Argentine merchant of Asunción, has been arrested; he will probably remain incarcerated until the war terminates.

The engineers of the steamer Salto, which was confiscated by Lopez, are hourly expected to arrive in a small schooner.

The militia cavalry regiment of Col. Garcia will be shipped this week on board the Pampero, and probably the same vessel will take from Rosario, Sandes' regiment and the 6th of the line.

Messrs. Saucedo and Mansilla have with the approbation of Government started a joint stock diligence company. The particulars respecting this company have not yet been published, but we suppose the share list will shortly be opened on the Bolsa: the company will succeed to the business of Messrs. Saucedo and Mansilla in Rosario, known as the Iniciador Diligencias, and will enjoy the subsidy which the Government allowed these gentlemen.

Governor Lagrúña has acknowledged the receipt of one thousand ounces from the National Government. We understand that this sum was sent to meet the disbursements of the Governor in gathering his men.

Colonel Machado's despatch from the frontier is very flattering—the Indians are all quiet, the garrisons in good order and spirits. The Colonel wants uniforms for his men.

The Gran Chaco Indians are, however, beginning to be troublesome. At a place called Fort Bracho, they recently made an invasion, and made a clean sweep of cattle, horses, and sheep; luckily, however, the officer at the nearest fort heard of it, and at the head of a few men galloped after them. A most sanguinary fight ensued. The Indians were so hard pressed that they had to jump from their horses and run into the woods. Captain Parais states

that all the cattle were recovered, but that owing to his having fired at the horses they could not pursue the savages.

Congress has been for the last few days busily occupied with the conscription law. Sr. Ugarte, made a powerful speech opposing the measure, but fell into a frightful error in stating that conscription is unknown in the United States. The Minister of War being rather exasperated at the opposition which the measure met on the head of unconstitutionality, put the question to the house—"If the Constitution ordered that we should allow ourselves to be hanged, should we obey? Whereupon Don Pastor Obligado fearlessly replied, "Yes; if the Constitution ordained that we should be all hung, we should allow ourselves to be hung." Another important measure before the house is the Salado navigation scheme. It appears the time allowed by the contract is about to expire, and Sr. Rams has asked for an extension. We have no doubt the Congress will grant it, although we regret to say that we have grave misgivings that the scheme will ever be carried out.

Last week a rather serious accident occurred on the Northern Railway, near San Fernando. The engine was driving some trucks before it, when one or two of them went off the rail, wounding seriously two workmen who were on the trucks. Both of the men are in the hospital, and we are glad to say, are recovering.

The last exchanges we have from Chile give a glowing account of some recent gold discoveries in that country. Young men from Valparaiso have gone to the new mines, and were said to be making £100 per day. We hope they will prove better than the celebrated San Juan gold mines.

The committee named by Government to obtain 'personeros,' have only succeeded in getting thirty-two 'personeros' up to the present, although the sums collected for this purpose exceed a million currency. This fact should not be lost sight of by Congress when discussing the conscription bill. 'Personeros' are so few, so dear, and so scarce, that they need not be counted on in time of war. We notice in the list of 'personeros' many English names.

Deputy Elizalde has given us another proof of his great talents, by introducing a most popular measure before Congress. He proposes that the widows and children of all who fall in the present war shall receive the pay of the husband or father, as the case may be. We suppose the measure will meet with no opposition.

News from Concordia is rather stirring; large troops of bullock-carts have left that town bound for the army with uniforms, munition, &c. The little town of Concordia is quite in a hubbub. As it appears Urquiza has ordered or is about to order all the Orientals to serve in the army. The Orientals are strong partisans of Paraguay, which as a matter of course causes great annoyance to all Argentines.

Servando Gomez died last Friday in Gualaguaychí rather suddenly; his funeral was numerously attended, and several speeches made over his grave.

The exact position of Robles is quite a mystery. A Correntine gentleman informed us yesterday that Sor. Lagrúña has retired behind the river Corrientes, possibly with the intention of incorporating with Urquiza. The Brazilian Ram 'Tacuari,' left on Sunday for Montevideo with despatches.

The 'Tercero' left last night for Montevideo with the mails she should have taken down on Saturday night.

THE REVISTA DE BUENOS AIRES.

We have before us No. 24 of this invaluable publication. We regret that the previous month's number escaped us unwitnessed, owing to the stirring news from the seat of war which suddenly engrossed all attention. But it is difficult to do justice to the *Revista* without reading through all the interesting and well-written papers which make up its volume of 160 pages, and our colleagues of the morning press avoid the trouble of a review, by merely copying out the index.

What Dean Funes and other learned Argentine compilers have done, to rescue from oblivion the names and writings of the eminent men of these

countries in the earliest time, is now worthily imitated by the contributors of this magazine who devote themselves to the sections of biography and history, and rake up from dusty M.S. the materials to present us with the living portraits of men who played a prominent part under the Colonial regime and formed in a manner the feelings, tastes and tendencies of the present age. Such may be said of the able and lucid biography of D. Juan Baltazar Maziel by the gifted rector of the university, Dr. Juan Maria Gutierrez.

General Pueyrredon has an interesting personal narrative of his share in General Fructoso Rivera's campaign in Misiones in 1828, when that celebrated gaucho leader with 120 Santafecinos succeeded in expelling the Brazilians from that province and visiting it with the same wholesale desolation as afterwards practised by Francisco Solano Lopez (now dictator of Paraguay) in 1849.

The Intendencia of Cordoba in 1788, is a prolix paper by Dr. Quesada giving an accurate account of the provinces of Cordoba, Tucuman, San Luis, Mendoza, San Juan, and Rioja under the vice-royalty of Marquis Sobremonte who rose to high rank in the Spanish service for his services in Africa and the Indies. In his time we read that the Rio Tercero was navigable from the province of Buenos Ayres to Cordoba. Sobremonte much improved Cordoba, erecting an aqueduct and promenade for the use of the citizens.

The memoirs of General Luzuriaga are continued. Our readers will remember that this distinguished officer was a native of Buenos Ayres, who became Grand-Marshal of Perú and whose widow at present lives in great poverty in the village of Pergamino, having been unable to procure a pension from the Government of President Mitre.

The cruise of the Rondeau and Argentina, (by Col. Somellera) refers to the brilliant period of Argentine History when Admirals Brown and Coe swept the seas and carried the flag of Buenos Ayres in triumph along the coasts of Brazil.

Crime and its Expiation is a novel founded on fact, by Dr. Quesada. It tells of a certain Judge Esquivel who unjustly caused to be flogged through the streets of Potosí one of its worthiest citizens named Aguirre. The latter vowed vengeance and after pursuing Esquivel for 4 years at length murdered him in the city of Cuzco. Aguirre escaped justice and died after many years of severe penance in a Franciscan convent at Huamanga.

Elements of public Health is the name of a valuable work by Dr. Mantegazza, formerly an Italian physician resident in Entre-Rios and now a Professor in the University of Pavia. There is an interesting chapter in which we read that 800 millions of people smoke tobacco, 400 millions use opium and 300 millions such other stimulants as coca, betel nut &c. The author cites such authorities as Bacon, Moliere, Camden, Santa-Croce and Byron as well as all medical testimony in support of smoking tobacco, but condemns opium, as a vice more easily contracted than drunkenness and impossible to cure.

The editors make a complimentary salutation to Mr. Rom's new paper 'Eco del Comercio,' paying a just tribute to own talented colleague and wishing him a long and successful career in the press of Buenos Ayres.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

GENERAL TURNING OUT.

THE RIVER RUNNING DRY.

CASTRO PERSISTS IN RESIGNING.

"Hang out our banners on the outward walls; The cry is still the same."

"We are all astir here. The rattle of the sewing machines, making soldiers uniforms, echoes from block to block; the bugle and drum resound from the Cordon to the Custom-house; such a sudden stir in affairs within the last few days has given rise to all sorts of rumours. Mitre they say has written a sharp letter to General Flores, asking him when he intends to move, or has he got the gout? Octaviano it is rumoured has done the same. The General jumped clean out into the middle of the street when he got these letters, and with drawn sword called out his lieutenants and their men. Busta

mante is in chancery; Fidele is waiting for the pantaloon for his men; the light artillery are all ready; and as for the 24th of April men, they are coming and going like April showers. But this week, I am led to believe, the Oriental legion will march, and then let Lopez look out for himself. None of your walking into a town and then out of it. Flores is in good earnest: he is the best Cavalry officer in the River Plate, and will sweep the Paraguayans from Corrientes before his allies have concentrated their forces. What we want now most in Montevideo is a good Guarani pronouncing dictionary; it really drives me mad to hear the way the Englishmen here pronounce the Indian names. I heard a fashionable English clerk manager say the other day that Urquiza was at "Cure a shoe what hah" (Curuzú-Cuatia), and another, that Lopez Jordan had his men at a place called "Man disolve" (Mandisobí), and that if his soldiers were to mutiny he would not wonder since people call towns such outlandish names. Mackern or Loedel would make a hit if they would send down a few Guarani dictionaries: any price would be paid for them.

Passengers from the Uruguay have spread the report that the river Uruguay is running dry, and that the Brazilian army has been waiting patiently for this to happen so as to cross over to Entre Rios. There can be no doubt as to the low state of the river near Salto: people can walk across: there is hardly two feet of water. Public attention has been called to the matter, and a scheme is proposed, where by means of patent flood gates at Martin Garcia, the Uruguay water will be prevented from flowing away.

Strange to say, Minister Castro insists on resigning, notwithstanding that Gov. Flores declined at first to accept his resignation: the new Minister talked of is some Sr. Rodriguez. They say Castro does not like to be in the Government house during the Governor's absence: he feels that the foreign affairs of the Republic are too much for him, and an indistinct rumour exists that he wishes to attend the Irish exhibition. How this is, I cannot say, but there can be no question: he will at once retire.

The Italian war steamer 'Prince Humbert,' which I mentioned in a previous letter as having left this for Chile, I learn is bound on a voyage round the world. One of the officers promised to write me from the Sandwich Islands, and tell me what they say there about our Governor and the revolution.

Since the Paraguayan war has begun, I notice the great import of 'yerba' from Brazil: the consumption of this article has greatly increased of late, and, as a matter of course, gone up in price. Paraguayan 'yerba' is so scarce, that they say even the Governor uses Parnagua, but this must be a slander. From the general tone of the market, I believe that if the Governor felt disposed to speculate he could sell, at a splendid price, ten thousand 'tercios' of the best Paraguayan 'yerba' to arrive, after the war.

It is a strange coincidence that both Captain Flores and Governor Flores are so soon about to leave us. Captain Flores gives up the Rio de la Plata having, during the short time he was running her, paid for her twice over: hogoes to England, and the Governor goes to Paraguay—one goes for a steamer, and the other for an ally. I hope they may both prove successful, although if I had my choice, I would prefer the Clyde to Paraguay.

Such has been the frightful mortality in this place that the police doctor has resigned: he was worked to death. A new one has been named.

There has been a sort of anniversary here. Some great battle I believe on top of the Andes. I profess the greatest ignorance of the feast although I have partaken of more cocktails to commemorate the events than any Oriental in town. "Such is life, and pour out the brandy."

There is some fearful discordant musical row here which has all the ladies who know how to sing or play the piano at their wit's end. Mr. Lambra proposed, arranged, and I may say organized, a grand concert. Everything went on harmoniously, until a day or two before it was to come off, then some of the girls resigned, and of

coursed the whole Lambra concert burst up.

The 'Rio de la Plata' brought us 30 soldiers from the Uruguay and a few boxes of gold, not much.

There is a continual row here about the gas-lights. I see nothing wrong about them, but the newspapers, with the exception of the 'Reforma,' keep eternally howling. I have done my best to find out the cause; scarcely a lamp in town I have not inspected; at friends' houses the theme has also been discussed; people say the gas has a sort of faded light; but I regard it as good, if not better, than in the city of New York. It is, however, very injurious to write by, Don — has assured me of this. So, as long as the days are as short as they are, you need not expect more than one column from your short-sighted correspondent ZOXINUS.

THE PALLIERE ALBUM.

1.—"Mendoza before the earthquake in 1861." The view of the plaza looking westward is very pretty, and conveys an idea of the beauty and importance of the 2nd city of the republic before its recent destruction. The turrets of no fewer than 4 churches lend an imposing aspect, and we remember that one of these "the chapel of Charity" was the only edifice spared by the earthquake. The houses are mostly of one story, and the plaza is nicely arranged with a fountain in the centre. The view is bounded by a range of hills over which the Andes rise like masses of clouds. The city is nearly as old as Buenos Ayres and takes its name from the founder, Vice-roy Mendoza. At the time of the earthquake it had 15,000 inhabitants, of whom four-fifths perished. Being the highway of our trade with Chile it is rising from its ruins, but years must elapse ere it again wear the flourishing aspect conveyed to us in the present picture.

2. "A pulperia in the camp." This familiar picture of rural native life in Buenos Ayres is simple and characteristic. At one of those rude ranchos devoted to Bacchus is a group of four gauchos, one of whom seated cross-legged on the ground is singing 'de cimas' to his guitar, while the others listen in a drowsy attitude. The fellow on horseback with his leg thrown carelessly on the horse's neck has evidently been attracted by the gaucho Orpheus; and as an accessory of the picture an old woman is buying some liquor at the iron-barred window of the pulperia. The lithographer has drawn the horses without much attention to anatomy, but this is not the painter's fault.

3. "Camp-races in Buenos Ayres." The great sport of gaucho life is faithfully depicted: some 40 paisanos with a sprinkling of women, all well-mounted, are assembled at an estancia on the improvised race-course. The horses have just started and, as usual, are only two in number. The riders do not use the Newmarket jockey uniform, nor even spurs, but urge their animals forward with the 'rebenque'. The level horizon of the Pampas is only broken by the winning-post with a small flag, near which they are preparing a repast of 'carne con cuero', and the estancia-house with the inevitable Ombú.

4.—"Caravan in the desert of Atacama." This scene transports us to the desert-coast between the Andes of Bolivia and the Pacific: it is the only desert in South America, and contains the little port of Cobija through which imports are received and then transmitted inland via Atacama. A troop of 11 mules with three travellers and 4 muleteers has halted for a short rest, and the boxes of merchandise are lying on the sand. The picture is of course excessively bleak, and shows a range of low sand-hills; one of the mules is perceived blindfolded.

THIRD NIGHT OF THE BAZAAR.

Notwithstanding the heavy rains of Saturday night the bazaar was continued, and at an early hour the rooms were filled with 200 ladies and gentlemen, whose carriages crowded the streets leading to the Club del Plata. There were several new visitors who had not attended on the previous nights, including the Reverend Mr. Dillon, Dr. Fair, Mr. McClymont, junr., and others. The principal business was in raffles and lotteries, prizes of writing-desk, fancy match-boxes, &c., being in the list of prizes.

Mr. Fennecy, secretary of committee, had the good fortune to carry off a splendid prize. A fine wedding-cake was also raffied, but we have not heard who won it. The auction was postponed, it being resolved, owing to the bad weather and thin attendance, to have another night's bazaar on Monday. The refreshment stall, under Mrs. Ford, was much patronised and reaped a handsome return.

To-morrow we will be enabled to give an account of the closing of the Bazaar, and the results of our fair countrywomen's charitable efforts in support of the British Hospital.

THE AMERICAN MEETING.

In the report of the proceedings at the American meeting at the United States' Legation, the remarks of the Rev Mr. Goodfellow were not properly reported. He did not make a motion "that no one wearing crape should attend festivities," &c. He said that, "during these thirty days of mourning, we would abstain from attending receptions and all places of festivity," but on consulting with a few friends it was deemed unnecessary, as this would be a matter of course, and it would need no resolution to announce it. He made the remark only to show the unanimity of Americans on this subject, and to remind all of our understanding to that effect. No motion was made, and none withdrawn.

ON 'CHANGE.

	June 5th, 1865.
Paper price of ounces	\$467 1/2
Sovereigns	113 1/2
First price of patacons	29 20
Last	29 25
Cash sales, 44,800.	
TIME SALES.	
For Saturday	17,800 at 29 15
" June 30	30,000 at 29 05
" June 16	1,000 at 29 10
" June 17	5,500 at 29 15
Total sales, 96,600.	
NATIONAL BONDS.	
1,000 National Bonds for cash, at 36 1/2.	
EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND.	
\$2000 sterling 90 days at 49 1/2.	
\$10,000 " (various bills) 49 1/2.	
\$20,000 " (various bills) 49 1/2.	

Business on 'Change' was rather flat to-day: the specie market was firm, and closed stiff, but in the liquidation patacons sold a shade easier at 29.20. National Bonds were not so firm as on Saturday, but the sales to-day were limited to \$1000 a. Gold is very scarce, and paper money much looked for. Exchange is not to any active, there being many more drawers than takers.

DEATH.

On the 4th inst. Mr. Thomas Geoghegan, of Lobos, aged 36. Deceased was native of Clary, King's County, Ireland, and was much respected by all who knew him. R.I.P.

TEATRO COLON

OPERA ITALIANA.

18th performance of the season, Wednesday, 7th inst.

First representation of the new Opera

MEDEA.

By Mr. BACCINI.

At Eight o'clock.

Mensajerías, Union Argentina.

El empresario de dichas mensajerías avisa al público que aunque haya habido un cambio en las horas de salida de los trenes del Ferrocarril del Oeste desde el 21 del corriente mes, el no ha hecho ningún cambio en sus salidas para el Carmen de Arco, Salto, Rojas, Junin, Pergamini y San Nicolas de los Rios.

Salen siempre de la Capital los días pares en el trayecto de los ocho de la mañana, llegando en el mismo día y hasta el Salto y al día siguiente en Junin.

Las encomiendas se reciben en su oficina calle de la Victoria No. 223, hasta las 4 de la tarde, y la correspondencia hasta las 9 de la noche, la víspera de la salida.

9x. - p. J. 3.

LA EMPRESA.

A beautiful assortment of Gold Pens and Penholders.

Pencil Cases do. do. of several sizes—on sale at the Nueva Librería Inglesa, 75 San Martín, nearly opposite the Bolsa.

25 - 9p j6

On Sale. 1200 sheep (all ewes) of the first-class, on sale: the land they are on can be had for 8 or 10 years at a moderate rent: it has buildings and corn-lands. Apply to Reconquista No. 46.

3p. - 3p j6

Liberal Wages. Given to a good English Housemaid, who can speak a little Spanish. Apply at once at No. 142 Calle de Tucuman.

26 - 3p j6

Cook. Wanted at 58 Defensa.

31. - 3p j6

Situation Wanted. A young married couple recently arrived per ship La Margarita wants a situation in the camp: the man can keep accounts on an Estancia or mind sheep, the woman can cook, having a thorough knowledge of dairy business, and make herself generally useful. Apply to Messrs. BARRY & WALKER'S, 97 Calle Defensa.

75 - 3p j6

Wanted. A thorough good Cook for an English Estancia in Entre Rios; he must understand Baking and Pastry; wages 175, rising to 205 per month if found suitable, other english servants are kept on the place and all living in plain english. Apply Standard Office.

31 - 3p j4

Wanted. Twenty girls to learn to operate Sewing Machines, free instructions given in all the rudiments of Operation with a guarantee of employment after learning. Apply Calle Belgrano No. 60 from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

20. - 6p j3

Wanted. Twenty Sewing Machine Operators to whom steady employment and good wages will be given. Apply Calle Belgrano No. 60.

21. - 6p j4

Wanted at 168 Maypu. 38. - 3p j4.

Wanted an English Assistant Teacher. At the Colegio de Santa Lucia, 750 Calle Buen Orden.

28 - 3p j4

Wanted. A Boy for an English Haberdasher. Calle Florida No. 21.

7. - 3p j2

Employment Wanted. Wanted a situation by a young man as Cook or Steward in an English family. Address A. P. D., Standard office.

17. - 3p j4

Cook Wanted. A female Cook, with good recommendations, wanted at the Calle Rivadavia, No. 239, 1st story.

13. - 6p j3

Wanted. A good English Groom, to take charge of a Thoroughbred. Apply 17 Florida.

5. - 6p j2

Wanted. A young Man, with first-rate recommendations, wants a situation as Steward or General House-Servant in town or camp. Apply to W. N., 'Standard' office.

2. - 3p j2

Wanted. A Lady to teach 2 children the English language for 2 or 3 hours in the day. Apply Mr. Cobo, San Martín, 181, from 10 to 11 o'clock a.m.

1. - 3p j2

A Good Waiter. Wanted at the British Hotel, Calle Piedra 96.

4. - 6p j2

Wanted. A female Cook and a servant girl for a small foreign family. Apply to Calle Chacabuco 373.

180 - 6p j1

Camp. For sale an Estancia comprising one square league, situated in the districts of Ensenada and Magdalena and a short distance from town; the Camp is of a superior quality and has thirteen pueblitos, all except four which is rented; are valued at three thousand dollars per month. For further particulars apply to No. 337 Calle Buen Orden. To be sold from one to five thousand sheep.

8 - 6p j6

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

22. - 3p j4

To Let. Three good Rooms, one facing the street, with or without attendance. Calle Cuyo No. 85.

15. - 3p j3

To be Let. On a half league of land of superior quality, in the partido del Salto. At the same place for sale 2 to 3000 good mestiza sheep. Apply at Calle Independencia 85.

177. - 3p d w j1

Furnished Rooms. To be Let, at 86 Calle Parque, a comfortable sitting-room, with fire-place and three bed-rooms.

3. - 3p j2

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

102 - 20p m18

BOOKS! BOOKS!

Just Opened Juveniles

Prize & Gift Books

The British Poets

Most of Messrs. Routledge, Warne and Routledge's Publications.

NEWVA LIBRERIA INGLESA, 75 - Calle San Martín - 75.

(Nearly Opposite the Bolsa.)

N.B. - Price of said Books \$8 per Shilling.

Just Received, Ex Isabel.

A large assortment of Messrs. D. Appleton and Co.'s Publications, which will be sold at prices hitherto unheard of in this city.

NEWVA LIBRERIA INGLESA, 75 - Calle de San Martín - 75.

(Nearly Opposite the Bolsa.)

77. - 6p m13

A New Song!—Just Published!

LAY OF THE DALE-STREAM (Bergstrom's Klage.)

SONG, With English and German Words.

Music composed by J. H. REINKEN.

On Sale at G. H. Mackern, at the Music Stores of Jacobo and Dominguez, Emte. Cornu, Calle Bolívar; and F. Sprunk & Co., Montevideo.

Price \$15.

175. - 9p m 31

Portraits of Pres. Lincoln

Mr. Hoover has on sale very superior cartes-de-visite of the late lamented President of the U. States. Apply 91 Calle San Martín.

The Murderer Booth.

At the above establishment is also a carte-de-visite taken in Boston of the supposed murderer Booth: copies on sale.

185. - 1m j1

Music!—Music!

Lately received 17 vols. Musical Treasury, handsomely bound, gilt, containing assorted music; also a large variety of street music, including Songs, Duets, Trios, Glee, Irish and Scotch Songs, Comic Songs, Sacred Music, Operas, Waltzes, Quadrilles, Polkas, Mazurkas, Galops, Minuet pieces, &c., &c. Tutors for the Piano, Flute, Concertina, Accordion, &c.

Catalogues gratis on application at G. H. MACKERN'S Librería Inglesa, CALLE SAN MARTIN, 44.

Also on Sale Mr. Reinken's pretty Song, just published "The Lay of the Dale-stream."

English and German words.

12. - 6p j3

On Sale. CHAMPAGNE. (G. H. Mumm & Co. PORT WINE. 1st and 2nd class, D. M. Fenechetti & Co. RHEINE WINE. Johannesberger Cabt. Ruedelsheimer Berg. Holtheimer Domuschant.

18. - 1m j3

Wanted. Best quality of Holstein Butter has arrived, and to be sold in quantities to suit buyers' convenience. Pasco de Julio, 48 and 46.

11. - 6p j3

H. KEEL.

CERTIFICATES

Proving completely that the MANTECA DE GRASA

Offered by the manufacturers to the public is on account of its small, taste, purity and other fine qualities superior and infinitely preferable to the hog's lard and finest French oil.

Certificate of Dr. L. M. Drago, President of the Sanitary Commission. I certify that the Manteca de Grasa which you sent me for trial is of excellent (taste) and superior quality.

LUIS M. DRAGO.

Certificate of Dr. Christiani. You have placed a remedy to a great evil existing for a long time back in the country as I have become convinced that your prepared Graseas really preferable on account of purity and fine taste to hog's lard or any oil.

CHRISTIANI.

Certificate of Dr. Duchenois. The undersigned certificates having used the Manteca de Grasa prepared by Messrs. — which on account of its purity is the most advantageous for family use.

DUCHENOIS.

Certificate of Dr. Juan J. Montea de Ora. I have tried the Manteca de Grasa which I find excellent and from the analysis of Sor Puiguerri it is clearly proved that it contains nothing deleterious to health.

JUAN J. MENTES DE OCA.

Certificate of Drs. Escaristo and Ritz N. Pineda. We certify that we have carefully examined the Manteca de Grasa, prepared by Messrs. — and found it of the best quality and free from any mixture pure as proved by its physico chemical qualities and consequently very useful to the public.

EVANGELISTO S. PINEDA.

Certificate of the Doctor and Surgeon, Director of the Private Hospital, Calle Independencia No. 281. I certify having used the Manteca de Grasa prepared by Messrs. — which I consider should be highly recommended on account of its small, condition and agreeable taste.

JORGE GENDIN.

Italian Druggist, corner of Corrientes and San Martín Streets. I have tried the Manteca de Grasa which you kindly sent me and I certify to having found it such as you describe it to me.

CAMILO GIOVANELLI.

Bishop's Druggist, in front of San Francisco Church. The undersigned certifies that the Manteca de Grasa recently prepared in this country is superior to all we have used up to the present and as free from any mixture, being on account of its excellent quality preferable to hog's lard and superior for family use to the best oils.

May 22nd, 1865. TORRES & BARTON.

Italian Druggist opposite St. Domingo Church. We have tried the Manteca de Grasa which has been sent to us and we have great pleasure in assuring you that we have found it of excellent taste and very convenient for family use, observing at the same time that we have never allowed our cooks to use the grease commonly sold at the grocers' stores, but that we have had no reluctance to make use of your manufacture.

Buenos Ayres, 21st May, 1865. A. DEMARCHI & BROS.

Cranell Druggist, Calle Reconquista. I certify that the Manteca de Grasa is a Grease which may be substituted with advantage to the best oils and hog's lard and even better for family use as it has an agreeable smell and excellent taste.

May 22nd, 1865. CHARLES MURRAY.

Druggist of the Gold Condor, corner of Maypu and Corrientes Streets. The undersigned certifies that the Manteca de Grasa recently introduced for kitchen use after trying it in several dishes at my house has been adapted on account of its healthy qualities and fine taste with preference to the French oil which has been employed up to the present.

I have also submitted it to a chemical analysis and I have not found any heterogeneous mixture on which account I consider it preferable to all the greases and oils up to the present.

May 22nd, 1865. LEIS SOARES.

Imperial Druggist, Corner of Calle Cuyo & Florida. I am convinced that the Manteca de Grasa that you prepared is preferable to any other grease sold in the country and therefore very useful for family use.

C. IMPERIAL.

Certificate of Dr. Toribio de Ayerza. Dear Sir, From your first appearance I have used in my house your Manteca de Grasa, and were it not superior to all those which are used in this city, you know I am sufficiently frank to call your attention to its defects, but as I have not found any I have now the pleasure of sending you my congratulations for the industrial advancement and real benefit which you have procured for the public by furnishing them with such a pure and agreeable condiment as the Manteca de Grasa.

Your most obedient servant, TORIBIO DE AYERZA.

Certificate of Dr. John Leslie. The undersigned has the pleasure to certify that the Manteca de Grasa sent me by Messrs. — has all the physical qualities of pure grease and that it is consequently worthy of being recommended to families for their use.

JOHN LESLIE.

From the Medical-Quinquennial Review, May 23rd. It is well known amongst us that there is a scandalous adulteration of the principal alimentary substances, and we have the profound regret according to the medical certificate of Professor Puiguerri which we reproduce, joins the excellent quality of a fine smell, good taste, and purity, which highly recommends it.

Certificate of Dr. Carlos Forest. Having practically convinced myself that the Grease which you have prepared is pure and of excellent taste, I shall have the greatest pleasure in recommending its use.

CARLOS A. FOREST.

TO THE CONSUMERS OF HOG'S LARD & BUTTER IN DISHES & PASTRY. We beg to call very particularly the attention of the above-named consumers to the great advantage which they will find not only for their health but likewise in economy by using our

MANTECA DE GRASA.

Which according to the opinion of the most competent persons whose certificates are published in another column, excels by its rich smell, taste and purity the finest hog's lard, giving to dishes and most especially to pastry the same taste as that of the finest fresh butter.

Buenos Ayres, 30th June 1865.

Agency Calle Corrientes No. 101, from 8 to 10 a.m.

MANTECA DE GRASA

C. P. D. S. G.

To substitute the best fresh butter in the good preparation of

DISHES AND PASTRY

Subscription to the "Standard,"
\$ 30 PER MONTH.

ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding five lines inserted three
times for \$ 5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audiam, nil veri non audiam dicere."
Cicero.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1865.

THE LANDING OF THE WOUNDED.

Seldom has Buenos Ayres witnessed so sad a spectacle as that which our streets presented in the terrible procession of Sunday, when the bleeding and mangled remains of the heroes who captured Corrientes were conveyed ashore and transferred to hospital.

The 'Pampero' arrived in port on Saturday evening with her freight of wounded soldiers, after a voyage of 5 days from Rincon de Ceballos. We learn the most harrowing details of what these poor fellows suffered: they were wounded on the 25th ult. and remained without medical attendance for 10 days, during which their wounds festered, and it is said that no fewer than 36 poor fellows succumbed on the voyage, while many of the remainder are in a deplorable and hopeless condition.

Early on Sunday morning, amid the drizzling rain and gloomy fog which prevailed, the boats arrived at the mole-head and commenced putting on shore men in every stage of suffering and exhaustion, with limbs or heads rudely bandaged, and bloody garments that ill protected them from the inclement weather. They were ranged along the mole, as if to excite the pity of the by-standers, for even the hardest heart must be moved to tears by these helpless relics of battle. Whether owing to a remissness in the War Department or some other motive, the soldiers of the garrison were not in attendance to carry away their wounded and dying comrades, at once, for soothing relief in the hospitals. Some peons were hired to do this work, which should have been entrusted only to soldiers, and the litters or peons were not sufficiently numerous to take away the sufferers promptly, so that many of them remained some time, and this caused much indignation throughout town, as well as the complaints of the wounded respecting the treatment they had received since the battle of the 25th.

It is impossible to arrive at an exact number of the wounded brought ashore some estimating it at only 120, others over 200. In like manner one account gives 40 wounded Paraguayans and another only 9. Certain it is however, that the tedious and painful work lasted all day. At 1.30 p.m. some soldiers of the Line were despatched to the mole to hasten the removing to hospital, and the last batch was conveyed away about 4 p.m. It was remarked that they were nearly all young men, cut down in the prime of life, and a large proportion consisted of officers, including Majors Aldaco and Grana, Lients. Diaz, Paz, &c., but most of these were taken to their own houses, and the men were lodged at the Italian Hospital, except a few taken to the Penitenciaría in calle Comercio.

As the mournful 'cortege' passed down Calle Defensa, the citizens stood aghast and turned pale. The women crowded every door and window, and wept audibly; and for the first time, after an interval of happy peace, people began to have a foretaste of the awful horrors of war. Those who had talked so glibly of the war in Montevideo some months before, and read the heart-rending narratives without any injury to their sleep or appetite, now saw the bloody ensigns of battle and trophies of military operations borne by the haggard, stained, and moribund forms of sons and brothers recently so full of life and vigor.

And yet this was but a foretaste, for the campaign has not yet begun, and this crowd of wounded tells only of a slight brush, in which hardly 2,000 men were engaged on both sides;

a brilliant skirmish, which gave Paraguayan possession of Corrientes for a day, and restored the spirit of the troops. What will it be when 60 or 100 thousand men meet in deadly encounter, and fight with the obstinacy already shown?

Several persons crowded around the Capitania, where those who were too bad to be even borne to hospital were temporarily lodged until death, in some cases, put a period to their sufferings. One died almost immediately and his corpse was carried out by the guard; another [a Paraguayan] was not expected to live till night. Many of the wounded conveyed to hospital presented a shocking appearance. A youth of only 13 years [Paraguayan] had his cheek shot away, the ball having entered the right jaw and come out through the neck; yet he lives. Another had a bullet in his lung: strange to say he is recovering. Those with sabre wounds, shattered limbs, and heads bound up, were most numerous.

We suppose the sufferers received every medical attention on being transported to the Italian Hospital: the Penitenciaría is said to be much inferior in point of ventilation and capacity. But the opinion prevails throughout town that it was injudicious to bring the wounded to Buenos Ayres, as military hospitals might have been temporarily fitted up in La Paz or some other town near the seat of war. The physicians estimate 80 men mortally wounded, and 120 disabled, making a total loss of 200, which exactly agrees with the first accounts we received.

This melancholy picture has, however, its bright side, in the firmness and devotion of the Argentine soldiers who fought and put to rout a force of the enemy three times as numerous. And if anything were yet waiting to arouse the people of Buenos Ayres to a determined exertion against the invaders, it is the sight of their wounded friends whose blood has been so wantonly shed by the unprovoked war waged against us by Lopez.

MOVEMENTS OF URQUIZA'S ARMY.

It is now nearly a month since Gen. Urquiza commenced his march from Calá, and as yet we have not heard of his crossing the frontier of Corrientes—a distance of only 30 leagues. The cause of his delay seems to have been the want of arms and clothing for his men, which kept him loitering about the vicinity of Concordia, when events urgently called for his presence in Corrientes.

The latest accounts from the Entre Ríos headquarters are dated Arroyo Toledo, May 27th.—"On the 25th we left Yuqueri Grande, and encamped same night at Gualaguaycito, after a march of four leagues, and lighted fires, the night being very cold. Next day we moved on to Mandisobi Grande, three leagues, and here also found plenty of fuel. But as the arms and clothing expected from Buenos Ayres had not yet arrived, we moved on only 5 leagues more on the 27th, and halted here to wait for the waggons which were to have left Concordia yesterday. As yet (4 p.m.) there is no sign of them and if they do not arrive with supplies before the morning of the 29th, we shall then set out without them for Torres, three leagues from here, and then continue our march to Basualdo, four leagues further, near the frontier of Corrientes, where we will remain for some days arming and organising the men. Generals Virasoro and Pablo Lopez are with us since the 24th, each commanding a division; General Pedernera is hourly expected to take charge of another division. Colonel Segui takes orders under Lopez Jordan."

It was rumored that the Paraguayans under Robles occupied Goya, on the 23rd ult., the same day they reached Rincon de Soto. The 'Porvenir' emits an absurd opinion that President Mitre will not take the field, but delegate the supreme command to Gen. Urquiza.

LATEST FROM ENTRE RIOS.

URQUIZA AT INDIA MUERTA.

"India Muerta, Arroyo Toledo, May 28th.

"On the 23th at daybreak, the army emerged from the woods of Yuqueri in three parallel columns, General Urquiza riding on horseback, with Virasoro on his right, Victorica on his left, and the staff following. Encamped at 4 p.m. on a beautiful slope at Gualaguaycito, D. Tomas Pefialosa distributed 1,000 rations of yerba and tobacco among 6,000 men, which caused some annoyance.

"On the 26th marched to Mandisobi, through a beautiful country, but no firewood at night.

"On the 27th marched to Arroyo Toledo, encamped at 11 a.m.: fine pastures and wood, and 9,000 fat cattle. The camp presents a beautiful panorama of wood and dale. Urquiza on horseback, all three days. Reynoso's division 600 strong joined us here. The Artigas division is hourly expected. That of La Paz, under Colonel Beron, is at Basualdo, near the frontier of Corrientes where we shall arrive to-morrow.

"The only news from Corrientes is that the Paraguayan army of Santo Tomé is coming down by the Cuacicesford on the Aguapey. R. ble's army on the Paraná crossed the Santa Lucia near Goya."

We have taken the above from the 'Uruguay' 1st inst. It confirms our assertion that the report of Urquiza's having reached Curuzú-Cuatia on the 26th was ill-founded. India Muerta is in the province of Entre-Rios, about half way from Concordia to Mocoretá, the nearest point of the Correntine frontier, about 40 leagues from Esquina and 60 from Goya.

EXTRAORDINARY EXCAVATIONS IN THE OLD MARKET.

APPALLING DISCOVERIES.

Last week the old market at the corner of Calle Peru and Potosi was crowded, and indeed the public curiosity has not yet abated. Our readers are aware that the market is being rebuilt, ornamented and newly laid out under a contract with the municipality about which the less said the better. For some months back the works have been going on: a beautifully stuccoed archway leading into the market has been just finished, the sheds at the rear of the Calle Potosi erected. On last Friday whilst the workmen were clearing away an old wall they suddenly came upon a large subterranean passage leading God knows where. Most of the workmen supposed that it must have been some old cellar: they searched the place and could find nothing but rubbish; one Italian peon, however, whose occupation seems to have been carrying home meat and vegetables for customers, was noticed to have gone down into it and following the subterranean passage, which some insist leads to the old Fort, or present National Government-house, has not since been seen or heard of. On Saturday the crowd and curiosity was at its height, and several exploring parties essayed to follow the passage which runs right under the very heart of the city—but failed. On a close examination of the rubbish, long human hair in considerable quantities was found, also some bones, which certainly seem anything but human, we regard them as cows or horses—some portions of human skulls are said to have been found also—but further on and in a passage leading southwards; some gunpowder, some antique swords and old bullets have also been found, but nothing else.

There was a rumour in the market on Saturday night that the old Italian peon who first entered was seen emerging on Friday night with a large box which the market people suppose contains gold ounces hid away in the time of the old Spaniards—the Italian is however non est inventus. Some of the workmen stated that they distinctly heard a dog barking in the passage when they first entered, and the belief in the neighbourhood of the Calle Potosi is prevalent that some Argentine Gay Fawkes was seen escaping when the workmen first discovered this extraordinary and mysterious place.

As usual, on all such occasions, the oldest inhabitants are called for, and the past looked into. One old woman, who was a young girl when the French Revolution broke out, states that on the site of the office once stood a theatre, which she often attended, that it was burnt down towards the close of the last century, and that the Spaniards erected a barracks or 'cuartel' on the ruins, where they invariably imprisoned all the captive Indians. An antiquated Congo negro testifies that on the very spot in question there was once a barber's shop, and that he himself when a young man often got

shampooed on the premises. A retired butcher affirmed that a Frenchman once owned a 'caballeria' on the place. It is difficult to say what importance should be attached to these statements, but the staggering fact stares us in the face that there is and has been a well-constructed subterranean passage right under, we may say, the very heart of the city. The explorations up to the present connect the present Provincial Government-house with the market; but, it is impossible to say where another passage, which strikes off under Mr. Bernheim's old printing-office leads to. Several foreigners attended on Saturday to view the 'mysterious hollow,' but we think it right to caution them against exploring the passage, as the place must be full of rats; and the sad fate of the English officer in the vaults of Christ Church, Dublin, should be a warning to all. These vaults are open so many hours each day; their extent has never yet been determined, as one passage leads under the Liffey, another to the Phoenix Park, whilst another is said to communicate with the Castle. The officer in question wandered so far that he did not hear the bell at the closing hour, and when he returned to the gate, to his horror found he was locked in for the night: in the morning, when the keeper opened the door, what was his horror to behold two immense piles of dead rats and a broken sword; not a vestige of the unfortunate young man or his clothes, with the exception of his epaulettes, was left. This sad event is a matter of history; and as we heard some of our friends state that they were prepared to follow the passage, even if it did not terminate until at the Recoleta, we feel bound to caution them against so dangerous and foolhardy an enterprise.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The landing of the wounded on Sunday threw a gloom over the city: it was one of the most melancholy sights imaginable, and we confess we are surprised that the Minister of War did not establish a military hospital in Paraná or Rosario, rather than bring the wounded here. The mournful procession of litters passed up Calle Defensa to the Italian hospital: so afflictive was the sight that many of the spectators were affected even to tears. We trust Minister Gelly will take our hint, and at once see about establishing a military hospital at Rosario or San Nicolas.

We regret to learn that Sr. Cateura, a respectable Argentine merchant of Asuncion, has been arrested; he will probably remain incarcerated until the war terminates.

The engineers of the steamer Salto, which was confiscated by Lopez, are hourly expected to arrive in a small schooner.

The militia cavalry regiment of Col. Garcia will be shipped this week on board the Pampero, and probably the same vessel will take from Rosario, Sandes' regiment and the 6th of the line.

Messrs. Sauced and Mansilla have with the approbation of Government started a joint stock diligence company. The particulars respecting this company have not yet been published, but we suppose the share list will shortly be opened on the Bolsa: the company will succeed to the business of Messrs. Sauced and Mansilla in Rosario, known as the Iniciador Diligencias, and will enjoy the subsidy which the Government allowed these gentlemen.

Gobernador Lagrúña has acknowledged the receipt of one thousand ounces from the National Government. We understand that this sum was sent to meet the disbursements of the Governor in gathering his men.

Colonel Machado's despatch from the frontier is very flattering—the Indians are all quiet, the garrisons in good order and spirits. The Colonel wants uniforms for his men.

The Gran Chaco Indians are, however, beginning to be troublesome. At a place called Fort Bracho, they recently made an invasion, and made a clean sweep of cattle, horses, and sheep; luckily, however, the officer at the nearest fort heard of it, and at the head of a few men galloped after them. A most sanguinary fight ensued. The Indians were so hard pressed that they had to jump from their horses and run into the woods. Captain Parías states

that all the cattle were recovered, but that owing to his having the horses they could not pursue the savages.

Congress has been for the last few days busily occupied with the conscription law. Sr. Ugarte, made a powerful speech opposing the measure, but fell into a frightful error in stating that conscription is unknown in the United States. The Minister of War being rather exasperated at the opposition which the measure met on the head of unconstitutionality, put the question to the house—"If the Constitution ordered that we should allow ourselves to be hanged, should we obey? Whereupon Don Pastor Obligado fearlessly replied, "Yes; if the Constitution ordained that we should be all hung, we should allow ourselves to be hung." Another important measure before the house is the Salado navigation scheme. It appears the time allowed by the contract is about to expire, and Sr. Rams has asked for an extension. We have no doubt the Congress will grant it, although we regret to say that we have grave misgivings that the scheme will ever be carried out.

Last week a rather serious accident occurred on the Northern Railway, near San Fernando. The engine was driving some trucks before it, when one or two of them went off the rail, wounding seriously two workmen who were on the trucks. Both of the men are in the hospital, and we are glad to say, are recovering.

The last exchanges we have from Chile give a glowing account of some recent gold discoveries in that country. Young men from Valparaiso have gone to the new mines, and were said to be making £100 per day. We hope they will prove better than the celebrated San Juan gold mines.

The committee named by Government to obtain 'personeros,' have only succeeded in getting thirty-two 'personeros' up to the present, although the sums collected for this purpose exceed a million currency. This fact should not be lost sight of by Congress when discussing the conscription bill. 'Personeros' are so few, so dear, and so scarce, that they need not be counted on in time of war. We notice in the list of 'personeros' many English names.

Deputy Elizalde has given us another proof of his great talents, by introducing a most popular measure before Congress. He proposes that the widows and children of all who fall in the present war shall receive the pay of the husband or father, as the case may be. We suppose the measure will meet with no opposition.

News from Concordia is rather stirring; large troops of bullock-carts have left that town bound for the army with uniforms, munition, &c. The little town of Concordia is quite in a hubbub. As it appears Urquiza has ordered or is about to order all the Orientals to serve in the army. The Orientals are strong partisans of Paraguay, which as a matter of course causes great annoyance to all Argentines.

Servando Gomez died last Friday in Gualaguaychú rather suddenly; his funeral was numerously attended, and several speeches made over his grave.

The exact position of Robles is quite a mystery. A Correntine gentleman informed us yesterday that Sor. Lagrúña has retired behind the river Corrientes, possibly with the intention of incorporating with Urquiza. The Brazilian Ram 'Tacuari,' left on Sunday for Montevideo with despatches.

The 'Tercera' left last night for Montevideo with the mails she should have taken down on Saturday night.

THE 'REVISTA DE BUENOS AIRES.'

We have before us No. 21 of this invaluable publication. We regret that the previous month's number escaped us unreviewed, owing to the stirring news from the seat of war which suddenly engrossed all attention. But it is difficult to do justice to the 'Revista' without reading through all the interesting and well-written papers which make up its volume of 160 pages, and our colleagues of the morning press avoid the trouble of a review, by merely copying out the index.

What Dean Funes and other learned Argentine compilers have done, to rescue from oblivion the names and writings of the eminent men of these

countries in the earliest time, is now worthily imitated by the contributors of this magazine who devote themselves to the sections of biography and history, and rake up from dusty M.S. the materials to present us with the living portraits of men who played a prominent part under the Colonial regime and formed in a manner the feelings, tastes and tendencies of the present age. Such may be said of the able and lucid biography of D. Juan Baltazar Maziel by the gifted rector of the university, Dr. Juan Maria Gutierrez.

General Pueyrredon has an interesting personal narrative of his share in General Fructuoso Rivera's campaign in Misiones in 1828, when that celebrated gaucho leader with 120 Santafecinos succeeded in expelling the Brazilians from that province and visiting it with the same wholesale desolation as afterwards practised by Francisco Solano Lopez (now dictator of Paraguay) in 1849.

The Intendencia of Cordoba in 1788, is a prolix paper by Dr. Quesada giving an accurate account of the provinces of Cordoba, Tucuman, San Luis, Mendoza, San Juan, and Rioja under the vice-royalty of Marquis Sobremonte who rose to high rank in the Spanish service for his services in Africa and the Indies. In his time we read that the Rio Tercero was navigable from the province of Buenos Ayres to Cordoba. Sobremonte much improved Cordoba, erecting an aqueduct and promenade for the use of the citizens.

The memoirs of General Luzuriaga are continued. Our readers will remember that this distinguished officer was a native of Buenos Ayres, who became Grand-Marshal of Perú and whose widow at present lives in great poverty in the village of Pergamino, having been unable to procure a pension from the Government of President Mitre.

The cruise of the Rondeau and Argentina, (by Col. Somellera) refers to the brilliant period of Argentine History when Admirals Brown and Coe swept the seas and carried the flag of Buenos Ayres in triumph along the coasts of Brazil.

Crime and its Expiation is a novel founded on fact, by Dr. Quesada. It tells of a certain Judge Esquivel who unjustly caused to be flogged through the streets of Potosi one of its worthiest citizens named Aguirre. The latter vowed vengeance and after pursuing Esquivel for 4 years at length murdered him in the city of Cuzco. Aguirre escaped justice and died after many years of severe penance in a Franciscan convent at Huamanga.

Elements of public Health is the name of a valuable work by Dr. Mantegazza, formerly an Italian physician resident in Entre-Rios and now a Professor in the University of Pavia. There is an interesting chapter in which we read that 800 millions of people smoke tobacco, 400 millions use opium and 300 millions such other stimulants as coca, betel nut &c. The author cites such authorities as Bacon, Moliere, Camden, Santa-Croce and Byron as well as all medical testimony in support of smoking tobacco, but condemns opium, as a vice more easily contracted than drunkenness and impossible to cure.

The editors make a complimentary salutation to Mr. Ron's new paper 'Eco del Comercio,' paying a just tribute to own talented colleague and wishing him a long and successful career in the press of Buenos Ayres.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

GENERAL TURNING OUT.

THE RIVER RUNNING DRY.

CASTRO TERSISTE IN RESIGNING.

"Hang out our banners on the outward walls;
The cry is still they come."

"We are all astir here. The rattle of the sewing machines, making soldiers uniforms, echoes from block to block; the bugle and drum resound from the Cordon to the Custom-house; such a sudden stir in affairs within the last few days has given rise to all sorts of rumours. Mitre they say has written a sharp letter to General Flores, asking him when he intends to move, or has he got the gout: Octaviano it is rumoured has done the same. The General jumped clean out into the middle of the street when he got these letters, and with drawn sword called out his lieutenants and their men. Busta

mante is in chancery; Fidele is waiting for the pantaloons for his men; the light artillery are all ready; and as for the 24th of April men, they are coming and going like April showers. But this week, I am led to believe, the Oriental legion will march, and then let Lopez look out for himself. None of your walking into a town and then out of it. Flores is in good earnest: he is the best Cavalry officer in the River Plate, and will sweep the Paraguayans from Corrientes before his allies have concentrated their forces. What we want now most in Montevideo is a good Guarani pronouncing dictionary: it really drives me mad to hear the way the Englishmen here pronounce the Indian names. I heard a fashionable English clerk manager say the other day that Urquiza was at "Cure a shoe what ha ha" (Curazá-Cuatia), and another, that Lopez Jordan had his men at a place called "Man disobey" (Mandisobi), and that if his soldiers were to mutiny he would not wonder since people call towns such outlandish names. Mackern or Loedel would make a bit if they would send down a few Guarani dictionaries: any price would be paid for them.

Passengers from the Uruguay have spread the report that the river Uruguay is running dry, and that the Brazilian army has been waiting patiently for this to happen so as to cross over to Entre Rios. There can no doubt as to the low state of the river near Salto: people can walk across: there is hardly two feet of water. Public attention has been called to the matter, and a scheme is proposed, where by means of patent flood gates at Martin Garcia, the Uruguay water will be prevented from flowing away.

Strange to say, Minister Castro insists on resigning, notwithstanding that Gov. Flores declined at first to accept his resignation: the new Minister talked of is some Sr. Rodriguez. They say Castro does not like to be in the Government house during the Governor's absence: he feels that the foreign affairs of the Republic are too much for him, and an indistinct rumour exists that he wishes to attend the Irish exhibition. How this is, I cannot say, but there can be no question: he will at once retire.

The Italian war steamer "Prince Humbert," which I mentioned in a previous letter as having left this for Chile, I learn is bound on a voyage round the world. One of the officers promised to write me from the Sandwich Islands, and tell me what they say there about our Governor and the revolution.

Since the Paraguayan war has begun, I notice the great import of 'yerba' from Brazil: the consumption of this article has greatly increased of late, and, as a matter of course, gone up in price. Paraguayan 'yerba' is so scarce, that they say even the Governor uses Parana, but this must be a slander. From the general tone of the market, I believe that if the Governor felt disposed to speculate he could sell, at a splendid price, ten thousand 'tercios' of the best Paraguayan 'yerba' to arrive, after the war.

It is a strange coincidence that both Captain Flores and Governor Flores are so soon about to leave us. Captain Flores gives up the Rio de la Plata having, during the short time he was running her, paid for her twice over: he goes to England, and the Governor goes to Paraguay—one goes for a steamer, and the other for an ally. I hope they may both prove successful, although if I had my choice, I would prefer the Clyde to Paraguay.

Such has been the frightful mortality in this place that the police doctor has resigned: he was worked to death. A new one has been named.

There has been a sort of anniversary here. Some great battle I believe on top of the Andes. I profess the greatest ignorance of the feast although I have partaken of more cocktails to commemorate the events than any Oriental in town. "Such is life, and pour out the brandy."

There is some fearful discordant musical row here which has all the ladies who know how to sing or play the piano at their wit's end. Mr. Lambra proposed, arranged, and I may say organized, a grand concert. Every thing went on harmoniously, until a day or two before it was to come off, then some of the girls resigned, and of

course the whole Lambra concert burst up.

The 'Rio de la Plata' brought us 30 soldiers from the Uruguay and a few boxes of gold, not much.

There is a continual row here about the gas-lights. I see nothing wrong about them, but the newspapers, with the exception of the 'Reforma,' keep eternally howling. I have done my best to find out the cause; scarcely a lamp in town I have not inspected; at friends' houses the theme has also been discussed; people say the gas has a sort of faded light; but I regard it as good, if not better, than in the city of New York. It is, however, very injurious to write by, Don — has assured me of this. So, as long as the days are as short as they are, you need not expect more than one column from your short-sighted correspondent ZOZIMUS.

THE PALLIERE ALBUM.

1.—"Mendoza before the earthquake in 1861." The view of the plaza looking westward is very pretty, and conveys an idea of the beauty and importance of the 2nd city of the republic before its recent destruction. The turrets of no fewer than 4 churches lend an imposing aspect, and we remember that one of these "the chapel of Charity" was the only edifice spared by the earthquake. The houses are mostly of one story, and the plaza is nicely arranged with a fountain in the centre. The view is bounded by a range of hills over which the Andes rise like masses of clouds. The city is nearly as old as Buenos Ayres and takes its name from the founder, Vice-roy Mendoza. At the time of the earthquake it had 15,000 inhabitants, of whom four-fifths perished. Being the highway of our trade with Chile it is rising from its ruins, but years must elapse ere it again wear the flourishing aspect conveyed to us in the present picture.

2.—"A pulperia in the camp." This familiar picture of rural native life in Buenos Ayres is simple and characteristic. At one of those rude ranchos devoted to Bacchus is a group of four gauchos, one of whom seated cross-legged on the ground is singing 'de cimas' to his guitar, while the others listen in a drowsy attitude. The fellow on horseback with his leg thrown carelessly on the horse's neck has evidently been attracted by the gaucho Orpheus; and as an accessory of the picture an old woman is buying some liquor at the iron-barred window of the pulperia. The lithographer has drawn the horses without much attention to anatomy, but this is not the painter's fault.

3.—"Camp-races in Buenos Ayres." The great sport of gaucho life is faithfully depicted: some 40 paisanos with a sprinkling of women, all well-mounted, are assembled at an estancia on the improvised race-course. The horses have just started and, as usual, are only two in number. The riders do not use the Newmarket jockey uniform, nor even spurs, but prize their animals forward with the 'rebenque'. The level horizon of the Pampas is only broken by the winning-post with a small flag, near which they are preparing a repast of 'carne con cuero', and the estancia-house with the inevitable Ombú.

4.—"Caravan in the desert of Atacama." This scene transports us to the desert-coast between the Andes of Bolivia and the Pacific: it is the only desert in South America, and contains the little port of Cobija through which imports are received and then transmitted inland via Atacama. A troop of 11 mules with three travellers and 4 muleteers has halted for a short rest, and the boxes of merchandise are lying on the sand. The picture is of course excessively bleak, and shows a range of low sand-hills; one of the mules is we perceive blindfolded.

THIRD NIGHT OF THE BAZAAR.

Notwithstanding the heavy rains of Saturday night the bazaar was continued, and at an early hour the rooms were filled with 200 ladies and gentlemen, whose carriages crowded the streets leading to the Club del Plata. There were several new visitors who had not attended on the previous nights, including the Reverend Mr. Dillou, Dr. Fair, Mr. McClymont junr., and others. The principal business was in raffles and lotteries, prizes of writing-desk, fancy match-boxes, &c., being in the list of prizes.

Mr. Fennessy, secretary of committee, had the good fortune to carry off a splendid prize. A fine wedding-cake was also raffled, but we have not heard who won it. The auction was postponed, it being resolved, owing to the bad weather and thin attendance, to have another night's bazaar on Monday. The refreshment stall, under Mrs. Ford, was much patronised and reaped a handsome return.

To-morrow we will be enabled to give an account of the closing of the Bazaar; and the results of our fair countrywomen's charitable efforts in support of the British Hospital.

THE AMERICAN MEETING.

In the report of the proceedings at the American meeting at the United States' Legation, the remarks of the Rev Mr. Goodfellow were not properly reported. He did not make a motion "that no one wearing crapo should attend festivities," &c. He said that, "during these thirty days of mourning, we would abstain from attending receptions and all places of festivity," but on consulting with a few friends it was deemed unnecessary, as this would be a matter of course, and it would need no resolution to announce it. He made the remark only to show the unanimity of Americans on this subject, and to remind all of our understanding to that effect. No motion was made, and none withdrawn.

ON 'CHANGE.

June 5th, 1865.

Paper price of ounces	\$467
Sovereigns	113
First price of patacops	29 20
Last	29 25
Cash sales, \$4,800.	
TIME SALES.	
For Saturday	17,800 at 29.15
" June 30	30,000 at 29.05
" June 16	1,000 at 29.10
" June 17	5,500 at 29.15
Total sales, 98,600.	
NATIONAL BONDS.	
1,000 National Bonds for cash, at 36 1/2.	
EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND.	
\$2000 sterling 90 days at 49 1/2.	
\$10,000 " (various bills) 49 1/2.	
\$20,000 " (various bills) 49 1/2.	

Business on 'Change was rather flat to-day: the specie market was firm, and closed stiff, but in the liquidation patacops sold a shade easier at 29.20. National Bonds were not so firm as on Saturday, but the sales to-day were limited to \$1000 a. Gold is very scarce, and paper money much looked for. Exchange is not so active, there being many more drawers than takers.

DEATH.

On the 4th inst. Mr. Thomas Geoghegan, of Lobos, aged 36. Deceased was a native of Clara, King's County, Ireland, and was much respected by all who knew him. R.I.P.

TEATRO COLON

OPERA ITALIANA.

16th performance of the season, Wednesday, 7th inst. First representation of the new Opera

MEDEA.

By Mr. BACCINI. At Eight o'clock.

Mensajerías, Union Argentina. El empresario de dichas mensajerías avisa al público que aunque ha habido un cambio en las horas de salidas de los trenes del Ferrocarril del Oeste desde el 21 del corriente mes, el no ha hecho ningún cambio en sus salidas para el Carmen de Arco, Salta, Rojas, Junin, Pergamini y San Nicolas de los Arroyos.

Salon siempre de la Capital los dias pares en el trayecto de los ocho de la mañana, llegando en el mismo dia y hasta el Salto y al dia siguiente en Junin. Las encomiendas se reciben en su agencia calle de la Victoria No. 223, hasta las 4 de la tarde, y la correspondencia hasta las 9 de la noche, la vispera de la salida. LA EMPRESA.

A beautiful assortment of Gold Pens and Penholders. Pencil Cases, do. of several sizes—on sale at the Nueva Libreria Inglesa, 75 San Martin, nearly opposite the Balsa. 25-9p j6

On Sale. 1200 sheep (all ewes) of the first-class, on sale: the land they are on can be had for 8 or ten years at a moderate rent; it has buildings and corrals. Apply to the consignee No. 46. 3p-3p j6

Liberal Wages. Given to a good English Housemaid, who can speak a little Spanish. Apply at once at No. 142, Calle de Tucuman. 26-3p j6

Cook. Wanted at 58 Defensa. 31-3p j6

Situation Wanted. A young married couple recently arrived per ship La Argentina wants a situation in the camp; the man can keep accounts on an Estancia or mind sheep; the woman can cook, having a thorough knowledge of dairy business, and make herself generally useful. Apply to MESSRS. BARRY & WALKERS, 15-3p j6

Wanted. A thorough good Cook for an English Estancia in Entre Rios; he must understand Baking and Pastry; wages 175, rising to 200 per month if found suitable; other english servants are kept on the place and all living is plain english. Apply Standard Office. 31-3p j4

Wanted. Twenty girls to learn to operate Sewing Machines, free instructions given in all the rudiments of Operation with a guarantee of employment after learning. Apply Calle Belgrano No. 69 from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. 20-6p j3

Wanted. Twenty Sewing Machine Operators to whom steady employment and good wages will be given. Apply Calle Belgrano No. 69. 21-6p j4

Housemaid. Wanted at 168 Maypu. 35-3p j4

Wanted an English Assistant Teacher. At the Colegio de Santa Lucia, 759 Calle Buen Orden. 28-3p j4

Wanted. A Boy for an English Haberdasher. Calle Florida No. 21. 7-3p j2

Employment Wanted. Wanted a situation by a young man as Cook or Steward in an English family. Address A. P. D., Standard office. 17-3p j4

Cook Wanted. A female Cook, with good recommendations, wanted at the Calle Rivadavia, No. 239, 1st story. 13-6p j3

Wanted. A good English Groom, to take charge of a Thoroughbred. Apply 17 Florida. 5-6p j2

Wanted. A young Man, with first-rate recommendations, wants a situation as Steward or General House Servant in town or camp. Apply to W. N., 'Standard' office. 2-3p j2

Wanted. A Lady to teach 2 children the English language for 2 or 3 hours in the day. Apply Mr. Cobo, San Martin, 181, from 10 to 11 o'clock a.m. 1-3p j2

A Good Waiter. Wanted at the British Hotel, Calle Piedad 96. 4-6p j2

Wanted. A female Cook and a servant girl for a small foreign family. Apply to Calle Chacabuco 373. 180-6p j1

Camp. For sale an Estancia comprising one square league, situated in the districts of Ensenada and Magdalena and a short distance from town; the Camp is of a superior quality and has thirteen puestos, all except four, which is rented; are valued at three thousand dollars per month. For further particulars apply to No. 337 Calle Buen Orden. To be sold from one to five thousand sheep. 8-6p j6

Furnished Apartments. In an English family with or without board at 162 Calle Mejico. Also accommodation for people from the Camp. 22-9p j1

To Let. Three good Rooms, one facing the street, with or without attendance. Calle Cuyo No. 85. 15-3p j3

To be Let. One half league of land of superior quality, in the partido del Saltillo. At the same place for sale 2 to 3000 good mestiza sheep. Apply at Calle Independencia 85. 177-3p d w j1

Furnished Rooms. To be Let, at 86 Calle Parque, a comfortable sitting-room, with fire-place and three bed-rooms. 3p-3p j2

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

BOOKS! BOOKS! Just Opened Juveniles Prize & Gift Books The British Poets Most of Messrs. Routledge Warner and Routledge's Publications.

NUOVA LIBRERIA INGLESA, 75- Calle San Martin-75. (Nearly Opposite the Balsa.) N.B.—Price of said Books \$8 per Shilling.

Just Received, Ex Isabel. A large assortment of Messrs. D. Appleton and Co's Publications, which will be sold at prices inferior to those of the city.

NUOVA LIBRERIA INGLESA, 75- Calle de San Martin-75. (Nearly Opposite the Balsa.) 77-6p m13

Will be Opened Next Week. 14 Cases of English and American Publications, comprising most of Messrs. Harper's Publications.

"Dick's and Fitzgerald'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 by next due.

NUOVA LIBRERIA INGLESA, 75- Calle San Martin-75. (Nearly Opposite the Balsa.) 77-6p m13

A New Song!—Just Published! LAY OF THE DALE-STREAM (Bergstrom's Klage.) SONG.

With English and German Words. Music composed by J. H. REINKEN.

On Sale at G. and H. Mackern; at the Music Stores of Jacobini and Domini; Elio, Cornu, Calle Bolívar; and P. Sprunk & Co., Montevideo. Price \$15. 175-9p, m 31

Portraits of Pres. Lincoln. Mr. Roeber has on sale very superior cartes-de-visite of the late lamented President of the U. States. Apply 91 Calle San Martin. 175-9p, m 31

The Murderer is Both. At the above establishment is also a carte-de-visite taken in Boston of the supposed murderer Booth: copies on sale. 185-1m 31

Musio!—Musio! Lately received 17 vols. Musical Treasury, handsomely bound, gilt, containing assorted music; also a large variety of street music, including Songs, Duets, Trios, Glee, Irish and Scotch Songs, Comic Songs, Sacred Music, Overtures, Waltzes, Quadrilles, Polkas, Mazurkas, Galops, Polka-pieces, &c., &c. For the Piano, Flute, Concertina, Violoncello, &c. Catalogues gratis on application at G. and H. MACKERN'S Libreria Inglesa, CALLE SAN MARTIN, 44.

Also on Sale Mr. Reinken's pretty Song, just published—"The Lay of the Dale-stream." English and German words. 12-6p j3

On Sale. CHAMPAGNE. (Veuve Clicquot.) G. H. Munia & Co. PORT WINE. 1st and 2nd class, D. M. Fonerhantz & Co. RHINE WINE. Johannesberger Cabt. Ruedelshomer Berg. Hollheimer Domshant.)

BRANDY. Pale and dark, Rouillet Delamain & Co. L'ENGELCK SCHARRFF & Co. Rivadavia, 329, 1st story. 18-1m, j3

Holakein Butter. Best quality of Holakein Butter has arrived, and to be sold in quantities to suit buyers' convenience. Pasco de Julio, 48 and 46. 11-6p j3

CERTIFICATES

Proving completely that the MANTECA DE GRASA. Offered by the manufacturers to the public is on account of its small, taste, purity and other fine qualities superior and infinitely preferable to the hog's lard and finest French oil.

Certificate of Dr. J. M. Drago, President of the Sanitary Commission. I certify that the Mantea de Grasa which you sent me for trial is of excellent taste and superior quality.

LUIS M. DRAGO. You have found a remedy to a great evil existing for a long time back in the country as I have become convinced that your prepared Grase is really preferable on account of purity and fine taste to hog's lard or any oil.

Certificate of Dr. Christiani. The undersigned certificates having used the Mantea de Grasa prepared by Messrs.—which on account of its purity is the most advantageous for family use.

Certificate of Dr. Juan J. Montea de Oca. I have tried the Mantea de Grasa which I find excellent land from the analysis of Sor Puigueri it is clearly proved that it contains nothing deleterious to health.

Certificate of Dr. Duchesnois. The undersigned certificates having used the Mantea de Grasa prepared by Messrs.—which on account of its purity is the most advantageous for family use.

Certificate of Dr. Evaristo and Felix N. Pineda. We certify that we have carefully examined the Mantea de Grasa, prepared by Messrs.—and found it of the best quality and free from any mixture pure as proved by its physico chemical qualities and consequently very useful to the public.

Certificate of the Doctor and Surgeon, Director of the Private Hospital, Calle Independencia No. 281. I certify having used the Mantea de Grasa prepared by Messrs.—which I consider should be highly recommended on account of its small, condition and agreeable taste.

Italian Druggist, corner of Corrientes and San Martin Streets. I have tried the Mantea de Grasa which you kindly sent me and I certify to having found it such as you describe it to me.

Bishop's Druggist, in front of San Francisco Church. The undersigned certify that the Mantea de Grasa recently prepared in this country is superior to all we have used up to the present and as free from any mixture, being on account of its excellent quality preferable to hog's lard and superior for family use to the best oil.

May 22nd, 1865. TORRES & BARTOS. Italian Druggist opposite St. Domingo Church. We have tried the Mantea de Grasa which has been sent to us and we have great pleasure in assuring you that we have found it of excellent taste and very convenient for family use, observing at the same time that we have never allowed our cooks to use the grease commonly sold at the grocers' stores, but that we have had no reluctance to make use of your manufacture.

Buenos Ayres, 21st May, 1865. A. DEMARCHI & BROS. Crumell Druggist, Calle Reconquista. I certify that the Mantea de Grasa is a Grase which may be substituted with advantage to the best oils and hog's lard and even better for family use as it has an agreeable smell and excellent taste.

May 22nd, 1865. CHARLES MURRAY. Druggist of the Gold Courier, corner of Maypu and Corrientes Streets. The undersigned certifies that the Mantea de Grasa recently introduced for kitchen use after trying it in several dishes at my home has been adapted on account of its healthy qualities and fine taste with preference to the French oil which has been employed up to the present.

I have also submitted it to a chemical analysis and I have not found any heterogeneous mixture on which account I consider it preferable to all the greases and oils up to the present.

May 22nd, 1865. LUIS SOARES. Imperial Druggist, Corner of Calle Cuyo & Florida. I am convinced that the Mantea de Grasa that you prepared is preferable to any other grease sold in the country and therefore very useful for family use.

Certificate of Dr. Toribio de Ayraza. Dear Sir, From its first appearance I have used in my house your Mantea de Grasa, and were it not superior to all those which are used in this city, you know I am sufficiently frank to call your attention to its defects, but as I have not found any I have now the pleasure of sending you my congratulations for the industrial advancement and real benefit which you have procured for the public, furnishing them with such a pure and agreeable condiment as the Mantea de Grasa.

Your most obedient servant, TORIBIO DE AYRAZA.

Certificate of Dr. John Leslie. The undersigned has the pleasure to certify that the Mantea de Grasa sent me by Messrs.—has all the physical qualities of pure grease and that it is consequently worthy of being recommended to families for their use.

From the Medio-Quintrupel Review, May 23rd. It is well known amongst us that there is a scandalous adulteration of the principal alimentary substances, and we have therefore great pleasure in seeing a grease offered for sale, which according to the medical certificate of Professor Puigueri which we produce, joins the excellent qualities of a fine smell, good taste, and purity, which highly recommends it.

Certificate of Dr. Carlos Fort. Having practically convinced myself that the Grase which you have prepared is pure and of excellent taste, I shall have the greatest pleasure in recommending its use.

TO THE CONSUMERS OF HOGS LARD & BUTTER IN DISHES & PASTRY. We beg to call very particularly the attention of the above-named consumers to the great advantages which they will not only for their health but likewise in economy by using our

MANTECA DE GRASA. Which according to the opinion of the most competent persons whose certificates are published in another column, excels by its rich, soft, taste and purity the finest hog's lard, giving to dishes and most especially to pastry the same taste as that of the finest fresh butter.

Buenos Ayres, 30th June 1865. Agency Calle Corrientes No. 101, from 8 to 10 a.m.

MANTECA DE GRASA. To substitute the best fresh butter in the good preparation of

DISHES AND PASTRY. On account of its small, taste and purity, preferable to the finest hog's lard and the best French oil.

Vastly cheaper and more salubrious, As approved by the certificates of several Doctors and Druggists published elsewhere.

43 cheaper than hog's lard. 45 cheaper than the best Spanish or Italian oil. 48 cheaper than refined French oil.

Agency Calle Corrientes 101, between Florida and San Martin, where wholesale orders will be received, but it is requested that families will take notice that if they cannot obtain the go-

maison Marton de Ocas in the grocery in their neighbourhood they may take it from the distributors or may send for it to the agency from 8 to 10 a.m. and from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. where it will be sold in bladders or in pieces of 1 lb. weight at five dollars per pound.

The families who may desire to convince themselves of the superiority of the Mantea de Grasa over the best hog's lard and the best French and Spanish or Italian oil have only to send their orders to the agency that the distributors may take it to their houses.

Para Baltimore y Nueva York. La muy conocida y de primera clase Barca Nacional "TEMPLEAR." Su Capitan J. J. Wilson, tiene ya gran parte de su cargamento listo y salda en mucha brevedad—admiten aun algunos cueros secos y fardos. Veanse con sus consignatarios, ZIMMERMAN, FAIRS y CA. Calle Bolívar No. 7. 23-6p, j1

Para Nueva York. La velera hermosa y de primera clase Barca Inglesa "AGNES FRASER." De 208 Toneladas Reg., su Capitan James T. Fraser, saldra para dicho destino infaliblemente para fines de este mes—carga en Balizas y puede admitir algunos cueros y fardos. Veanse con sus consignatarios, ZIMMERMAN, FAIRS y CA. Calle Bolívar No. 7. 24-6p, j1

MR. PORTER C. BLISS. Ex-editor of the River Plate Magazine is requested to communicate with a person he is acquainted with at No. 200 Calle 25 de Mayo, Montevideo, on urgent business which if not soon attended to may be the cause of doing himself much harm.

Lessons in English and Spanish. Given by DANIEL CHAPMAN to pupils at their private residences. Please apply Calle del Peru 102.

Lecciones Familiares en Ingles y Español. A doncella, concurra a Daniel Chapman, Calle del Peru 102, en los altos. 192-3p j1

Casa de remate y comisiones y depósito. En la Boca del Riachuelo frente al muelle Número 77. El que firma acaba de establecer en aquel punto, una casa de remate, comisiones y depósito, la que recibe toda clase de artículos para vender bajo el martillo, como ser: carnes, terrenos, buques, maderia y cualquier otro objeto que se me confie, no acordando venta alguna de las cosas que se venden de su valor, como lo marca el Código de Comercio. Esta casa da dinero a rédito sobre hipoteca, y se encarga de asuntos judiciales para lo que cuenta con un capital de mas de cien mil pesos, con el objeto de garantizar todos los asuntos que se encomiendan. Jaime Milton y Ca. 171-6p m3le

For Liverpool. The first-class English Clipper-boatque Istria, is put on the berth for Liverpool and has every accommodation for freight and passengers. Apply to H. A. GREEN and Co. 162-6p M27 83 Reconquista.

For Liverpool. The fine A. I. English clipper-boatque La Zingara, Capt. Stocks, has been placed on the berth for Liverpool, taking freight and passengers. This vessel is so well-known as a favorite on this line, that passengers are requested to take notice of her sailing. Apply to H. A. Green & Co., 83 Calle Reconquista. 162-6p M28

Interesting to Sheep Farmers. Parties bent on purchasing Rams for their flocks, are hereby advised, that a shipment of 42 Rams of the very best German breeds are expected to reach here from the 16th to the 20th of June.

These animals are of a superior class, having been carefully selected at the request and as a favour to the importer, by Mr. Edward Oliver, now travelling in Germany, out of the most celebrated flocks of Morland and Wollersdorf, to which he gave the preference, from the well-known fact of their descent from that of Holshtz, which still preserves the purity of the original Spanish blood.

The well-known knowledge of Mr. E. Oliver, in sheep-breeding, acquired both here and abroad, may itself be considered a guarantee of their fine quality and suitability for this country.

The lot will be sold at public auction by Mr. John Bingham, on Tuesday, the 20th inst. will be given thereof, so as to enable sheep-farmers of Entre Rios, Santa Fe, and Banda Oriental, to be present on the day of the sale. This is an opportunity to acquire first-class Rams, as seldom, if ever, such a lot of superior class animals have, or will be imported into this country.

Reward. The person who found a "carton" some 15 days since, would much oblige by delivering a "carton" which was in said "carton." Reward, \$200. PIEDAD, 66. 183 3p-j1

DRUGS & CHEMICALS

GEORGE CURLING & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 16, Cullum St., Fenchurch St., London. Draw the Attention of Druggists, Chemists, and Store-keepers to their Old Established House, as Shippers and Manufacturers of

PHOSPHORUS, CHLORINE, QUININE, PHARMACOPOLIA PREPARATIONS, PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS AND APPARATUS, Newly Discovered Chemicals, Cod Liver Oil and Castor Oil.

CAPSULES OF COCAINE, CUBERS, CASTOR OIL, Cod Liver Oil, and other of their Renowned Specialties, LOZENGES, CONFECTIONERY, PATENT MEDICINES.

Medicine Chest, Surgical Instruments Medical Glass, and every Article connected with the Drug Trade. Orders confined to their care will be attended to with scrupulous attention and quick despatch.

Price Currents forwarded Post Free upon Application.

COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—£2,500,000 fully subscribed.
Agents for Buenos Ayres and the River Plate,
BRANDT, SOHN, and CO.,
CALLE VICTORIA, 202.
Jl. 1m

Sewing Machines.
A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the latest and most improved inventions, and of different prices.
JOHN SHAW,
119 204 Calle Venezuela

A LOS ESTANCIEROS.
Corcos de hierro para rodeos, potreros corrales, chancas etc.
Corrales portátiles con postes de hierro y tablas.
Mojones de hierro.
Bebedores de hierro para ovejas, hacienda vacuina y caballar.
Piletas de hierro batido y de hierro fundido para construcciones.
Máquinas de estirar alambre.
Máquinas de cortar cardos, abrojos, y cepas de caballo; con esta máquinas los Señores Estancieros pueden limpiar sus campos en pocas horas.

Máquinas de sacar agua de los jagüeles funcionando sin caballo, basta con un niño de diez ó doce años para sacar una pipa de agua en dos minutos, se arma y se desarma en poco tiempo y se transporta con facilidad.
En la fábrica de
VAN DE VELDE Hermanos.
B. Ayres, Calle Buen Orden No. 245.

To English travellers.
Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best Hotel in this city. Charges are most moderate.
Wines superb
Table d'Hôte on European style.
Board, with room, gas-lights, and attendance, from \$5. to 10s. per day.
HOTEL DE LA PAIX,
(Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle Reconquista.)
J 25.

TO CAMP PURCHASERS.
Just Received,
AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF GOODS
Suitable for Camp use (direct from the manufacturers) at lowest possible cash prices at
THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT
OF BUENOS AYRES,
49 & 51—CALLE DEFENSA—49 & 51.
GALBRAITH & HUNTER

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
Chief Office,
QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS
LIVERPOOL.
Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and the River Plate,
Barbour, Barclay, and Co
CALLE CHACABUO, 13.
Sept. 20.

INCIDORE'S AGENCIA DE LAS MEN.
SAGERIAS CORREOS NACIONALES.
For Cordoba, Santiago, Tucuman, Salto, Jujuy, Catamarca, San Geronimo, Villanueva, Rio Cuarto, San Luis, Mendoza, San Juan.
Merchants and Passengers for the Provinces will please take notice that the Agency for the above Diligences has been removed from 127 Calle 25 de Mayo, to the Steamboat Agency, No. 1 Calle Cuyo, and that in future Tickets for the Diligences that start from Rosario can be obtained there. Encomiendas, &c., will be received up to 6 o'clock the evening before the sailing of the steamers for Rosario, and all parcels from the Provinces will be delivered at No. 1, Calle Cuyo.
Buenos Ayres, January 17, 1865
17. j 18m HENRY DOWSE.

Notice.
The undersigned, Sole Agents in this city for the sale of the celebrated brandy marked "JULES ROBIN & Co." hereby caution the public that a spurious article in imitation of the genuine is now being offered on sale, the bottles of which are forged with the name of the aforesaid manufacturers, but are easily detected from the deficiency of their name being branded in the corks and ours as sole agents on each bottle.
Buenos Ayres, July 4th, 1864.
J51m JOHN BERT & BROS.

J. S. WYLLIE & Co.
Chascomus.
Just received per "Kepler" a large collection of School Books, direct from the publishers, Pocket Books, Diaries, Albums, &c.
228. 1m w d a l

SAVINGS BANK.

BANK MAU AND CO.

No. 103 Calle de Cangallo,
BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few persons who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence. The Bank of Mau and Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depository for their savings.

The sums deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Mau and Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and will open a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo, from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. on Week Days, and on Sundays and Holidays from Ten a.m. to Twelve m., for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned.

The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of Mau and Co. is respectfully known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Mau and Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood.

Buenos Ayres, September 19, 1863.

P. P. Mau and Co.,
WILLIAM LESLIE



RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

NAMES OF STEAMERS.

LA PLATA, PARAGUAY,
PARANA, URUGUAY, UNA.

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 1st of each month.

Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company, the bills of lading being signed with these conditions.

As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very moderate.

Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave.

In order to facilitate immigration to these countries the rates have been reduced as follows—

1st Class.....	£35.
2nd ".....	£25.
3rd ".....	£16.

Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates—

1st Class.....	£65.
2nd ".....	£45.
3rd ".....	£30.

These boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of Ladies and Children, having large ladies' cabin, and carrying an experienced stewardess.

The Parana will leave this port on the 10th inst.

H. A. GREEN & CO.,
85 RECONQUISTA.

TO THE LADIES.

DR. MORGAN begs leave to recommend to the ladies who desire beautiful teeth, aromatic breath, and healthy gums, the use of his preparation of Coral.

Those who suffer from aching teeth, gumboils, or swollen face, will find instantaneous relief from the use of his MATA DOLOR.

Dr. Morgan knowing that every intelligent person values a sound and handsome set of Teeth more than the most costly diamonds, continues to restore the unsound, or to substitute ARTIFICIAL ones; in a word, to perform ALL DENTAL operations in a neat, elegant and satisfactory manner.

He extracts the most troublesome teeth or roots, without causing the slightest pain.

Specimens of all the various styles of artificial teeth, obtainers for defective palates, and all preparations for filling decayed teeth known to the profession may be seen at his office.

In 1860 he received THE HIGHEST PRIZE MEDAL for the best Dental specimens that was awarded in the United States, which will be cheerfully shown.

W. W. MORGAN, Surgeon Dentist, of Philadelphia.
81 Calle del 25 de Mayo—Montevideo. 9. 1m, m5

GUALEGUAYCHU STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PORTS OF THE URUGUAY.
"F. R. A."

This steamer will leave this for the above Ports every Monday, at one o'clock afternoon, returning every Saturday at daylight.

FARES.

Cabin.	Pass.	Steorage.	Pass.
Higueritas	6	Higueritas	3
Frays Bentos	8	Frays Bentos	4
Gualeguaychú	9	Gualeguaychú	4
Rio Negro	10	Rio Negro	5
Concepcion	10	Concepcion	5
Paysandú	12	Paysandú	6
Concordia	16	Concordia	8
Salto	16	Salto	8

Parcels will be received at the Agency, 1 Calle Cuyo, up to Five o'clock in the afternoon of the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars apply at the Agency, Calle de Cuyo No. 1.
HENRY DOWSE.

Just Received Direct.

Ex "Cordoba,"
Jameson's Old Malt Whisky,
Stored in 1859.
66. Piedad—66.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE.
82. 12p m17

On sale at reduced prices.

INTERESTING TO ESTANCIEROS,
STEVEDORES &c.
A varied collection of machinery and iron-work of all descriptions will be found at the establishment, No. 117 Paseo Julio.

Wine-screws, anti-killers, screw-jacks, screw-cranes for carpenters, iron land-marks, &c. &c. All articles guaranteed of the best quality, and at the cheapest prices.
68. 1m 12 1 m.

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, Portfolios of every size and description, Pocket Books, Portemonnaies, Card Cases, Gigs and Cigarette do, Ladies Work Boxes, Toilette do, Albums of all sizes and newest patterns, etc.

A beautiful selection of Mathematical instruments from \$5 to \$1000 per box.

A great variety of Water Colors at from \$5 to \$500 per box. Bronze Goods, a great variety of large and useful articles in this line.

Wood and Glass Ware do do do.
Letter Balances at \$10 each.
Cutlery, Rodgers Penknives, Enasers and the best English Scissors, and many other articles far too numerous to mention in an advertisement.

At the Nueva Libreria Inglesa,
75 San Martin, nearly opposite the Bolsa.
43—3p m9.

Notice.
The undersigned begs to inform his friends and acquaintances that he has splendid accommodation for horses; anyone going to town can leave their horses with all confidence.

JOSE CRUZ SEIN,
Villa Luxan, Standard Agent.
N.B.—Green Alfalfa always on hand.
47. 1p d 2p w 110

Quality the test of Cheapness.

Large shipments of the very best best description of Teas, Provisions, Wine and Spirits, &c. ex late Liverpool steamers, at the English Store, Calle 25 de Agosto No. 33 and 35, Montevideo.

NEWHAM & Co.,
Proprietors.
165. 1m m:

"ESTRELLA DEL NORTE."

Will leave the Tigre (las Conchas) every Wednesday and Saturday, for San Nicolas and immediate Ports in connexion with the Northern Railroad. The trains will leave the station 25 Mayo at half past 10 a.m. on the above days for the convenience of passengers to the Tigre. Tickets for the train are given at the Steamboat agency with the tickets for the Steamer. Passengers Luggage not to exceed 50lb—any excess will be charged for at the Station, and must be paid for before leaving the 25 de Mayo.

Cabin.	FARES.	Steorage.
S. Nicolas	\$12	S. Nicolas
Obligado	\$12	Obligado
L. Hermanas	\$12	Las Hermanas
Zarate	\$4	Zarate
Baradero	\$6	Baradero
San Pedro	\$8	San Pedro
Campaña	\$4	Campaña

This steamer will leave San Nicolas every Monday at 10 a.m. and San Pedro and Baradero every Monday and Thursday at 4 in the afternoon, arriving in Buenos Ayres by the train at 7.33 every Tuesday and Friday morning. Parcels received in the Agency, Calle Cuyo No. 1.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.
ALEX. FULTON AND Co.
25 & 27—CALLE DEFENSA—25 & 27.
St. x m15

"LA FAVORECIDA."

Line of Diligences between Buenos Ayres, Lobos, Saladillo, and Tapalquen.

Leaves Buenos Ayres for Lobos and Saladillo every Thursday.

Leaves Saladillo every Saturday, arriving in Buenos Ayres every Sunday.

Leaves Buenos Ayres for Tapalquen, calling at Lobos the 3rd, 13th, and 23rd. Arriving at Buenos Ayres on the 10th, 20th, and 30th.

Owner and conductor,
P. ESPERATTI.

Note—The coaches start from the Merlo Railway Station, passing on the journey the following establishments for Lobos by V. Villamayor, B. Freyo, M. Senas, G. L. Maldonado, M. Muero Cepeda, and Lobos. From Lobos to Saladillo, by Acevedo, Constiucion, La Paz, Frias Puesto del Rosario, Bozan, La Fortuna, Rodriguez, and the new Pueblo de Saladillo from Lobos for Tapalquen, by Tallala; Ramon Porto (house of business), camps of Da. Francisca, B. de Cascales, Bernardo Ruiz El Chileno, La Argentina Nueva del Sr. Bedoya, San Pedro, Tres Bonetes, Sta. Jues (house of business) of Srs. Amadeo, José M. Pinel, "Catriel" de D. La meano Ramirez, Las Tres Flores, de D. Isidro Gurado, Manuel Fria, Antonio Ponce (house of business) and San Gervasio de D. Enrique Casares.

GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE,
305 CALLE RIVADAVIA.
1 6p d & 4p w f 2

HIBERNIAN HOUSE
64, 66 and 68 Calle Piedad,
(between San Martin and Reconquista.)
GENERAL CAMP STORE.
A large and well assorted stock of
GROCERY, DRAPERY & IRONMONGERY.
T. FALLOON
64, 66, & 68 CALLE PIEDAD.
N.B.—A large Stock of Ready made clothing of every description.

English Grocery Establishment.
GEORGE BAKER,
Grocer and Liquor Dealer, Calle del Puerto, Rosario.
A General Supply of Groceries, Spirits, Wines, &c., always on hand. Camp Orders punctually attended to.
60. 1m 117

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

WELLS BRUKHAUS & Co.,
Wool-Brokers, 173 Calle de las Piedras.
Wad, Aug 25, 1 y

For Sale.
In the Partido del Monte, a piece of camp of 90 squares; also another of 4 squares, fenced in. For further particulars apply to Sr. Don Feliciano Lecea, Guardia del Monte.
168 3p. w. m 31.

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.
16. 1m, w, d, m6

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 Piedad, or to Adolphus-Wilkinson.
103—3p w 3d. m18.

REDUCED PRICES.
A splendid variety of New Goods for Winter wear; also an assortment of Goods selected for every season, suitable for Ladies, Misses, Children, and Infants.
61 CORRIENTES. 61

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

To Shipmasters and Others.
On sale at the French Bazaar,
44—Calle de la FLORIDA—44
Double China, strong Glassware, Cutlery, etc., for mess and kitchen use. Mess and Dining Rooms supplied. All these goods are imported direct from the makers and manufactured expressly for ships' purposes.
155 FIXED PRICES d28, x

THE HESPERIDINA.
STOMACH BITTERS
FROM
The Bitter Orange

THE BEST Tonic Known,
AND THE
Surest Specific
against the nervous affections of the
Stomach,
Head,
Intestines,
and Heart;
A sure, quick and agreeable
remedy for the cure of
Dyspepsia.
Indigestion, Cholice,
Flatulency, Costiveness,
Weakness, Diarrhea,
Dysentery, Chills,
STIMULATES
AND
REGULATES
THE
NERVOUS SYSTEM.
IT
CURES THESE DISEASES
FORTIFYING THE BODY,
and promoting the most
HEALTHY NATURAL SECRECTIONS,
THE
PERSPIRATION.
THE
HESPERIDINA
is sold
at the principal
Business Houses
IN THE
CITY AND COUNTRY;
IN
Grocery Stores,
Apothecaries,
Coffee Houses,
Confectionaries
AND
Drug Stores.
AGENTS IN MONTEVIDEO
MESSRS.
NEWHAM & CO.,
83 & 85 calle 25 de Agos o
M. S. Bagby.
70, 6m, a 9

WILLIAM M. MOONEY.
WOOL-BROKER.
NO. 6 CALLE PASOS,
Buenos Ayres.
161. 3p m 28

"BIRROW'S GLASSES."

FOR THE OPTIC, FIELD, CAMP, & SEA.
Unsurpassed for brilliancy and power; equal to any other Binocular at double the price.
Binoculars and Field Glasses (Binoculars) Smaller
Larger Size and Power \$8. 6s. (Binoculars) Smaller
\$3 12. 6s.
In Aluminium, incredibly light, 10 and 14 Ounces.

HIGH-POWER RIFLE TELESCOPES.
As used at the National Rifle Association Meeting.
5, 6, and 9 Ounces each.

Naval, Deer-Stalking, and Reconnoitring
Telescopes.
Best quality, 4, 4, and 6 Ounces each.
OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.
Attention—"The Mirror" Glass must be valuable to any man."
Illustrated London News—"Admirably adapted for deer-stalking, ricksmen, and sportsmen."
Bell's Life—"Best Binocular Telescope yet invented."
Field—"Most compact, accurate, and powerful."
Army and Navy Gazette—"One of the best."
Volunteer Service Gazette—"Beautifully finished Binoculars."
Gentlemen, in order to save delay, should enclose a remittance.
Address—W. & J. BIRROW, Malvern, England.
CAUTION—"Messrs. Birrow do not guarantee the quality of any Glasses that do not bear their name and address."

TEETH WITHOUT PAIN.
OSTEO OIDON.
PATENT, MARCH 1st, 1863.
Messrs. GABRIEL'S invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings, and especially adapted for the long residence in warm climates.

MESS GABRIEL
THE OLD ESTABLISHED
DENTISTS
Diploma 1815.
27, Harley Street, Cavendish Square, and
4 doors from the Railway Bridge, Ludgate Hill London.
Liverpool: 131, Duke Street.
Birmingham: 65, New Street.

Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding particulars as the condition of their mouths, will be able to obtain One Guinea, will receive by return, which will enable them to take an impression of the mouth, so as to enable Messrs. G. to forward either partial or complete sets of Teeth.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED DENTALSQUE, for restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and 21s. per bottle. Patent Elastic Bands for stopping Front Teeth, warranted never to change colour, 10s. and 10s. 6d. per packet; and the Dublin Teeth 1s. 6d. per box.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED TREATISE on Teeth, which explains the numerous advantages obtainable from the scientific method, may be had of their Agents, or will be furnished free on receipt of Twelve Stamps.

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH AND CO.,
Engineers, Manufacturers of Portable
and fixed Steam Engines, Machinery
for Pumping, Hoisting, Grinding,
Sawing, and Agricultural
purposes, &c.,
&c., specially Adapted for the
Colonies.
STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN;
and
87, Lombard Street, London.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES for driving Cotton Engines.
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND PUMPS for Irrigation.
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND PUMPS for Sheep-washing. 32. 1w a 26

DAY AND MARTIN'S
Real Japan Blacking.
97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.
For affording Nourishment and Durability to the Leather it stands Unrivalled.

SOLD BY ALL THE FIRST CLASS HOUSES IN
BUENOS AYRES AND THE COLONIES.
In Bottles and tins at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each.

CAUTION!
D. & M. take the opportunity of cautioning purchasers against spurious imitations of their Manufacture and Labels.
*Orders through Mercantile Houses. 163p m 5

HEALTH FOR THE INVALID
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

LOSS OF APPETITE—LOSS OF STRENGTH—LOSS OF HEALTH.
The marvellous effect of this line medicine upon the system is such as to immediately rally all the vital functions, the appetite is soon restored, a full flow of spirits quickly follows, the body becomes immensely invigorated with a certainty of restored health, fresh air and a little exercise are necessary to bring about a permanent state of recovery. Holloway's Pills impart tone and energy to the most delicate constitutions, and in a manner so to strengthen all who take them. By their extraordinary virtues they have obtained the largest sale of any medicine in the world.

HEAD, LUNGS, AND STOMACH.
Look to the regularity of the functions of these foundations of vitality. Holloway's Bitters restore to order the slightest departure from the proper action, and therefore may be considered as the regulators of the main spring of human life. Appetite can always be renovated if the proper action of the bowels is secured, and the appetite, famous medicine never fails to accomplish. Disorders of the head and heart often terminate suddenly and fatally from obstructions in the system, which are generally prevented by taking small and regular doses of this fine corrective.

FEMALE DISORDERS.
No medicine can be so faithfully relied upon for overcoming all obstructions as these Pills. They never fail to restore a healthy action, throughout the system. The printed instructions will enable all to correct the first symptoms of disease, and avert many serious maladies. Holloway's Pills soon change the sickly and sallow complexion, thus renewing the blood, and correct the first entering into womanhood, or at the turn of life, these Pills will be found invaluable. They should be taken two or three times a week as a safeguard against dropsy, headache, palpitations of the heart, and all nervous affections, so distressing at certain periods.

SICK HEADACHE, INDIGESTION OR POUL STOMACH, AND DISORDERED LIVER.
In such a debased state of health the food is decomposed instead of being digested, and proves poisonous rather than nutritious. This dangerous condition can be set right by a course of these purifying and digestive Pills, which have acquired for themselves an imperishable fame for the mastery they have constantly exercised over the digestive organs. Holloway's Pills induce the appetite, regulate the liver, repress biliousness, healthily stimulate the kidneys, and purge the bowels in a more wholesome and natural manner than any other medicine.

DISORDERS INCIDENTAL TO CHILDREN.
The liver and stomach of children are, from many causes, often out of order, as they are allowed to eat many things that would disagree with their parents, hence their blood becomes impure, and liable to take any disease that may be violent, and that in the worst form. One Pill, reduced to a powder, and put into a little water, given occasionally to children of twelve months old, and to those of three or four years, three Pills, and to others of seven years of age, four Pills, will always make children look blooming and healthy, prevent the out of every humor, and in all cases of the age of maturity. Holloway's Pills would not only preserve their health, but save the lives of thousands. Many people foolishly think that children only require a little medicine twice a year.

DROPSY.
This fearful disease often makes its appearance between the ages of forty and fifty, and might generally be prevented by attending regularly to the proper action of the liver and stomach; these organs, at this time of life, have a great tendency to derangement, when actual dropsy, or some of the first symptoms of it, are observed, the most effectual remedy is to take a course of these Pills, as they purge gently, and act immediately upon the liver and stomach, and thus remove all obstructions which, at the turning point of life always occur. This dangerous period should be closely watched; a course of a week of about six Pills will ward off all dangerous diseases. But in all cases of dropsy the Ointment is a wonderful and sovereign remedy and must be continually rubbed twice a day into the sufferer, up to the neck.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases—

Ague, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Catarrh of the Bladder, or King's Evil, Sore Throat, Stomach and Bowel Complaints, Secondary Syphilis, Tumors, Venereal Affections, Wounds of all kinds, Swellings from phlegm, &c.

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