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ADVERTISEMENTS

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Standard.

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

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1865.

LATEST FROM CORRIENTES.

GEN. PAUNERO AT ESQUINA.

THE PARAGUAYANS AT SANTA LUCIA.

The Esmeralda arrived yesterday in the Tigre, and shortly afterwards the 'Nacional' published a supplement stating it had received the news by express train, but we learn that they were communicated by telegraph.

The Esmeralda did not go up to Corrientes, but was stopped at Bella Vista by Gen. Paunero who had fallen back with his troops from Rincon de Ceballos, being probably threatened in that position by the enemy, and obliged to abandon the fortifications which the 'Nacional' informs us he had there commenced.

Two Brazilian gunboats remained to protect his forces, and having got all his men on board, Paunero gave orders to descend the river, the Esmeralda accompanying them, and all happily arrived at Esquina, where Paunero was reinforced by Major Giribone's battalion, arrived in the steamer Buenos Ayres, and the 4th batt. of the Line.

The rest of the Brazilian fleet, nine gunboats, went up the river from Corrientes, their supposed destination being the Tres Bocas. As Lopez is hourly expected to come down the river with his whole fleet, and a body of troops, to commence the campaign in person, it is likely we shall soon hear of a terrible naval fight, in which every advantage will be in favor of the Brazilians.

By latest account, the invading army of Robles was still at Rincon de Soto on the north bank of the Santa Lucia, which contradicts the rumor of their having seized Goya. General Caceres with the militia of Corrientes was on the south bank of same river observing the enemy, and probably ready to dispute his passage. Meantime it seems strange that Paunero did not halt at Goya and unite his forces with those of Caceres. He expects Urquiza to join him at Esquina by the 4th or 5th inst. which is impossible, as the Entre Rian when last heard of (28th ult.) was at Arroyo Toledo, near Concordia and did not expect to reach the frontier-line of Moroceta before June 1st, the latter place being still over 40 leagues from Esquina.

The Pavon was coming down the river on the 4th instant, when she met the Guardia Nacional aground at Diamante, and stayed to lend her assistance. The 6th Battalion of the Line, under Colonel Arredondo, and Sandes' 1st Regiment of cavalry, as well as the Santa Battalion of National Guards, were in readiness in Rosario waiting the order to embark for the seat of war.

SKETCHES FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

NO. IX. 'LA BATERIA', NEAR CORRIENTES.

The scene of the recent conflict near Corrientes, where Gen. Paunero's men acquitted themselves so creditably against a superior enemy, is surrounded with as much obscurity as interest, for our colleagues have fallen into the error of supposing that our troops landed at Corrientes under a heavy fire from a battery manned by Paraguayans. Suffice it to say that they did not land within two miles of the city, and that La Bateria is so called (lucus a non lucendo) because, for an Irish reason, there was neither battery or artillery therein the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

It yet remains a mystery why Paunero did not land his 4,000 infantry on the beach of Corrientes, close to the Government house, where there is deep water to admit vessels coming close to the bank, and where his men might have formed in perfect order.

der cover of the Brazilian gunboats, which could clear the adjacent heights with their artillery if the enemy dared to show himself.

We only know that on the morning of the 25th the allied fleet after forming in front of the port detached one half of their vessels up the river beyond Punta San Sebastian, which anchored in front of La Bateria. This is a very romantic locality covered with brushwood and fragrant tropical plants: and equally famous for lovers' walks and the rites of an absurd superstition. Here on summer evenings the citizens love to stroll, enjoying the fresh breeze from the river, and here some benighted devotees have consecrated the grave of a malefactor named Francisco Lopez, shot by Rosas for robbery and desertion; offering up wax-candles for his intercession in sickness or to recover things lost. On a rising ground in the direction of the city is a barrack, solidly constructed, of quadrangular form, with massive gates and a spacious court-yard. In front is an open plateau skirted on three sides by brushwood and descending to the river by many rugged and precipitous ravines. In 1864 the Correntine battalion under Colonel Lezica was quartered in this barrack, and I saw the men, one evening, go through a sham-fight very creditably on the very ground which has been the scene of the late deadly struggle. Some months later there was a dreadful mutiny of the same battalion in this place and several lives were lost.

Paunero's troops must have suffered seriously in forcing a landing on such disadvantageous ground, but having gallantly mounted the barranca and formed in order of battle, they steadily advanced, while the riflemen of the enemy fell back into the thickets and kept up a galling fire, and the rest manfully, but in vain, held their ground to stop Charlone's advance. An English eye-witness tells us the cool valor of both Argentines and Paraguayans was really admirable. Charlone's men never fired a shot, but advanced with fixed bayonets and a hand-to-hand fight ensued in which the Paraguayan officer gave Col. Charlone a sabre cut in the head.

The barrack becoming untenable from the fire of the Brazilian gunboats, and Charlone receiving reinforcements, the Paraguayans fell back in order and firing as they retired, but a small force made a stand at the bridge which was carried by our men at the point of the bayonet and its vanquished defenders refused to ask quarter "saying they had no orders", whereupon they were of course killed.

This bridge crosses a stream with abrupt banks, and communicates with the straw-roofed suburbs of the city, being about half a league from the Plaza. We may form an idea of the fighting which had taken place before reaching this point, when we remember that the landing took place at 3 p.m. and our men only crossed the bridge after dark. The enemy making no attempt to defend the town, the captors quietly marched into the Plaza where the citizens rushed out to welcome them and rang the church bells.

La Bateria probably derives its name from some fortification raised there by the Spaniards, and some people pretend to trace earthworks on the site. It is a commanding position forming one of the seven points which cause as many currents, and the city is called San Juan de las Siete Corrientes. These currents are so rapid as to be very dangerous to canoes. The coast between this point and the city landing-place is rugged, and the lower grounds occupied mostly by ship building yards, timber-depots, and pools where dusky washerwomen ply their daily avocation.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday was a dull day in town, no steamer from Montevideo, the Esmeralda anxiously looked for, but not in sight, the weather heavy, streets muddy, and news scarce.

To-day, if the weather is fine, another steamer is to be launched at Marshall's shipyard in Barracas. We have not heard her name or who will christen her, but suppose that there will be, as usual, a great crowd and fine speeches on the occasion.

The rumor which one of our colleagues published yesterday, respect-

ing the purchase of the Northern Railway by Mr. Wheelwright, we are induced to suppose is incorrect, as none here have power to effect the sale, and it could only be done by an unanimous vote of the stockholders. The road in Mr. Wheelwright's hands would most probably be continued to Rosario, which would be a great gain for the country, as the road, as it is, can never hope to secure the wool and hide trade of the north.

It is now known that Lopez, when he invaded Corrientes, had the intention of marching straight down until he arrived at the Diamante: he counted on Urquiza remaining neutral, and Corrientes, Entre Rios, and Santa Fé raising the standard of revolution and joining his forces. His march, he supposed, would be one grand ovation, until he arrived at the very gates of Buenos Ayres. After arranging matters in this city, he purposed to embark his men for the Mount, turn out Flores, name a Junta, and then go back and fight the Brazilians, who he thought would be ready about that time.

People can form some idea of the state of Asuncion when they learn that a pipe of Carbon wine sells for ten ounces cash.

The particulars respecting the surrender of Lee to Grant, which the native papers are now publishing, appeared in the 'Standard' ten days ago. Some of our colleagues seem to be hard pushed for something to fill up.

We read in an Entre-Rian paper that the Brazilian troops quartered at San Francisco, near Paysandu, have already lost 349 men by small-pox and the effects of cold. This awful mortality reads like the list of killed and wounded after a bloody battle, and coupled with the mortality of 15 or 20 per diem among their men in Montevideo shews that our imperial allies are unable to stand the climate, which is more fatal to them than the Enfield bullets of the Paraguayans.

Captain Bruce, we understand, is shortly expected to arrive from England with a new steamer, the finest yet built for the River Plate. He is sure of a hearty welcome, for his absence has been much felt.

The whereabouts of General Emilio Mitre is not exactly known; when last heard of he was concluding a peace with the Ranqueles Indians, and it was rumored he intended assembling all the northern contingents to march across the Gran Chaco. We now hear that the Santiago battalion goes by itself on so painful and hazardous a march.

A horrible accident occurred last week in the water-closet of a house in calle Temple: a youth fell in, the floor having given way, and a Frenchman who went to his assistance also perished. The Municipality ought to engage an engineer to examine all old wells and the like in houses, and take proper measures to prevent these frequently recurring accidents which are peculiar to Buenos Ayres, and too horrible to think of.

Much activity now prevails in the War Department, and army-contractors of every kind are making rapid fortunes. Buying horned cattle in Corrientes is at present very lucrative as the panic-stricken estancieros are glad to sell at any price before the Paraguayans make a clean sweep of their stock. Messrs. Vanderveide and others in town are filling heavy orders, while the number of sewing-machines at work with soldiers' uniforms is almost incredible: one firm alone has 100 working by steam in Calle Florida.

The Custom-house dues of last month produced 22 millions currency (£150,000 sterling). This gives an annual average of 9 million hard dollars for the Aduana of Buenos Ayres alone, which exceeds the whole National Budget for 1864, and stands as half a doubloon (33 shillings) per head of the total population of the Republic.

The 'Journal de Comercio' gives the following appointment by the Brazilian war-office. General-in-chief of the army against Paraguay, Brigadier Manuel Luis Ozorio. Chief of engineers, Major José Carlos Carballo. Director of gunpowder-factory, Brigadier Beaurepaire Rohan. Director of military hospitals, Colonel Oliveira Chagas, Director of Rio arsenal, Colonel Antonio Raposo.

Mr. Yateman's lawsuit against the province of Entre Rios is attracting

great attention, being published in the newspapers. It seems that the defendants refuse to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Court, have withdrawn their lawyer, and no longer appear in Court. The Federal Court has, however, decided the point of jurisdiction in Mr. Yateman's favor; the province of Entre Rios refuses to abide by the decision.

The National Treasury is at present making heavy disbursements. We notice that the Government proposes to pay to Mr. Peter Lacasse, a French subject, five thousand patacones?

Such is the universal feeling throughout the provinces against Paraguay, that many assert President Mitre could easily raise an army of one hundred thousand National Guards if he thought proper. We regard this, however, as exaggerated; the whole population of the Argentine Republic does not amount to one million and a half. Fifty thousand soldiers is the most that can be counted on.

At an auction the other day a very splendid four-wheeled open coach was put up for auction; it is almost the same as new, having been made by Sr. Cabral to order last March. It cost fifteen thousand dollars; the double harness, silver mounted, [equally new] cost four thousand dollars: the only bid was 7000 dollars. The coach was not sold; in fact, the keeping of horses is so expensive, good coachmen so scarce, and the pavement so shocking, that most people have sent their horses to the camp, and put their coaches by until the war is over.

A French colony is shortly expected out for Patagones. We believe the colonists are being brought out by Messrs. Aguirre and Murga.

Luckily for the Government, ammunition keeps arriving both here and in Montevideo. The lucky importers find ready sale for every pound of gunpowder they receive.

An English gentleman, who was an eye-witness of the fight at Corrientes, has written a letter to a friend, giving a most graphic description of the battle; he says that both sides fought like Europeans.

The Minister of War has applied to the Congress for the trifle of fifty thousand pats. to pay outstanding claims against the war department for last year.

If we are to believe our colleague the 'Eco del Comercio' there seems to be a regular pitched battle going on in the Casa de Moneda amongst the directors; some are for raising the rate of interest, others to keep the rate as it is. Our colleague states that if things go on in the bank as they are going, we must come to a crisis. Dr. Velez Sarsfield is the Director who is charged with causing this financial hub-bub; as we don't thoroughly comprehend the question we offer no opinion on the matter.

Since the Paraguayan war has begun sewing machines have been in great demand. One gentleman, who is agent for a North American manufacturer, assures us that since the 1st of May he has sold over two hundred, at prices from \$1,800 to \$2,000 per. The war will prove beneficial to the shopkeepers. The number of females at present engaged in sewing soldiers' uniforms, is estimated at between 3,000 and 4,000, each of whom can with a machine easily make from \$40 to \$50 per day.

The Laguna de los Padres district, we are glad to hear, is getting quite studded with foreigners; land is good and cheap; plenty of room for several hundred more 'puestos' than at present existing. Those who settled down there in 1863 and 1864, have done so well with their flocks that many of our friends are now leaving the crowded north camps, and going out to the Laguna de los Padres.

THE CLOSING OF THE BAZAAR.

The British Hospital Bazaar has at last come to a close, and justified in every respect the brilliant anticipations we held out at its commencement. On Monday the saloons were open during the day from 11 to 4, but the great attendance was in the evening, and about 10 o'clock the number of ladies and gentlemen present could not be less than 700. The stalls were as crowded as on previous nights, the interchanges of wit and compliments between the fair shopkeepers and the fashionable purchasers relieved the bu-

siness of any mercenary aspect and made even spending money seem delightful.

When the auction bell was rung, Messrs. Fennessey, Rosignol and Russell assumed the hammer and mounted on the tables to knock down the various articles to the highest bidders. The scene was most animated, and Mr. Fennessey in particular caused infinite amusement by imitating the energetic manner and decided tone of a certain distinguished city-auctioneer. The various articles of female workmanship fetched good prices, the buyers out of a spirit of gallantry bidding very high, and some even volunteering as 'puffers.' But the purses at last began to run low, and fancy ornaments came down accordingly, some marked 250 dollars going as low as 30 dollars. At length the business was over, and everything disposed of.

About half-past twelve dancing was commenced, and continued with undiminished energy and undiminished enjoyment for a couple of hours. No one seemed tired after the four nights' labours. Frequent visits were paid to the refreshment department, which was ably directed by Mrs. Charles Lumb and Mrs. Hargreaves.

At two in the morning the bazaar terminated amid the greatest good humor, and the assembly dispersed with pleasurable recollections of the fancy-fair, and almost regretful that years are likely to elapse ere we all meet again in such harmony and good fellowship. It has been quite a Carnival for our British and foreign public, and attended with splendid results for the suffering poor and sick of our community who owe a debt of gratitude to the benevolent lady-patronesses of the Bazaar and to those who so liberally seconded their efforts. We have to congratulate our Buenos Ayrean readers on the signal success of the British Hospital Bazaar of 1865, and with pride advise our friends in England of the patriotism and munificence of our English residents here.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

There is an immense difference between the British Parliament and the Argentine National Congress. We do not mean to institute an invidious comparison between their relative merits or the talents of the members, but allude to the very different manner of proceeding. For instance, during the Crimean War the House of Commons was the scene of repeated discussions relative to the nature and prospects of the campaign, the ability, character and tactics of the various commanders, the movements of our French allies, the defects of the Commissariat, &c.

Here on the contrary the Congress seems less interested than the public in the great war which we have on hands, or afraid to emit its opinion regarding Paunero's acts and the policy of the Brazilians, lest it be interpreted as hostility to the Government, or have at least the effect of weakening Pres. Mitre's hands. This we conceive to be a great mistake, as the exclusion of such matters from the National Assembly, besides placing our Senators and Deputies in a somewhat ridiculous light, as belonging to an effete body only capable of voting a Budget or legislating about new roads or widows' pensions, leaves the field of public opinion to be monopolized and ravaged at will by daring editors and subaltern newspaper employees.

In England, public opinion is more directly influenced by the debates of Parliament than by the powerful organs of the press. We could wish to see the concentrated talent and patriotism of the Argentine Republic [supposed to be embodied in Congress] take its proper place before the nation. At present its deliberations are most uninteresting, while the greedy public through the newspaper offices for bulletins, and more polite readers at the breakfast-table peruse the opinions of this or that journalist, for want of more solid information from the depositaries of the nation's councils.

Congress possesses many men of deep and varied information, of high oratorical powers, and full ability to treat the great topics of the day in a becoming manner, but they seem to have left the field, without a fight, to the editors, and at present our National Chambers are certainly under a cloud.

THE RURAL CODE.

II. LETTER.

The fifth section, which refers to mares, should include tame horses, and the 50th Art., which orders their sale after fifteen days detention, should be amended so as to extend the time to two or three months in case of horses.

The seventh section, which refers to the purchase of skins and general produce, should include the prohibition to purchase sheepskins unless the 'señal' is on the skin.

The ninth section refers to castrating strange ('ajeno') bulls that may be injurious to a good breed of cattle; rams should be included in this section.

Art. 81, section 10, allows a 'señal' to be made on the face or on the cheek of a sheep; if 'señales' on either face or cheek are used solely they will inevitably cause disputes for they are very liable to fall off and become in time unobservable, to be at all permitted it should be done only in conjunction with a 'señal' on the ear.

A fine should be added to Art. 82; the proposed penalty of being liable to be suspected of presumptive fraud is no penalty to a great number of farmers in the present state of society: twenty years hence public opinion may have greater weight, but at present the greatest big-wig in the country would only laugh at your credulity if you told him he was suspected of fraud.

The eleventh section, which refers to mixtures of flocks, should state the least number of sheep that entitles a man to claim a parting, as many refuse to give a parting unless there are a great number mixed; the mixtures of flocks frequently cause disputes which often end in hard knocks and sometimes in lawsuits; it would be necessary to appoint arbitrators in every Cuartel to whom the settlement of all disputes should be left, these arbitrators, if the term be appropriate, should be annually nominated by the Municipality or Justice of the Peace. Art. 99, in speaking of the manner in which two flocks that are mixed should be cut, does not specify if the owner of the one is justified in cutting the flock in the absence of the owner of the other, or before the second arrives at the place of the mixture.

The twelfth section treats of 'Guías.' At certain seasons of the year sheepskins are as valuable as horseshins and consequently offer a great inducement to a certain class; experience proves that many flocks are intentionally mixed with the sole object of slaughtering the animal to sell the skin; to prevent this, as much as possible, the despatch of 'Guías' for sheepskins should be as strict as for horse or for cow-hides.

To make Art. 125 doubly sure, the conductor of the troop should be made produce the document, to which this Article refers, to any estanciero on his route who demands it; without this clause the 232nd Article could be broken every day on the road between the place of their purchase and their destination, and the conductor could, notwithstanding, present his troop in perfect conformity with the 'Guía' at the Tablada.

The fourteenth and fifteenth sections should be very strict and plain because a great number of vagrants, horse-stealers, &c., go about under the garb of 'Acarreadores' and 'Abasteecedores' and commit all sorts of crimes; a great number of these cowardly ruffians who are now absconding and answer their country's call with derision will shortly come forth to plunder the families of those who are sustaining the honor of their country on the battle-field; the faithful son, the true Argentine is bleeding on the field while the vagrant gaucho—his countryman only in name but not in sentiment—is robbing his stock and laughing at patriotism; for the honor of the country, in gratitude to its valiant defenders these men should be made feel that there is such a thing as a Government.

This ends my observations on the first Chapter [Titulo] of the Code.

DICK.

PARTIDO OF BELGRANO.

THE JUDGE'S REPORT.

Belgrano is one of the most important partidos in the province. Destitute of any industry, either agricultural or pastoral, worth mentioning, its significance is solely due to its proximity to Buenos Ayres, and its connection with this city by rail: the

partido de Belgrano is composed of a few quintas and cabbage-gardens, but the town is a rising suburb, neatly laid out and rapidly improving.

The toll on the Obligado road yielded \$9,600, the rent of the lands \$56,400, and the rent of Palermo, the ancient residence of Rosas, \$54,000.

There is a project to construct a fine Municipal Hall on one side of the Plaza; the land is set apart, and, in fact, the only thing wanting seems to be the funds.

Another public work contemplated by the Municipality is a fountain in the plaza which is to serve as a pedestal for the illustrious Belgrano, whose elevated character and patriotism is one of the greatest of Argentine glories and should be perpetuated.

Another public work is an apothecary's shop, which for three years the Municipality has labored to establish as also to keep a respectable Doctor in the town, for which purpose they mean to pay a monthly salary.

The Judge's report respecting the police deserves attention; he states that the wages of a policeman are so low that the vigilantes have not even the means of support.

most arbitrary and anti-republican. The most useful municipal regulation which we find is the prohibition to allow shopkeepers and hotel-owners to sell liquor to the vigilantes, who by all accounts must be a very vagabond set.

As I have observed you are at all times willing to protect the injured and expose injustice, I beg to lay my case before you, in the hope that it may produce some reform in the practices of merchants here in their dealings with ships.

I think merchants are much to blame so to detain vessels, particularly as they are very exacting with shipmasters; but I also think that it is unfair that the Custom-house should detain ships in consequence of the merchants.

If you publish this, it may do some good for the unfortunates who are to follow me, although it is too late to assist.

Permit me then to observe that the merit and praise of procuring supplies, personally arranging and superintending the Refreshment department are solely due to the untiring exertions and zeal of Mrs. Charles Lumb and Mrs. Hargreaves.

A friend has just called on us to give his version of the discovery. In 1811 the Patricios, a body of 3,000 men, were quartered on the site, and the Junta having ordered them to cut off the flowing hair which they wore in the fashion of the day, plaited down their shoulders, a terrible mutiny ensued which was at length quelled by Col. Saavedra [father to our present Governor] and the order was only carried out after much bloodshed in which several Patricios lost their heads for the matter of hair.

An American friend, who is in possession of a brief biography of the present President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, who, on the 4th of March last, was inaugurated Vice-President, with Abraham Lincoln as President, sends us the following notable events of his life, extracted chiefly as we are informed from Gen.

man's Biographical Sketches of the Public Men in America. Andrew Johnson, the successor of Abraham Lincoln in the Presidency of the United States, is a Southern Unionist, of the most zealous and unflinching devotion to his entire country. He was born in Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina, on the 29th or December, 1808.

On the breaking out of the rebellion he strongly opposed and in many ways thwarted the treasonable designs of his senatorial colleagues from the South, and was selected to answer the speeches of Jeff. Davis and Breckenridge in Congress.

ON 'CHANGE. Patacons sold, 51,590. First price of patacons 29 1/2. Last do 29 20.

DEATH. On the 1st inst., in the Partido de Capilla del Señor, Mrs. Keegan, aged 45 years. Deceased was a native of Ballymore, county Westmeath, Ireland, and was a resident in this country more than 20 years.

TEATRO COLON. OPERA ITALIANA. 18th performance of the season. Wednesday, 7th inst.

MEDEA. By Mr. BACCINI. At Eight o'clock.

Last Concert. Messrs Werner and Schramm beg to announce that prior to their departure they intend to give their last Concert on Tuesday evening the 13th instant at the Teatro Argentino to commence at 8 o'clock.

Notice. Under this date the Montevideo establishment of the undersigned will be managed by E. Thoburn & Co. At the same time they have conferred full power of attorney for both houses on Charles Knapp Esq.

Loteria de la Beneficencia del Uruguay. PREMIO MAYOR, 1,000 ONZAS DE ORO y 16,000 PATACONES. La Loteria que está en circulación es compuesta de 11 millones y 800 suertes, numerados desde el 1,000 al 11,999.

Just Received. The celebrated South Down Sheep Wash at 15 dollars per pound. URE & CURIE, 158, 162, 162 Defensa.

Wanted. A young married couple recently arrived per ship La Zingari 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 general useful.

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 is plain english.

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.

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

Wanted. A good English Groom, to take charge of a Thoroughbred. Apply 17 Florida. 5. 6p. 12.

Wanted. A female Cook and a servant girl for a small foreign family. Apply to Calle Chacabuco 373. 180-6p. 11.

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 Reconquista No. 46. 3p. 3p. 16.

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

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

A New Song!—Just Published! LAY OF THE DALE-STREAM (Bergrstrom's Klage). With English and German Words.

Portraits of Pres. Lincoln. Mr. Rover has on sale very superior cartes-de-visite of the late lamented President of the U. States. Apply 91 Calle San Martin.

Music!—Music! Lately received 17 vols. Musical Treasury, handsomely bound, gift, 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, Polonaises, etc., etc.

Helsinki Butter. Best quality of Helsinki Butter has arrived, and to be sold in quantities to suit buyers' convenience. Paseo de Julio, 48 and 46. H. EKELL.

Para Baltimore y Nueva York. La muy conocida y de primera clase Barca Nacional. "AGNES FRASER." De 208 Toneladas Reg., su Capitán James T. Fraser, saldra para dicho destino infaliblemente para fines de este mes—carga on Balizas y puede admitir algunos cueros y fardos.

Para Baltimore y Nueva York. Su Capitán J. J. Wilson, tiene ya gran parte de su cargamento listo y saldra con mucha brevedad—admite sin algunos cueros sevos y fardos. Veanse con sus consignatarios. ZIMMERMAN, FAHNS y CIA. Calle Bolivar No. 7. 24. 6p. 11.

To the consumers of Hog's Lard and Butter in Dishes and Pastry. We beg to call very particularly the attention of the above-named consumers to the great advantages which they will find not only for their health but likewise in economy by using our MANTECA DE GRASA.

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 Reconquista No. 46. 3p. 3p. 16.

REBATE. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. Do un terreno situado en la calle Garay de la esquina de la calle Defensa para el Bío. El viernes 9 del corriente, a las 3 en punto de la tarde se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la mas alta postura y dinero decretado; el terreno a ser rematado, compuesto de 10 varas de frente por 24 y tres cuartas vara de fondo, el frente y fondo tienen paradas materiales.

On Sale. CHAMPAGNE. Veauv Clicquot. G. H. Mumm & Co. PORT WINE. 1st and 2nd class, D. M. Fenerhantz & Co. RHINE WINE. Johannesberger Cabt. Huedeshamer Berg. Hollkheimer Dommerant.

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

Certificate of Dr. 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.

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 Graseo is really preferable on account of purity and fine taste to hog's lard or any oil.

Certificate of Dr. Duchesnois. 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.

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

Certificate of Drs. Evaristo and Felix N. Pinola. 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 or 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 Manteca de Grasa prepared by Messrs.—which I consider should be highly recommended on account of its smell, condition and agreeable taste.

Certificate of Dr. Toribio de Ayerza. Dear Sir, From its 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 at the same time which you have procured for the public, furnishing them with such a pure and agreeable commodity as the Manteca de Grasa.

COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY. Capital—£2,500,000 fully subscribed. Agents for Buenos Ayres and the River Plate.

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.

A LOS ESTANCIEROS. Cercos de hierro para rodeos, potreros, corrales, charras etc. Corrales portátiles con postes de hierro y tablitas.

Maquinas de cortar cañabro, ajros, y cepas de caballo; con esta maquina los Señores Estancieros pueden limpiar sus campos en pocas horas.

Maquinas 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.

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.

THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT. 49 & 51—CALLE DEFENSA—49 & 51.

TO CAMP PURCHASERS. AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF GOODS. THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL—£2,000,000. Chief Offices, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS LIVERPOOL.

INCIDORE'S AGENCIA DE LAS MEX. SAGERIAS COBREAS NACIONALES. For Cordoba, Santiago, Tucuman, Salto, Yujuy, Catamarca, San Gerónimo, Villavieja, Rio Cuarto, San Luis, Mendoza, San Juan.

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 caps as sole agents on each bottle.

J. S. WYLLIE & Co. Just received per "Kepler" a large collection of School Books, direct from the publishers, Pocket Books, Diaries, Albums, &c.

SAVINGS BANK. BANK MAUA AND CO. No. 103 Calle de Cangallo, BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

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 sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the usual gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Maua 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 deposit 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 Maua and Co. is sufficiently 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 Maua 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, 1865.

WILLIAM LESLIE. CONDITIONS. First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency Silver Dollar upwards.

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p. c.) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Third—The depositors can at any time receive the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes, can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book, it can be replaced by another on paying twice the value, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT. NAMES OF STEAMERS.

LA PLATA. PARANA, PARAGUAY, 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' cabins, 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, gum-boils, 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, obturators 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, 25

GUALLEGUAYCHU STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. PORTS OF THE URUGUAY. ERBA. This steamer will leave this for the above Ports every Monday, at one o'clock afternoon, returning every Saturday at daylight.

Just Received Direct. Ex Cordoba, Jameson Old Malt Whisky, Special in 1872. 66 Piedad 66, HIBERNIAN HOUSE. 82. 12m 647

ESTRELLA DEL NORTE. Will leave the Tigre (ins. 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 50 lbs—any excess will be charged for at the Station, and must be paid for before leaving the 25 de Mayo.

FARES. Cabin. S. Nicolas \$12, Obligado \$12, L. Hermanas \$12, Zarate \$4, Baradero \$6, San Pedro \$3, Campana \$4. Steerage. S. Nicolas \$6, Obligado \$6, Las Hermanas \$6, Zarate \$2, Baradero \$4, San Pedro \$2, Campana \$3.

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 7.53 every Tuesday and Friday morning. Parcels received in the Agency, Calle Cuyo No. 1.

ALEX. FULTON AND CO. ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT. 25 & 27—CALLE DEFENSA—25 & 27. A Splendid variety of New Goods for Winter wear; also an assortment of Goods adapted for every season, suitable for Ladies, Misses, Children, and Infants.

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.

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. Muere Cepeda, and Lobos. From Lobos to Saladillo, by Acevedo, Construcción, La Paz, Frias Puerto del Rosario, Bozan, La Fortuna, Rodriguez, and the new Pueblo of Saladillo from Lobos for Tapalquen, by Tallala, Ramon Porto (house of business), camps of Da. Francisca, B. de Cascañares, Bernardo Ruiz El Chileno, La Argentina Nueva del Sr. Bedoya, San Pedro, Tres Bonetes, Sta. Jues (house of business) of Sr. Amadeo, José M. Pined, 'Catriel' de D. La meano Ramirez, Las Tres Flores, de D. Isidro Guaredo, Manuel Frías, Antonio Ponce (house of business) and San Gervasio de D. Enrique Casares. GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE, 305 CALLE RIVADAVIA. 6pd. & 4p w/2

HIBERNIAN HOUSE. 64, 66 and 68 Calle Trinidad. (between San Martin and Reconquista). GENERAL CAMP STORE. GROCERY, DRAPERY & IRONMONGERY. T. FALLON. 64, 66, & 68 CALLE PIEDRA. 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. 90. 1m 117

Wanted, for the Province of Entre Rios, some medioceros to mind sheep. Camps of the best quality will be sold. All the wood necessary to build corrals and for house use can be had; English or Irish preferred. For particulars apply at No. 123 Calle 25 de Mayo. 112 x . 1m 18

For Sale. In the Partido del Monte, a piece of camp of 20 squares; also another of 4 squares, fenced in. For further particulars apply to St. Don Feliciano Lopez, Guardia del Monte. 23. 1m 61

Wanted. For the Banda Oriental, a Married Couple, the man to mind sheep and the woman to cook. Apply to St. 15 de Mayo, between 8 & 10 o'clock p.m. 14. 1m, 2, 6

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

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

To Shipmasters and Others. On sale at the French Bazaar, 41—Calle de la Florida—41 Double China, strong Glassware, Cutery, etc., for mess and kitchen use. Mess and Dining Rooms supplied. All these goods are imported direct from the makers and manufactured expressly for ships' purposes. 155 FIXED PRICES 128 x

THE HESPERIDINA. STOMACH BITTERS. THE BITTER ORANGE. THE BEST TONIC KNOWN, AND THE SUREST SPECIFIC against the nervous affections of the Stomach, Head, Intestines and Heart; A safe, quick and agreeable remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Cholera, Flatulency, Costiveness, Diarrhea, Weakness, Dysentery, CHILLS, STIMULATES AND REGULATES THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. CURES THESE DISEASES FORTIFYING THE BODY, and promoting the most HEALTHY NATURAL SECRETION, THE PERSPIRATION.

THE HESPERIDINA IS SOLELY at the principal Business Houses IN THE CITY AND COUNTRY; in Grocery Stores, Apothecaries, Coffee Houses, Confectionaries AND Drug Stores. AGENTS IN MONTEVIDEO MESSRS. NEWNHAM & CO., 33 & 35 calle 25 de Agosto

WILLIAM M. MOONEY. WOOL-BROKER. NO. 5 CALLE PASOS, Buenos Ayres. 101. 3p 129

BURROW'S GLASSES. FOR THE OPERA, FIELD, CAMP, & SEA. Guaranteed for brilliancy and perfect vision, to any other. Larger Size and Power, 26. 6d. (Single Case); Smaller 23. 1s. In Aluminium, incredibly light, 10 and 14 Guineas. HIGH-POWER RIFLE TELESCOPES. As used at the National Rifle Association Meeting, 3, 5, 6, and 9 Guineas each. Naval, Deer-Stalking, and Reconnoitring Telescopes. Best quality of 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

TEETH WITHOUT PAIN. OSTEODON. PATENT, MARCH 1st, 1862. Messrs. GABRIEL'S invention for supporting Artificial Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, screws, and fastenings, and especially adapted for those long retained in warm climates.

MESSRS GABRIEL THE OLD ESTABLISHED DENTISTS. 27, Harley Street, Coventry Square, and 1 doors from the Railway Bridge, Langley Hill London. Liverpool: 111, Lake Street, Birmingham: 141, New Street.

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH AND CO., Engineers, Manufacturers of Portable and fixed Steam Engines, Machinery for Pumping, Hoisting, Grinding, Slicing, 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 Street-washing. 92. 1m, 26

DAY AND MARTIN'S Real Japan Blacking. 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON. For finishing and shining and for giving to the Leather it stands unharmed. SOLD BY ALL THE FINEST GLASS BOOTERS IN BUENOS AYRES AND THE COLOMBES. In bottles and tins of 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each. CAUTION! D. & M. take the opportunity of cautioning purchasers against Spurious imitations of their Manufacture and Labels. 107, Finsbury.

HEALTH FOR THE INVALID BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. LOSS OF APPETITE—LOSS OF STRENGTH—LOSS OF HEALTH. The marvellous effect of this fine medicine upon the system is such as to immediately rally all the vital functions, the appetite is soon restored, a full flow of spirits, quick & bold, the body becomes immensely invigorated with a certainty of restored health; the air and a little exercise increase the energy, being about a permanent state of health, the patient is enabled to enjoy the most delicate constitutions, and in a manner as to establish all who take them. By their extraordinary virtues they have obtained the highest praise of any medicine in the world. HEAD, LUNGS, AND STOMACH. Look to the quantity of these foundations of vitality. Holloway's Pills restore to order the system deranged from the proper action, and therefore may be considered as the foundation of the main spring of human life. Applied to the system, they produce the proper action of the bowels to be completed, which this famous medicine never fails to accomplish. Disorders of the bowels will be attended to, and the system fully restored by the use of these pills, which will be cheerfully shown. PREVENTED BY TAKING SMALL AND REGULAR DOSES OF THIS CORRECTIVE.

HEALTH FOR THE INVALID BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. FEMALE DISORDERS. No medicine can be so judiciously relied upon for overcoming all obstructions as these Pills. They never fail to restore a healthy action to the system, and therefore may be considered as the foundation of the main spring of human life. Applied to the system, they produce the proper action of the bowels to be completed, which this famous medicine never fails to accomplish. Disorders of the bowels will be attended to, and the system fully restored by the use of these pills, which will be cheerfully shown. PREVENTED BY TAKING SMALL AND REGULAR DOSES OF THIS CORRECTIVE.

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