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The Standard.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1865.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

GREAT NEWS FROM ESQUINA.

PARAGUAYANS ADVANCING.

Esquina, June 9, afternoon.

Things are hourly becoming more turbid with us; yesterday an unknown number of Paraguayans were two leagues this side of Goya, probably a marauding party; if they have gone back or mean to come no one can tell; their force in the environs of Goya is variously stated from 12 to 20,000; they seem to feel themselves secure in their position, be it as it may General Paunero is doing all he can in order to circumvent them.

Esquina, June 7th, 1865.

Gentlemen,

We have concentrated in our village pretty much all the dignitaries, civil as well as military, of the province; I was grieved to see the priests that had been chased away from their altars. Among the guests we have our Gov. Lagraria, he arrived here on the 4th with an escort of 150 men; they are not like the soldiers of General Paunero, some of them were armed with the inevitable sheep-shear lance, no two were dressed alike, they wore no boots or shoes. Notwithstanding, if they were armed and officered as soldiers should be they would be found to make formidable troops.

On the south side of the river Santa Lucia the land is covered with palm-trees in one piece for many leagues; in some places you may count fifty of them growing upon a square spot of ground whose sides measure ten yards; under the shade of these trees a fine pasture grows, the cows which graze there give a rich milk from which the 'queso de Goya' is made, an article of commerce well known in your city. On the north side of the river not a palm-tree is found. Since the hour General Paunero landed he has made unintermitted exertions to put everything in due form, working by moonlight in order to accomplish the work he has before him. He has mounted 26 pieces of brass cannon from six to long twelve pounders, six obusses also of brass, the corresponding number 26) of ammunition waggons, all of which are loaded; the baggage carts are ready to be loaded at any moment. He has 2500 tame sound horses, 500 working oxen, a few mules and 50 baggage-carts; a travelling forge, and above all a well-filled money chest. Carts, beasts, &c., are bought and paid a just price for upon delivery. The encampment is within 400 yards of the village, yet the General has not been seen here—like a martial man he superintends in person all that is being done. In the camp all attention is given to cleanliness, the soldiers wear clean shirts, they get rations of yerba, tobacco, pepper, salt and soap, articles unknown heretofore in this part of the world to be given troops. General Paunero's force is 3000 men. The Brazilians continue the blockade of the Tres Bocas, they refused to let the Italian war-steamer pass up to Asuncion. John Bull passed upwards to Paraguay, I think he did not ask leave to do so. The inhabitants of Corrientes that could so have migrated to the Gran Chaco. The Paraguayans are in force at our capital as at Empedrado, the lucrative cattle trade is in a great measure suspended for this reason; there are no longer any cows within 30 leagues of the Paraná. The petty thieves control the trade and are indefatigable in doing all they can in the meantime. The Paraguayans make no account of the hides or tallow of the animals they consume; for the last 15 days they have been near Goya, marching and counter marching, what keeps them there is inexplicable. Here no one can tell of their strength or intentions. As I have said, after a stay of many days in the vicinity of Goya they took it into their heads to occupy the city, smashing the doors of all abandoned houses they came to and carry away whatever they find therein that suits their fancy and destroy the remainder of the contents of the deserted dwelling, making sad havoc; as yet they have done no harm to houses that have tenants. We have in our port thirteen transports which are interdicted from leaving this till further orders; there is also a Brazilian coal-hulk but no coal, an Argentine war-steamer, and two Brazilian steam gunboats; within the last four days five corpses have been brought on shore from the last two named vessels and decently interred, with muffled drum, they were followed to their "long homes" by their comrades who "discharged the farewell salute." The Brazilians complain loudly of the cold when the thermometer stands at 53°; they are very crowded on board, as all the land force they brought has been distributed on board of their steamers. The Paraná still continues to rise, there is now sufficient depth of water for the largest Brazilian steamer to go anywhere. The Paraguayans as they entered Goya were very anxious to find the location of the printing-office of the 'Esperanza'; they arrived too late, editor, journeymen, printing-press and types are all here. The population of our village a month ago was scarcely six hundred souls, now it contains at least seven thousand; the streets are blocked up with carts, the owners of which live in them. The 'Espigador' passed upwards on the 5th, she brought no letters or newspapers. SINDAD.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Captain Caldwell arrived in the Tigre on Saturday afternoon, at four o'clock, in the new Government despatch steamer Victoria [see Gertrude.] He made the down trip from

Esquina to the Tigre in 39 hours, being the quickest passage on record. Belonging to his weighing anchor, the little town of Esquina was thrown into wild excitement by the cry, 'the Paraguayans are coming,' but our correspondent very properly remarks that the river Corrientes is so high, it will cost the invader a good deal to cross it, if there is only a handful of brave men to dispute the passage.

The Paraguayan vanguard, 2,000 men, under the command of Colonel Aguirre, who was formerly an aide-de-camp of Lopez, entered Goya on the morning of the 6th, at about eleven o'clock with flying colors and band playing. It was rumored that they had sacked three houses, but parties from Goya state that the vagabonds of the town committed even more damage than the invaders. The main body of the Paraguayan army, stated to be 16,000 men, remained some three leagues behind Goya. The principal families in the town took refuge on board of some small craft in the port, and the Captain of the Port and public officials joined in the general 'he-gira,' and came down to Esquina in a boat all to themselves.

The Brazilian squadron, consisting of eight gunboats, is anchored off a place called Columna, which is a small headland, one league this side of the city of Corrientes. The gunboats are short of coal, at least so it was rumored in Goya. The Paraguayan squadron had come down from Asuncion to Humaita, and it was said in Esquina that they had brought heavy reinforcements to Corrientes. Lopez, as report went, had arrived in Corrientes with several of his particular friends along with him. The dead Paraguayan soldiers at Corrientes had all long clasp knives in a belt, and the muskets are European army muskets with caps, said to have been previously used in the last Indian campaign.

Four large sail-boats arrived at Esquina on last Wednesday evening; they were crowded to overflowing with women and children. Such was the crowd, that it was feared house room could not be found in the town. The poor people suffered every imaginable hardship, and subsisted on oranges coming down the river from all parts of the country. Estancieros and their families keep flying into Esquina.

General Paunero, at the head of 2,700 men, and with a splendid park of artillery, 26 guns, has moved down to the banks of the river Corrientes. He has 46 bullock carts, and his men are in good spirits and discipline.

The Paraguayan army has one captain and one lieutenant in each company of 120 men: the drummers are all small boys.

Colonel Varela has arrived from Chile and gone to join Urquiza, who at latest dates was from 30 to 40 leagues distant from Esquina.



THE AMERICAN CHURCH.

THE LINCOLN PANEGYRIC.

On Sunday last, pursuant to notice, the Rev. Mr. Goodfellow preached the sermon in commemoration of the death of President Lincoln, at his church in Calle Cangallo, in this city.

The interior of the church was tastefully draped in mourning. Two American flags covered with crape overhung the pulpit, and an evergreen wreath, with the letters "A. L.," immediately beneath on the wall. The gallery windows and doors were covered with mourning, and in conspicuous letters on the front of the gallery were the words, 'He is not dead, but sleepeth.'

Long before the usual hour of service the pews were filled. At half eleven o'clock the church was crowded. The 'Lesson' was taken from the 1st Corinthians, chap. xv., 48 to 58 verse, after the reading of which the Rev. Mr. Goodfellow commenced his sermon, which was a feeling and ably composed discourse.

The preacher began by adverting to the atrocious murder committed, and then alluded to the history of the war which had been waged for four years in his country; he pointed to the fact that the Southerners were wanting in nothing to ensure success save an

honest good cause; they had men, money and ammunition sufficient, they had all their forts plentifully supplied, and the greater bulk of the American navy, in foreign parts, they had able generals and courageous soldiers, but they failed because their cause was based on wrong. He then sketched the late lamented Mr. Lincoln's life, tracing him up from a child to President; he dwelt on his character as a man, and as a ruler, he testified to the piety of his disposition, the urbanity of his manners, and the sincerity of his heart; he spoke of the universal woe and mourning caused by the assassination of so good a man, so great a President; he pointed to the fact that such was the unanimity of the American people that never before in ancient or modern times did one man receive such a number of votes for a Presidential chair; he touched on the unprecedented prosperity of the nation, and the virtues of a people which merited such favor. Abraham Lincoln came from a quaker family, and one of his most memorable addresses was on the occasion of opening a new cemetery in Springfield.

We regret much our inability to give our readers a further sketch of this eloquent panegyric, but as it will be published in a pamphlet, all will have an opportunity to read it. There were passages in the discourse so beautiful, that it only required the voice and delivery of a Chapin to melt every one in church to tears. The task of extolling the life of President Lincoln, seems indeed to have been a grateful duty for Mr. Goodfellow, so well has he acquitted himself. The church was crowded with parties of all persuasions as the grief and regret at the loss of Abraham Lincoln was limited to neither sect nor nationality.

AMERICAN MEETING IN MONTEVIDEO.

In accordance with an invitation which appeared in the daily papers, the American Citizens assembled at the house of Mr. Peter Bourse on Wednesday the 7th inst.

Present. G. T. Bunker, Thomas Mayo, Wm. A. Ery, Ali Danz, W. S. Jones, J. W. Clapp, J. W. MacGoun, F. Johnston, J. Raulheim, A. Goodall, Peter Bourse, Edward Jackson, S. Wildman, Bernard Melian, C. Savony, J. Vander Weide, J. J. Humphreys, J. K. Corcoran, Charles Mollers, Bernardo Whitman, Samuel Young.

The meeting was called to order at 7 1/2 and Doctor Bourse having been appointed Chairman, and Mr. Bernard Whitman, Secretary, the following resolutions were proposed and after some discussion unanimously adopted:

Resolved 1st—That as loyal citizens of the United States of America we sincerely lament and deplore the untimely death of our late President Abraham Lincoln whose memory we revere as one of the noblest patriots of the age.

Resolved 2nd—That we tender to the bereaved family of our beloved President the expression of our profound grief and unlimited sympathy.

Resolved 3rd—That we tender our heartfelt thanks to the Provisional Government of the Oriental Republic for its sympathy with us in our cause and in our bereavement, as expressed in the public demonstrations of grief by causing the national and American flags to be hoisted at half-mast on the public offices on the 5th inst., and half-hour guns to be fired from sunrise to sunset during the day.

Resolved 4th—That our gratitude is also due to the public press of this city, which without exception expressed its sorrow and indignation at the heinous deed which deprived us of our Chief Magistrate, and also placed its columns in mourning as a token of respect to the illustrious dead.

Resolved 5th—That we thank Almighty God for preserving to us the life of Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, and at the same time we extend to that eminent statesman our sympathy and our best wishes for his speedy recovery.

Resolved 6th—That to our fellow citizens in the United States we renew

our pledge of continued and unflinching fidelity to the Union and to the Federal Government, as constitutionally organized at Washington.

Resolved 7th—That three copies of these resolutions be presented to the Consul of the U. S. in this city, with a request that one copy be forwarded to the bereaved family, one to the department of State at Washington and one to the Provisional Government of the Oriental Republic.

Resolved 8th. That these resolutions be published in the daily papers of this city, the 'Standard' of Buenos Ayres, and also be forwarded to the United States for publication.

A vote of thanks having been unanimously accorded to the Chairman it was moved that the meeting do adjourn, which was carried.

KNICKERBOCKER. M. V., June 9th, 1865.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The non-arrival of the English packet yesterday disappointed everybody. She will probably come in to-day.

President Lincoln's panegyric by the Rev. Mr. Goodfellow attracted a large audience on Sunday, including numerous non-American residents, and the unanimous opinion was, that it was an eloquent and graceful discourse.

The 'Nacional' bulletin of Sunday announcing the capture of the Murderer Booth, and flight of Jefferson Davis caused quite a sensation. The news came by a gunboat from Rio, a steamer having arrived in that city from New York with dates to May 2nd.

The National Guards quartered at Moron, consisting of the Arouas and Obligado battalions, fired 10,000 rounds of ball-cartridge on Friday. On Sunday they moved into town and encamped in Plaza Parque: they could not embark, yesterday, for the seat of war owing to a want of steamers.

The 'Eco del Comercio' states that the price paid by the Brazilians for the steamer 'Era' was 4,500 doubloons (£16,000 sterling).

The Argentine Government has issued a decree, forming a reserve-army of 5,500 men, to be made up of 11 battalions called out from the various provinces in addition to the levies already made.

The 'Escolta' of President Mitre numbers about 300 men and is quartered at the Concepcion church.

Notwithstanding the flattering accounts from the commanders on the frontiers, much anxiety is felt about the Indians, and the 'Pueblo' has a severe article on this subject.

Two of the wounded soldiers have had their legs amputated, one poor fellow (aged 50) dying under the operation: he had received chloroform. Several other amputations are to take place, which we hope will be more successful.

Messrs. Cramwell and Murray have sent a valuable contribution of drugs, &c. to the military hospital.

Last night the performance by the Opera Co. came off at Colon theatre, for benefit of the poor families of Nat. Guards. A bazaar is spoken of for the same charitable purpose.

The Museum on Sunday was crowded with visitors, and under the new arrangement by Professor Burmeister it offers a very agreeable treat to the public, all the objects being tastefully classified.

According to the Medical Review the health of the city continues to be very bad: measles are prevalent even among adults, with complications of the lungs and stomach; also bronchitis and croup.

On Saturday the corps diplomatique took farewell of President Mitre, the British Minister as dean of the body making an appropriate speech, to which His Excellency replied in his usual happy manner of sentiment.

The Lili arrived yesterday afternoon from the Uruguay, and took passengers for the French packet Carmel as announced.

The Rio del Plata is expected from the Uruguay on Wednesday but will hardly take a supplemental mail to Montevideo, as it is her President Mitre will embark in her for Concordia, along with the troops.

The Tovero is expected to-day from Montevideo and will return this evening, with the supplemental mail.

We learn that the new steamer Arroyo will not arrive till August, although

we had understood that she was to come this time.

The patrols are now very busy: on Sunday an English broker, and a well known Irish grocer of long standing as well as his book-keeper, were 'nabbed' and only got out after much difficulty. On Monday the brother of D. Norberto Riestra was rescued by an American gentleman. People must be careful to carry their 'papeletas.'

The 'Tribuna' publishes an account of a grand Masonic meeting to bid farewell to their distinguished brother, President Mitre. Messrs. Roque Perce, Billinghurst, Irigoyen and others pronounced brilliant speeches, after which the President replied, and the affair wound up with a grand banquet.

Messrs. Weruuer accorded to the last concert takes place this evening at the French Theatre, and we expect there will be a large attendance of foreigners, as the programme is very attractive.

Congress has approved the appointment of D. José Benjamin Gorostiza, as member of the Supreme Federal Court.

The election for two Deputies to Congress, in room of Dr. Chaissain, deceased, and D. Manuel Ocampo resigned, both of Buenos Ayres, is fixed to take place on July 16th.

THE RECENT HURRICANE.

We are happy to learn by accounts from parts of the country districts, that the storm of Thursday, 8th inst. was much less violent in the camp than near the city. In Mercedes and Fortin de Areco no sheep were lost, and the only localities we have heard severely visited are those of the river-coast. Near San Nicolas a stroke of lightning fell among a flock of sheep belonging to Capt. Segura, and killed over 100 animals. The rain throughout the camp seems to have averaged less than half what fell near town, but it has been sufficient to dispel any fear of drought, and as weather looks broken the farmers are in excellent spirits.

THE ARMIES IN MISIONES.

Public attention is so much occupied with Robles, Paunero, and the other belligerents on the Parana that few people think of the invading army at Santo Tomé. Reports on their movements are very contradictory: a fortnight ago we heard officially that they had evacuated that place and retired; then it was said they appeared suddenly at Paso de los Libres on the road to Concordia. Both were incorrect: it seems they still held Santo Tomé and advanced to the Cuaiques, but were probably deterred by the floods in the river Agapey and Arroyo Mirinaí. Payba's division being badly armed could offer no effective resistance. Gen. Canavarro's Brazilian troops are preparing to cross the Uruguay at Paso de los Libres, and unite with Payba's men to make head against the enemy whose forces are estimated at 12,000, mostly infantry. The Paraguay commander at Cuaiques is Captain Duarte, from whom the 'Nacion' publishes an apocryphal despatch, June 3rd, to Gen. Robles, pretending that it has been intercepted.

I MIHI PRIGIONE.

The editor of the 'Reforma,' Sor Garcia, sent Mr. Lettsom the following touching narrative of his arrest, and the style of Silvio Pellico, and we learn that the British Minister has promised him fair-play. He has, however since been released.

"At half past six on the evening of the 6th I was summoned by a clerk from the Police-office to appear before the Chief, Sor Aguirre. As I had done nothing wrong I at once complied, thinking it was some trifling matter. After waiting some time I asked what business they wanted me for, and being unable to get a reply was on the point of retiring when they told me I was under arrest.

"An individual said named Carrasco, said to be Commissary, conducted me to a dark cell, where I was shut up in solitary confinement, without being able to learn the motive for my arrest. "I passed the night in this filthy cell without food or comforts, but at midnight they brought me a bed, refusing me water till next day.

"My wife requested to see me, but was sternly refused, which much afflicted her, as she has no friends in this city: she returned several times and waited in the jailer's room, but in vain



This treatment would have been too severe even for the vilest malefactor.

"They did not even fulfil the law of taking my declaration within 24 hours, but subjected me to all manner of indignities, and finally informed me I was imprisoned for a 'Local event' which had appeared in the Reforma."

Sor Garcia then enters into the illegality of his arrest, and prays the British Chargé d'Affaires [who is Argentine minister pro tem.], and Sor Garcia is an Argentine citizen) to rescue him from the Montevideo police.

THE RURAL CODE.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.' Gentlemen,

Dr. Alsina, in speaking of the office a Justice of the Peace fills, calls it a monstrous institution. This is no less true than deplorable: there is no official in town or camp having so much arbitrary power. A Justice of the Peace knows no control but his own will; he can break or evade every act of parliament made concerning the camp. If he cannot always do so in a direct manner, he is never at a loss for some indirect way of gaining his point; some of them even go so far as to totally disregard direct orders and decrees issued to prevent their own arbitrary acts; and yet Doctor Alsina, who is aware of all this, instead of curtailing their power in his projected code, adds to it, and that to a dangerous extent. There are many articles in the code authorising them to impose discretionary fines, so that a friend will be fined fifty dollars, while a reputed enemy will have to pay five hundred for a like offence: in many of these cases the unfortunate victim is not even allowed to appeal. See article 356 and others.

There are others authorising these functionaries to condemn a man to hard labor, not only for days, but actually for years. See article 363. And this also without appeal in some instances. By article 9, a Justice of the Peace can order a splendid mansion to be tumbled down if built, in future, within a hundred yards of the bounds. This may answer very well in large estates, but where the land is subdivided in small fractions it will never do. The only spot fit to build on may be within a hundred yards of the boundary line. On the other hand, there are some thousands of owners of land having less than two hundred yards frontage, whom, of course, this law cannot affect, and even those tracts at present large, will in time be so subdivided among heirs, that the law eventually must become a dead letter. In practice article 9 will be found at variance with article 6; to enforce the one the other must be amended.

In fact, the code augments this 'monstrous' institution so much and to such a dangerous extent, that it would appear the object of the codifier is to overwhelm it with such arbitrary power as will eventually cause it to burst. If such be the object, it is perhaps the speediest way to effect a general reform. That a reform in this branch of the administration is, next to the code itself, the thing most required in the camp, is admitted by all, not excepting some of the judges themselves. The Judge of San Martin, in his report of the 8th of February to the Government, almost goes as far as Dr. Alsina in designating the institution a monstrous anomaly, and candidly says that, as present instituted, they must administer 'flamboyant justice.' I hope the Government will not overlook the meaning of the word 'convivir.'

If, then, all and every one admit this institution to be already too powerful, why is it that the code increases that power so much? In 1856 the Government refused to create the institution known now as 'Departamento de Escuelas,' fearing it would be a fourth power in the State. Had it not been for the indefatigable efforts of such men as Sarmiento, Mitre, Alsina, and Sarstfield, this much dreaded institution would never have come into existence. The two latter gentlemen made this a Cabinet question, and yet it required some intrigue to bring it into existence, such was the dread of a fourth power in the State. It is strange a Government could see a fourth power in the schools, and not see it where it really exists 'do facto.'

If the gallant member for the eleventh section of the camp was now in his place in parliament, he would enlighten the members on this point: he knows where the shoe pinches, and is not one who would temporise. The nation will gain by his presence in the field, although the province will lose, and lose heavily, by his absence in parliament. A dozen such members, and the only despotic power in the State would disappear for ever.

If the code requires mending at all, it is certainly that part which gives the Justices of the Peace uncontrolled power to condemn to hard labor, discretionary fines, &c. For all cases not requiring immediate trial, fixed days could be appointed for holding a court, say once a week, and a jury summoned to try all such cases, as the code would point out.

This would cost the Government nothing, and the Justice of the Peace of San Martin would not complain of being obliged to 'convivir.'

DELEGATION OF THE PRESIDENCY.

On Saturday the 10th inst. the National Government issued the following DECREE:

Whereas the President of the Republic is obliged to leave the capital, with permission of the National Congress—it is decreed and ordained:

1st. That during the absence of the President of the Republic the functions of the National Executive shall be exercised by the Vice-president.

2nd. That on Monday 15th inst. at the hour of one p.m. the Vice-president shall take possession of such authority.

In pursuance of the above, D. Marcos Paz was duly invested with authority, in Congress, yesterday.

IMPORTANT FROM UNITED STATES

CAPTURE OF THE ASSASSIN BOOTH.

FLIGHT OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Brazilian gunboat Apa arrived from Rio on Sunday, with dates of N. York papers to May 2nd. The National issued a bulletin as follows:—

The murderer Booth has been at last taken; he was caught in a stable-yard before the Police could get him to prison, the populace set on him and lynched him: he was shot in the back of the head, just where he had mortally wounded the lamented President Lincoln.

The war is now over, Jefferson Davis and the other Confederate chiefs having fled into Mexico in order to escape to Europe.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The distress among the working classes at Lyons is so great that the municipal council has voted £12,000 for their relief. A very large number of workmen are out of employ, and it is probably owing to this that the Emperor does not make his intended visit to that city.

A letter from Tunis gives a shocking account of the barbarous punishments that are inflicted on Arab prisoners by orders of the Bey. A large number of the unfortunate men who contributed to the revolt—not suppressed—including several sheikhs or chiefs, have been subjected to floggings often of fatal severity. One old man of sixty-seven received no less than two thousand blows, a large number of which were of course inflicted upon his dead body. Many others have been similarly flogged to death. It is considered strange that the English and French consuls do not make use of their influence with the Bey to prevent such cruelties. That foreign opinion has some weight with the Tunisian Government is shown by the fact that during a recent visit of Prince Arthur the floggings were suspended.

A letter from Antwerp announces the arrival of a steamer from London with a deputation of English geologists under the leadership of the president of the Geological Society of London. The object of this visit is an examination of the remarkable caverns of Furfooz at Dinant. The party was shorted to be joined by Mr. H. Christy, who had recently been exploring the caverns in the south of France and in Algeria.

THE LORD-MAYOR OF LIVERPOOL

Mr. Harper Twelvetrees, accompanied by Mr. John Stuart, of Manchester, banker, Mr. E. B. Fripp, of

the firm of Martin and Co., Liverpool, Mr. James Madden, of Leadenhall-street, and Mr. Dunlop, waited upon the Lord Mayor and asked permission to make an explanation in reference to a bale of South American beef that had been seized at a depot of his in Bishopsgate street and brought to this court, condemned as unfit for human food. The evidence given on that occasion by William Wylde, a city sanitary inspector, was to the effect, that on Saturday week he went into the shop of Mr. Twelvetrees, in Bishopsgate-street, and asked a young woman in attendance to let him see some of the meat called South American beef; that she showed him some cut into strips on a board, which, in his judgment, was wholly unfit for human food; and that he seized 2 cwt. of it, and brought it to the Justice-room to be condemned. He could not say what the animal was of which it was the flesh, or whether it was that of a bullock at all; and Sanitary Inspector Newman desirous of giving it a fair trial, had boiled some of the meat, but was obliged to take the utensil containing it out of the house, the smell being so offensive. Upon that evidence the Lord Mayor ordered the meat to be destroyed, after seeing it for himself, and it was destroyed accordingly, under a provision of the Nuisances Removal Amendment Act.

The Lord Mayor (interposing).—I only condemned the meat because it was unfit for human food, and I must say I never saw more disgusting stuff in all my life.

Mr. Madden, one of the deputation.—But you did not see it cooked, my Lord Mayor.

The Lord Mayor said that was no part of his duty, and that he had simply to act on the evidence of the inspectors.

Mr. Twelvetrees said no scales or weights nor any of the appliances for selling, were on his premises where the meat was seized, the room being used exclusively for samples and for wholesale transactions.

Mr. Oke, the chief clerk, observed that the proceeding for the condemnation of the meat was purely ex parte, and properly so according to law, and that his presence was not necessary. Besides, the inspector said he had told the attendant in the shop that the meat would be brought there to be condemned.

Mr. Fripp said he and another member of the deputation had come, one from Liverpool and the other from Manchester, to enter into explanations with regard to South American beef on public grounds, believing it to be a matter of general interest to the community, and having tested the character of the meat generally. During the last 20 months the firm with which he is connected at Liverpool had imported 1,500 tons of it, which had since been sold and gone into consumption. They were now sending out 40 tons a week regularly for home consumption.

The Lord Mayor.—Indeed! Mr. John Stuart, of Manchester, said he had dined off South American beef regularly on the last three Saturdays, and except on an occasion, a few months ago, when he had the honour of an invitation to dine at the Mansion-house, he had not enjoyed a meal more. (A laugh.)

The Lord Mayor.—Yes, I think we can give you a better dinner than that here. (A laugh.) Necessity, we know, may reconcile people almost to anything. I have read of men who have lived among the Esquimaux, and who, under a change of circumstances and of climate, have come to eat, almost with zest, food from which, having regard to its kind and the mode of preparation, they would have recoiled with disgust in their own country. On the other hand we know that the whole of South America abounds with cattle which, until now, have been killed only for the sake of their hides and horns. In France there are some people who affect to like horseflesh, but I cannot say I should like to dine with any of them. (A laugh.)

Mr. Madden said the South American beef was certainly unsightly, but that was the only thing against it.

The Lord Mayor.—You admit that, then? A member of the deputation said his firm at one time destroyed large quantities of it, but had not had any occasion to do so of late.

Mr. Twelvetrees said he was prepared to place the whole of his stock at the disposal of the Commissioners of Sewers to be tested if they chose.

The conversation then dropped, the understanding being that in the event of another seizure of meat on Mr. Twelvetrees' premises he was to be at liberty to attend and offer any explanation he might think necessary.

ON 'CHANGE.

Table with exchange rates for June 12th, 1865. Columns include Paper price of ounces, Do do sovereigns, Exchange on England, First and last price of potatoes, Cash sales, and TIME SALES.

Business on 'Change was very limited to-day, no animation whatever seemed to exist amongst the brokers. The bears thought that things were brightening, as specie must soon come back from Montevideo, but the bulls suggested everyone by positively stating that specie payments would not be resumed on the 15th, as few of the brokers remembered that the 15th would be a holiday. Paper money and gold both rare, and very difficult to obtain. A certain native capitalist, it is said, is in the market, trying to borrow a very heavy amount. Some bills of exchange were done on Saturday evening at 5ld. Gold is expected in the packet, but the amount is not stated. The Liverpool steamer Parana leaves this evening. The Paraguay is hourly expected.

LAST VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT

At the THEATRO FRANCO-ARGENTINO, Given by CARL WERNER, Violoncelliste to his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Brazil; and CARL SCHRAMM, Pianiste, On the Evening of Tuesday, 13th June, At Eight o'Clock.

Señor Nicolai has kindly undertaken the direction of the Quartet; and Messrs. Reinken, Gray, Fritola, Houch, and Popé, have given their friendly assistance.

- 1. Adagio, Scherzo, and Roto, of the Grand Trio in G flat, op. 1, No. 3—Beethoven. Executed by Messrs. Fritola, Schramm, Werner, op. 1, No. 3.
2. Tenor Air, from the Opera of 'Martina'—Klotow. Sung by Mr. Reinken.
3. Fantasia of the Opera, 'Fille du Regiment'—Herz. Accompanied by Quartetto for Piano, C. Schramm.
4. Meditation—Composed by S. Bach, for 2 Violoncellos, Harmonium, Piano, executed by Messrs. Gray, Poppe, Werner, Schramm, Gounod.
5. Una Tasse de La Comedie. Mad. Pauline, Mene. D'Holo, Leon, Ermette. One Grande Canzonette Comique, 'La Parodie de Lucia.' Cianté par Mr. D'Hote.

NOTE.—Above prices include seat and entrance. 33. 3p. 311

Wanted, By a married gentleman without children, a situation as Capataz or Mayordomo, in some estancia: having already occupied similar office in the province of Entre Rios, he has all the knowledge required for it. Address Fabrica de Cerezo, Buen Orlen 215. 31. 3p. 312

Wanted, A Servant Girl to take care of children, Calle Polona No. 58. 31. 3p. 313

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To Let, The Alameda de Herrerias, No. 153 and 159 Calle Bolivar, 41 square from the Plaza Victoria. For particulars, apply on the premises. 102. 3p. 318

REIMATE, POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST, En un caso calle de Polona No. 70. De 29 cajones muebles alemanes flamantes. De oron una casa instrumetada. El Viernes 18 del corriente, a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, por menores maada—

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

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. DUCHESNOIS.

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

Certificate of Drs. Evaristo and Felix 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 more as proved by its physico-chemical qualities and consequently very useful to the public. EVARISTO S. PINEA, FELIX N. PINEA.

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. May 22nd, 1865. JONAS GONDIS.

Julian Druggist, corner of Corrientes a d San Martin Streets, I have tried the Manteca de Grasa which you kindly sent me and I certify to having found it exactly as you describe it to me. CAMILO GIOVANNELLI.

Druggist in front of San Francisco Church, The undersigned certify 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 oil. May 22nd, 1865. TORRES & BARTON.

Julian 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.

C. Smeil Druggist, Calle Recoquinta, I certify that the Manteca de Grasa is a Grease which may be substituted with advantage to the best oil 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. LUIS 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 its first appearance I have used in my home the 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, furnishing them with such a pure and agreeable commodity 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 Medico-Quirurgical 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 Puiggras which we reproduce, joins the excellent qualities of a fine small, good taste, and purity, which highly recommends it. CARLOS A. FURST.

Nuevas Mensajeras Argentinas, Agencia Calle de la Victoria No. 223. El Emperador de las Indias Monseñor Juan Manuel de Salazar, de la Real Audiencia de Lima, ha establecido un correo de diligencias en la Zante. Se llama siempre la Capital para a Capilla de la Cruz y Zante. Los dias imperiales y regresos a la Capital los dias par. La diligencia sale de la Estacion de Lujan a las 10 de la noche. Las encomendas y bagajes de pasajeros se reciben en su oficina hasta las 4 de la tarde la vespertina de la salida, y la correspondencia hasta las 9 de la noche. JULIO A. MESQUITA, Empa sario y Mayorad.

Direct for Europe, The British barque 'La Zingara' having contracted to bring out her next voyage numerous passengers will, in order to accommodate same, leave this port in ballast immediately for Europe, so as to return to the River Plate with the least possible delay. Parties wishing to bring friends out from home, may apply to the undersigned. GEORGE WILKS, No. 7 Calle Mayo. Buenos Ayres, June 8, 1865. 35. 4p. 319

For Martins, The first class American bark 'Wellie Albot' will sail for said port and take passengers. Apply to Messrs. Bonamason and Heydecker, Calle Bolivar 75. 47. 3p. 318

Para Nueva York, La veloz hermosa y de primera clase Barco Ingles "AGNES FRASER," De 208 toneladas Reg., su Capitan James T. Fraser, saldra para dicho destino infaliblemente para fines de este mes—carga en Ballas y puede aun admitir algunos cueros secos y fardos. Vuase con sus consignatarios. ZIMMERMANN, FAIBS y CA. Calle Bolivar No. 7. 24. 6p. 314

Para Baltimore y de primera clase Barco Nacional "TEMPER," Su Capitan J. J. Wilson, tiene ya gran parte de su cargamento de trigo y saldra con mucha velocidad—admito aun algunos cueros secos y fardos. Vuase con sus consignatarios. ZIMMERMANN, FAIBS y CA. Calle Bolivar No. 7. 23. 6p. 314

Land to Rent, In the partido 25 de Mayo 24 leagues—in Furin Arco 1 league—Morcos 12—ditto 11—Navarro 1—Guardia Monte 1—Lujan 1 to 2 puestas—Lobos 3 do.—Lobos 1 league—Lobos 3 leagues. LAND ON SALE, 1 League in Arcofido—in Fortin Arco—11 Saltillo—4 Dolores—in Guardia Monte—Ditto 1—Lobos—San Pedro—Canelas 11—Ensenada 1600 yards by 9000—in Banda Oriental 20 suertes in different Departments—in Entre Rios 30 leagues—Santa Fe 16 leagues.

GOVERNMENT LAND, The rights on sale, Pargamino 14 leagues, Azul 21, Bragado 10, Saltillo 3, Los Tre Arroyos 3, 25 de Mayo 8, Juan 3, Las Flores 3.

SHEEP, On sale in all the above partidos. Those who wish to purchase or hire land or sheep would do well to call before they purchase elsewhere as the undersigned have on sale a large assortment and are every day receiving orders for the sale of others. Apply to Calle Recoquinta, No. 46.

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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 Martin.

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 31

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, (Victoria) Piano pieces, &c. &c. Catalogues gratis on application at G. and H. MACKER'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. 313

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Guaranteed by National Bonds at 6 per cent. consolidated. For the formation of Capitals, annuities, Income, &c. Authorized by special decree of the National Government dated May 7, 1864. Government Delegate. Sr. Dn. José M. Cantilo. Managing Committee. Sr. Dn. Mariano Miró, President. Eduardo Lumb, Vocal. Enrique Ochoa. Pedro Holterhoff. José Martínez de Hoz. Consulting Committee. Dn. Mariano Cabal. Jorge Temperley. Ambrosio P. Lezica. Hugo Bunge. Luis Carrera de la casa Apes-tegui, hmos. Director General. Sor. Dn. Francisco F. Moreno. Inspector General in the Argentine and Oriental Republics. Señor Dn. Jorge Perey. Residence—118 Calle Piedad (2d alto). Bankers—The Provincial Bank. Condition on the 5th May 1865. Capital subscribed during the first nine months of existence, \$28,325 hard dollars. Number of Policies, 720. Bonds purchased, 70,000 hard dollars. The Bienhechora offers three various modes of Insurance to its subscribers—1st, with the loss of capital by the death of the Insured party; 2nd, with out loss of capital in said event; 3rd, with mere compound interest. In the first form the Insured party has a right to: 1. To compound interest on the bonds purchased by the capitals received by the Company. 2. To a proportionate share of the capitals and interest of those who die in their respective sections. 3. To a proportionate share of the Capitals and Interests of forfeited subscriptions. 4. To a proportion of gains resulting from increased value of the National Bonds acquired by the inversion of funds. In the second form the Insured claims 1. Compound Interest on the National Bonds purchased by the Association, 2. A proportionate share of the Interest due on the Capitals of those who die in the respective sections, which capitals are returned to the subscribers 3. A proportion of the interest due on forfeited shares. 4. A proportionate share of the profits arising from the increased value of the National Bonds, acquired by inversion of funds. Finally, in the third form, gives a right to the corresponding interest produced by the Bonds purchased with their subscriptions, and the successive reinvestment of such interest, effected quarterly, when the coupons are paid up by the public treasury. So favorable are the benefits arising from the employment of Capitals in Public Funds, assisted by the combination effected by "La Bienhechora," based upon the Monthly Tables of Depreciation, and the Interest produced by the 6 per cent. Consolidated Bonds, that taking for a model, the result given by other companies established precisely in the same form and basis, but with an accumulative interest much inferior to that gained by the "Bienhechora," that it is enabled to present as positive the following tables showing the gradual progression of capitals for a subscription of:

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	In 20 years.	590
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Do of a person from 1 day to 5 years.	In 25 years.	990
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	In 20 years.	590
Do of a person from 1 day to 5 years.	In 25 years.	990
	In 20 years.	590

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	In 20 years.	590
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INCIAJORE'S AGENCIA DE LAS MENSAJERIAS 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. Encuentras, &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 18. m 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 BEST & BROS. J. S. WYLLIE & Co. Chacomus. Just received per 'Kepler' a large collection of School Books, direct from the publishers, Pocket Books, Diaries, Albums, &c. 228. j1m w d 1

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**BANK MAU 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. The Bank of Mau and Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depositary 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 am till Three pm on Week Days, and on Sundays and Holidays from Ten am 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 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 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 13, 1863. P. P. Mau and Co. WILLIAM LESLIE.

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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' cabin, and carrying an experienced stewardess. The Parana will leave this port on the 10th inst. H. A. GREEN & CO., 35 RECONQUISTA.

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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. 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. Vices-stretches, and rollers, screw-jacks, screw-camps for carpenters, iron hand-marks, &c. &c. All articles guaranteed of the best quality, and at the cheapest prices. 68. m 12 m.

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**"ESTRELLA DEL NORTE."**

Will leave the Tigre (las Onchas) 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. FARES. Cabin. Steerage. S. Nicolas \$12 S. Nicolas \$6. Obligado \$12 Obligado \$6. L. Hermanas \$12 Las Hermanas \$6. Zarate \$4 Zarate \$2. Baradero \$6 Baradero \$4. San Pedro \$8 San Pedro \$4. Campana \$4 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.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT. ALEX. FULTON AND CO. 25 & 27—CALLE DEFENSA—25 & 27. 81. xm 15

"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. Frey, M. Senas, G. L. Maldonado, M. Muere Cepeda, and Lobos. From Lobos to Saladillo, by Acevedo, Constancion, La Paz, Frias Puesto del Rosario, Bozan, La Fortina, 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. Pinel, 'Catriel' de D. L. meano Ramirez, Las Tres Flores, de D. Isidro Gurado, Manuel Fria, Antonio Ponce (house of business) and Sau Gervasio de D. Enrique Casares. GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE, 305 CALLE RIVADAVIA. 1 6p d. & 4p wf 2

Loteria de la Beneficencia del Uruguay. PREMIO MAYOR, 1,000 ONZAS DE ORO 16,000 PATACONES. La Loteria que está en circulación es compuesta de 11 millones y 800 suertes, numeradas desde el 1,000 al 11,999. Los billetes son impresos en papel blanco, tinta amarilla, numeracion punzó y sello negro al reverso del billete. Se juega el 17 de Junio. El valor del billete entero es cuatro patacones, dividido en cuartos de un patacon. SUERTES. 1 de 16,000 patacones. 2 de 1,000 " 3 de 500 " 5 de 200 " 10 de 100 " 32 de 40 " 70 de 20 " 120 de 16 " 220 de 12 " 328 de 10 "

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. FALLON 64, 66, & 68 CALLE PIEDAD. N.B.—A large Stock of Ready made clothing of every description.

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

WELLS BECKHAUS & Co., Wool-Brokers, 173 Calle de las Piedras. w & d, Aug 25, 1 y Helakain Butter. Best quality of Helakain Butter has arrived, and to be sold in quantities to suit buyers' convenience. Paseo de Julio, 48 and 46. 11. 6p. 18. H. EKELL. Removal. The office of the undersigned has been removed from Calle Reconquista to Calle Parque 140. JOHN KEMBLEY

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

The Large and Valuable Stock of the ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 61—CORRIENTES—61. Is now selling off at 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. 61. CORRIENTES—61

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 Lecca, Guardia del Monte. 168 sp...w. m31. Store to Rent. The best store in town to rent at 74 Calle Belgrano. Apply at this office.

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, Constiveness, Diarrhea, Weakness, Dysentery, Chl rosit.

STIMULATES AND REGULATES THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. IT CURES THESE DISEASES: FORTIFYING THE BODY, and promoting the most HEALTHY NATURAL SECRETIONS, 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. NEWNHAM & CO., 38 & 35 calle 25 de Agos. 0 M. S. Bagley. 70, 6m, a 9

WILLIAM M. MOONEY, WOOL-BROKER, NO. 5 CALLE PASOS, Buenos Ayres. 161. xp m28

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 to 46 Piedad, or to Adolphus Wilkinson. 103—3p a 3d. m18

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