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The Standard.

"Nil falsi andeant, nil veri non andeant dicere." SUNDAY, JUNE 18, 1865.

DEPARTURE OF PRES. MITRE.

IMPOSING SCENE ON THE BEACH.

The departure of General Mitre for the seat of war having been definitely fixed for yesterday, the beach and adjacent thoroughfare, presented a scene of bustle and animation from an early hour. The neighbors testified their anxiety to do honor to the President and hearty good-wishes for his success in the opening campaign, by decorating their houses with flags, and the ships in port were equally demonstrative by hoisting their bunting. Messrs. Mahan, Kean and other foreigners, [notwithstanding the police-fine of \$500] hung out the British and American flags, and Mr. Maxwell had a perfect trophy of foreign ensigns over the Sala de Comercio, while the Captain of the Port had his flagstaff crowded with colors, and all the houses in the vicinity seemed to catch the enthusiastic infection.

At 11.30 the mole was crowded, and the beach was enlivened by two military bands, while a body of 700 National Guards was the subject of universal admiration for their admirable equipment and soldierlike appearance. In a few moments his Excellency, attended by a numerous suite, drove down the Paseo Julio, followed by some fifty carriages. There was very little cheering, as Argentines do not seem to understand such Hibernian demonstrations, but the crowd politely took off their hats, and President Mitre proceeded down the mole, the National Guards presenting arms, and the people making way for the brilliant cortege of secretaries, staff officers, &c. The heart of every individual in that vast crowd, numbering several thousands, beat with confidence and best wishes for the success and happy return of the President.

At ten minutes before noon his Excellency leaped from the soil of Buenos Ayres into a Brazilian boat, and the band played the Argentine hymn, while the Retiro battery fired a salute of 21 guns, and as the boat pushed off every one raised his hat in salutation, to which Gen. Mitre gracefully responded. In a few minutes he reached the steamer Rio del Plata, which was hung all over with flags, having the Brazilian, Argentine and Montevidean from the topmasts, and the British flag at the stern.

His Excellency, with his staff, officers, and escort being safe on board, the Rio del Plata got up steam and weighed anchor at 12.45, for Concordia. The crowd then began to disperse, the troops returning to their respective barracks, preceded by their bands playing lively airs, and as the news went from mouth to mouth that President Mitre had embarked, it was accompanied with the universal wish that Heaven would protect him, and give victory to the national cause.

TELEGRAMS FROM ESQUINA.

URQUIZA AND PAUNERO ON THE MOVE.

AWFUL DEARTH OF BEEF.

Esquina, June 10, per N. Magdalena. We have concentrated in our village pretty much all the dignitaries of the province civil as well as ecclesiastical.

Governor Lagragna is here. General Paunero is about making a move; his force is 3000 combatants; the Corrientino army is at Maruchas 3000 strong, eight leagues distant from the invaders. The Paraguayans took formal possession of Goya on the 4th; no one can tell their numbers, their advanced parties are within twenty leagues of us—they hoisted their flag in Goya, they break the doors of the tenantless houses, and carry away or destroy what they find; they do no harm to houses where there are inhabitants.

A Brazilian steamer arrived at Goya from Corrientes in quest of fresh beef, she went back without any.

The Brazilians are blockading the Tres Bocas; the cattle trade is on the decline, as there are no more cows to be had within 30 leagues of the Parana. We have a Brazilian coal hulk, but no coal; also 13 transports, 2 Brazilian steamers, and the Argentine steamer Buenos Ayres. The steamer Victoria, with a large schooner in tow, with army stores, just arrived. The transports are interdicted from leaving this: the Parana continues to rise. General Urquiza is 'en route,' it is said, to concentrate the forces in the Department of Goya. The Espigador passed up on the 5th; she brought no mail for us. I will send you an epistle by her. She will be here to-morrow or next day. This goes by a sailing vessel.

Esquina, June 12, 1865.

To the Editors of the "Standard." Gentlemen,

The Paraguayans on the 10th were at Maruchas, and occupying the same ground our army did four days previously. As they are very erratic in their movements, we know but little of their whereabouts at the present moment. They have a numerous park of artillery and a long train of carts: all accounts agree that they number 20,000 combatants. They persist in breaking the doors of the deserted houses, and carrying away whatever belongs to the kitchen; as for chairs, sofas, chests of drawers, tables, &c., all are destroyed; bedclothes, clothing of any kind, or saddle gear, they leave behind. Persons that stole away from Goya yesterday, report the sacking of the 'almazens' of Carnavero and Baivene, two prominent merchants of Goya. The printing office of the 'Esperanza,' besides doing damage to the building, the Paraguayans smashed to atoms all they found in it. I advise you of this fact, recommending that your presses and types be made ready for packing up and moving off when the Paraguayans shall arrive in the vicinity of your city. There are many of them readers of the 'Standard,' who understand English, and speak it with the same purity as they do their own native Guarani, while the demagogues are being sought for, you too will not be forgotten. The Corrientine army has receded towards the River Corrientes, which they will probably re-pass seven leagues hence in order to unite with the forces here. In case the enemy should pursue, measures are being taken to dispute the passage. In the meantime a raft made of empty pipes is ready to ferry over General Paunero's force to go in pursuit of the foe, which he means to do as soon as there is the least hope that it will be of any avail. All are enquiring for General Urquiza, one day he is reported to be 15 leagues hence; the next day he is 30; that he with a formidable force has passed the frontier and is coming this way you need not doubt. The Paraguayans cannot pass the river Corrientes, with their artillery or carts. This is a stream that rises in the northernmost part of the province and divides it nearly two equal parts; it connects with the Parana at the Esquina. It is a hundred yards wide and when swollen by heavy rains as it now is there is a depth of four fathoms with a strong current. In a dry time it can be passed in many places without unsaddling, the water not being more than a foot deep with a hard bottom, it has morasses and jungles on either shore, it has no bridges or ferry boats; no matter if high or low it forms no obstacle to the passage of cavalry troops of the country. As I have told you the division that left our department was composed of 600 men, I witnessed their coming, it was when the river was high. The men were formed in double file upon the river's bank. The order was given to gain the opposite coast—the men dismounted, unsaddled their horses, and strip themselves; each soldier had a square piece of raw hide pertaining to his saddle gear, large enough when doubled at its corners to form a sort of box, the sides of which are a yard or more long, in it the recado, cloths and poncho were placed. The rider quite naked mounted his horse and urged him into the water. As soon as the animal began to swim the rider slipped from his seat in the river, guiding by the reins the beast to the opposite coast, holding

to the mane or swimming by the horse's side trailing his frail raft by a slip of hide a few feet long, the end of which was held in the swimmer's mouth; when the other bank was reached the horse was led to dry ground, the water was scraped from his back with a knife, the raft unloaded, the man dressed, the horse saddled and mounted, the men in a line and marched; this being done in the space of 45 minutes from the time they were ordered to prepare for crossing until they were mounted on the opposite coast. A drove of 1500 horses were passed over with a like celerity; in the division there was not a man that could not swim. Emigrants still continue to arrive, for the most part poor people, who have no other than the clothes they have upon their backs which they stand upright in, sure signs of a precipitate retreat; to these the authorities give ample rations of beef. Since Goya has fallen the Brazilians have to come here for fresh beef from a distance of 85 leagues.

The news is confirmed of the Dotorrel's boat being fired into by the Paraguayans, three leagues this side of Corrientes, and the killing three men and wounding one. The steamer had gone to Paraguay to have the matter explained. The Paraguay officer who fired upon the boat is said to be missing, probably fled to the Gran Chaco: he knows well that Lopez will make no scruple of shooting him as well as a dozen others to appease Captain Johnson.

We have our port crowded with transports, a Brazilian gumbot, a Danish lugger bound upwards, and the Argentine steamer Buenos Ayres, and many craft of all sorts and sizes that have come from above loaded with a living freight.

On the 10th instant, the Italian steamer Veloce came too here. Her captain was in an ill-humor, caused by the treatment he received from the Brazilians.

The Guardia Nacional, with troops, is aground below, near Las Conchillas. The news of the moment is, the Paraguayans, instead of coming to the river Corrientes, as all thought they would have done, have taken it into their heads to move away in a southerly direction towards San Roque.

Esquina, June 13.

General Paunero is still here: he will march to-morrow or next day. He is well provided with horses, mules, carts, and oxen. His force is over 3,000. Admiral Muratore arrived on the 11th with troops; he is still here—Governor Lagragna is here. On the 11th five deserters were disposed of in front of General Paunero's forces. Today a 'chata' left this in tow of a steamer for Corrientes loaded with live oxen, 60 in number, for the Brazilian fleet.

The Paraguayans on the 11th were taking things easy, marching and countermarching in the direction of San Roque. No one can say what they mean to do. If they intend to show fight, or go home with plunder, is a matter of doubt. The Corrientino army is on the north bank of the river Corrientes.

Goya has been abandoned by the Paraguayans. Emigrants continue to arrive. We have more steamers and transports in our port than ever.

No further reliable news of General Urquiza.

Yours, SIBBARD.

HOW THINGS STAND IN CORRIENTES

A great deal has been said and written about the present war with Paraguay, and yet the more we see of the campaign the more we feel inclined to give up the matter as an enigma, and quietly await the course of events, till the sword of General Mitre cut the Gordian knot which defies alike the diplomacy of Brazil, the divinations of journalists and the comprehension of the public.

Two months have elapsed since the dictator of Paraguay hurled his forces on the defenceless province of Corrientes, and since then the enemy has converted that portion of Argentine territory into a reviewing ground whereon he deploys massive bodies of troops, and manoeuvres them at will. As yet Lopez has had everything his own way, and it is difficult to say whether he could have done less to profit of the advantage placed within his hand, or

whether the allies could have shown more anxiety to avoid premature hostilities. The Paraguayans have taken a few villages and plundered the estancias, but that is the amount of their 60 days campaign, in which term they boastfully promised to reach the walls of Buenos Ayres. The Brazilians with a powerful fleet have not captured a single steamer of the enemy, although the Ranger has twice run under the fire of the imperial gunboats, and the flotilla of Robles waited more than a fortnight within two hour's sail of Gomenosoro's vessels.

But this apparent inactivity on both sides had its motives, and now that the Triple Alliance has been fully ratified and President Mitre has taken the field, we may expect the grand campaign to be opened with full eclat. In the coming month there will be 100,000 men arrayed in arms, and although the allies will outnumber the invaders, it is doubtful that a single pitched battle will force the latter to retreat to their own country, which will form Act 1st of the Paraguayan drama.

Casting our eye over the stage of events, before the curtain rises, we find the various actors in the following positions.

Robles near Goya with 16,000 men and 19 pieces of cannon.

Barrios at Corrientes with 10 or 15 thousand men, and—cannon.

Paz at Santo Tome with 12,000 men. These three invading columns are said to make a total of 42,000 men, but each is so distant from the other (over 50 leagues at least), and being mostly infantry, that they can hardly effect a junction.

The allies stand thus: Caeceres, with 3000 militia near Mercedes.

Paunero, with 3000 infantry and 26 cannons at Esquina.

Urquiza, with 7000 militia on the frontier at Basualdo.

Mitre, with 4,000 infantry at Concordia.

Osoerio, with 14,000 Brazilians at Salto.

Flores, with 11,000 mixed troops on march.

Canavarro, with 10,000 Brazilians at San Borja and other contingents across the Chaco or getting ready for the field, which will give General Mitre a total of 65,000 effective men.

With the river Parana in possession of the Brazilian fleet, the army of Robles would be deprived of all base of operations, and might be even starved out if shut up in a *cul de sac* such as the peninsula between the rivers Santa Lucia and Corrientes, since in attempting to cross either in presence of an enemy, they must abandon all their baggage and artillery. It is, however, more likely that the commander of the 1st Paraguayan corps *D'Arme* will fall back on the open country in the centre of the province so as to unite at will with either the 2nd or 3rd columns, and we may expect the campaign to open next month in the northern part of Corrientes, as the invaders will choose their ground as near as possible to Itapua or the Paso de la Patria and draw the allies off from their headquarters at Concordia and from the rivers Parana and Uruguay which are their bases of operations.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

LATEST OF IMPORTANCE.

It is rumored on good authority that within 15 days the present Minister of War, General Gelly-Obes, will take the post of Chief of the Staff in the allied army at present held by General Juan Madariaga, and that Dr. Pastor Obligado will succeed to the vacant portfolio.

The Government has news that several patriot-bands of Corrientine gaucho, under no particular officer have commenced hostilities on their own account near Trauquera de Loreto against the Paraguayans.

Paunero held a council of war at Esquina and shot five soldiers for desertion: the officer commanding at their execution was wounded by the volley.

The 3rd batt. Nat. Guards under Col. Morales embark to-day for Concordia: the others will follow in a few days.

The Brazilian steamer Niterohy and French gunboat Decade manned their yards and fired a salute yesterday

when President Mitre embarked. The humor, of which 'Zozimus' has given us such a felicitous example.

The English gunboat Sheldrake is for sale: see advertisement.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The departure of Pres. Mitre engrossed public attention yesterday, the whole city turning out to do him honor and bid him God-speed. It was a unanimous testimony of the popularity of his administration and the confidence reposed in his military talents by the people.

We had letters yesterday from Esquina to June 10th, which have come to hand by an Italian schooner, the Nueva Magdalena. They bring little of importance.

By the Montevidean mail we have received the first letter from our new correspondent. In returning our thanks to Zozimus, who is about to return to New York, we must testify to the fact that his letters made as many friends as enemies, and while one-half of our readers relished the raciness of his American style, the other severely criticised his remarks. Our readers may judge from to-day's letter that our new correspondent is a writer of much talent and experience, who carefully studies River Plate matters.

Our colleagues got the start of us in the American news, yesterday, partly owing to the temporary absence of our brother-editor in Montevideo. As a general rule we are ahead of the other papers in foreign news, as we were with the Leda's dates which our colleagues copied without acknowledging they took them from our columns, although we had the only English paper of May 10th in the River Plate.

The 'Nacion Argentina' states that Paunero's officers are very indignant at the criticisms of the B. Ayrean press on the attack and momentary capture of Corrientes by our troops.

It seems the Paraguayan invading army of Santo Tome fell back towards San Miguel and Iribuená, with the apparent object of concentrating with the armies of Barrios and Robles near Caa-caali.

The National Guards are now receiving their arms at the magazine of the Parque: 3,000 muskets were landed on Friday, a present from the Brazilian Government.

We regret to notice some Irish names among the accomplices of Lincoln's murder, but feel confident the crime will nowhere cause more indignation than in Ireland. Irish blood flowed freely for the cause of the Stars and Stripes, and the names of Lincoln's murderers will be held with horror among Irishmen in every country.

The police reports mention a shocking murder on Wednesday night. A young man, a native, killed his concubine by inflicting three terrible wounds. The cause of the crime is said to be jealousy: the murderer has been arrested.

We call attention to the notices of a meeting at the British Consulate on Tuesday in reference to the British Hospital Bazaar, and another on same day of American citizens at the U. States Legation.

MONTEVIDEO.

June 15, 1865.

When a correspondent proposes, in the desire to sustain a character for unimpeachable veracity to give to his readers the 'plain, unvarnished tale' of daily life, he will too often find to his grief that the 'unfolding of that tale' may bring upon him the unmerited charge of being afflicted in the brotherhood whose lively imagination and sportive fancy have merited the euphonious title of 'Rerum fabularum narratores.'

Far be it from me to imply that such may be said of that distinguished writer 'Zozimus,' on whose honored shoulders the mantle of the prophet hung with no unwonted grace, and the smartness of whose literary productions have had on many the effect of grasping the connecting rod of a voltaic battery, or handling an electric coil. But I must be allowed to disclaim any connection with the gentleman in question, whose writings have done so much to elevate the productions of a newspaper correspondent in the River Plate to the envied rank of the *Scripta Erotica*. Still more earnestly must I disclaim all intention to indulge that caustic

humor, of which 'Zozimus' has given us such a felicitous example.

Your correspondent for the time being was never brought up at the feet of Gamaliel, nor learned in the school of a Junius how to launch invective, or clothe his evened shaft in the pungent satire of a Juvenal. Such was well in those times

When tuneful Mario sung to wide Imperial Rome.

Such too might be allowed to him who exposed with merciless hand abuses that threatened to destroy our empire, and lashed into frenzy the venal members of a corrupt administration; but times are changed, old manners gone, and we must consent to relegate to oblivion the customs of our ancestors for the members of that fraternity of which 'Zozimus' forms such a conspicuous figure is 'growing small by degrees and beautifully less.' The Arcadian shepherds visit no more the teeming haunts of commercial life, and the savage lyre of Juvenal hangs silent and broken amid the ruins of Rome. 'The genus is extinct,' is the half-muttered exclamation of a friend of mine; while I, in softer phrase, had almost exclaimed, 'how are the mighty fallen, when the figure of 'Zozimus,' looking mysteriously grand in the hazy atmosphere wherein vegetate the 'anonyms' of the press, like Ajax amid the turmoil and confusion of the battle, reminded me that the exists still among us one whose earnest desire seems to be to tread in the steps of the illustrious satirists. To 'Zozimus,' then, I willingly leave the task of administering to each political or social sinner his deserved quota of literary flagellation, while I try to 'illustrate' (as the Spaniard would say) the readers of the 'Standard' on the common topics of the day, commercial affairs, social interests in general, administrative measures, not forgetting those more important matters, in the estimation of the native mind, of politics, and public amusements.

Deign then friend Zozimus, to look down from the lofty pedestal on which thou art enthroned, and which now threatens to obscure thee from mortal vision, and regard with patient benevolence—pity unminged with gall—on the humble labours of another in the yard, on the unworthy interloper in the field of thy triumphs. And when thou, revered and erudite Zozimus, entombed in the annals of our contemporary literature on which thy learned labours have shed such an aureole of glory (thy own peculiar style, learned Zozimus, when thou "bright particular star," shalt have veiled thyself from our gaze, we will recall to mind in reverend admiration of thy literary worth those lines of Goldsmith that shall still apply to thee:

As some tall cliff that rears its rugged form, Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the storm; Though round thy base the circling clouds are spread, Eternal sunshine settles on thy head.

And now—*revenons á nos moutons*.—Although the distance at which we are placed from the seat of war prevents us from feeling the absorbing interest in it which keeps on the tenter hooks of anxious expectation our Portoño friends on the other side, yet there have not been wanting incidents of interest in connection with the war that in the last few days more especially have caused some sensation in town.

For some days previously to the issuing of the decree with regard to the *decimating* of the National Guard for foreign service, it was known that General Flores and the Minister of War had resolved on draughting a number of men from the different battalions of the National Guard to go to augment the contingent promised by this Government under the Triple Alliance Treaty.

A painful feeling of uncertainty thus created as to whom the fates would designate for the task of defending their country's honour and their party's cause in a foreign country, served to greatly exaggerate the evil. The decree however appeared, and the worst fears of the parties concerned were happily uncounted. The Government decree will only be worth about 200 men or rather less to the army, at whose head General Flores is about to put himself. The *sorteo* is to take place on the 18th inst., and yesterday the National Guard were occupied in receiving their uniform. To judge

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