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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Standard.

"Nil in se, nil in aliis, nil veri non audeam dicere."

SUNDAY, JULY 23, 1865.

SITUATION OF THE BELLIGERENTS.

During the past week there has been no important change in the positions of any of the armies on either side, but the Paraguayans continue advancing and assuming the offensive.

The allied army under Gen. Mitre and Osorio musters nearly 20,000 men at Concordia.

The vanguard, numbering 5,000, left on the 18th under Gen. Flores to meet the invaders on the frontier of Entre Rios.

The 1st Division, 4,000 strong, under Gen. Paunero, arrived at Paso Santillan, midway between Goya and Paso de los Libres, marching east.

The militia of Gen. Caceras, reduced to 600 men, is near Ambrosio watching the main Paraguayan army, on the Paraná.

The cavalry of Gen. Hornos, stated at 2,000, is camped more to the interior at a place called Garzas, to cooperate with Caceras.

The force of Col Payba, probably 200 men, is observing the Paraguayans near Paso de los Libres.

The Governor of Corrientes with 100 men remains at Goya, and General Madariaga is reconnoitring, without any force, in the neighborhood of Curuzú-cuatia.

The Brazilian fleet, 14 gunboats, was by last account 5 miles above Bella Vista; also the Argentine steamer Guardia Nacional.

The Brazilian forces in Rio Grande mustered 6,000 under Generals Canavaro and Fernandez, fortifying Uruguayana.

The contingents from the Argentine Provinces have not yet reached Rosario, where Gen. Emilio Mitre is waiting for them.

It is difficult to define the position of strength of the enemy, as the Paraguayans succeed in keeping such matters very secret, and the reports we receive are very contradictory. The best accounts seem to be as follows:

The main army of Lopez, under his immediate command, at Corrientes, numbering about 30,000 men.

The vanguard, under Robles, in winter quarters at Empedrado, 12,000.

The force at Tranquera and Loreto, under Barrios, number unknown.

The army of Rio Grande, 10,000 men, at Itaquí.

The forces of Santo Tome, 5,000, at Paso de los Libres.

The Paraguayan fleet, 10 steamers, at Corrientes.

The flotilla of 200 canoes at Itaquí on the Uruguay.

NEWS FROM RIO GRANDE.

ARRIVAL OF DON PEDRO II.

THE EMPEROR'S PROCLAMATION.

On Sunday, 16th inst. His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil arrived at Rio Grande and landed at 11 a. m., being received with great enthusiasm by the inhabitants, who rent the air with joyful exclamations to welcome their beloved sovereign on his coming among them to share the perils of the campaign.

The steamer Santa Maria which hoisted the imperial flag of Braganza was escorted from Rio Janeiro by three foreign gunboats, English French and Italian, and among His Majesty's suite was the Duke of Saxe, his son-in-law, who is Field-marshal of the Empire. Don Pedro took up his residence in the house of a wealthy merchant named Lopez de Araujo, and after resting half an hour again sallied forth on foot attended by his retinue and the citizens to make a tour of the city. His Majesty visited the Capitania barracks, magazines, trenches, military hospital, fortifications, orphan-asylum, and town hall.

In the evening the following imperial proclamation was issued:

"Rio Grandenses! Without the slightest provocation our territory has been a second time invaded by order of the Government of Paraguay. Let your only thought be, to avenge such an insult, and we shall all have reason to be proud of the courage and determination of Brazilians. The rapidity of communications between the metropolis of the Empire and your Province permits me and my sons-in-law to preside in person over your noble efforts in arms. Rio Grandenses! I address you as a father jealous of the honor of the Brazilian family. I feel that you will act like brothers, whose affection increases when one of them suffers."

Palace of Rio Grande, 16th July 1865.

PEDRO II.

Constitutional Emperor and perpetual defender of Brazil."

On the 18th at 11 a. m. His Majesty continued his journey to Port Alegre, capital of the province, attended by his retinue. The steamers Falcon and Brazil had just arrived at Rio Grande with troops, and several others were daily expected with the rest of the reserve-army of 6,000 men from Santa Catalina and Rio Janeiro.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday the first news in town was the death of 700 Paraguayans; one of our colleagues published a supplement and posted it up on the four corners of the Plaza; almost every one in town save the readers of the 'Standard' and 'Tribuna' was galled, but English men when they read the despatch through, at once recollected that the same news was published in the 'Standard' on the 8th inst., and laughed heartily at the joke. Our colleague the 'Tribuna' with a desire to enlighten the native public, published a counter-bolein advising their readers that the news was stale.

The German gentleman who lost 7000 mpc the other day in Calle Bolivar has called on us to say that he has got back his money, thanks to the upright character of the gentleman who found it—Mr. Martin Joseph Fort picked up the money alongside the wholesale store of Mr. Lanuz, and on reading the advertisement in the papers, at once returned the money, declining peremptorily to receive any reward. We feel the greatest pleasure in publishing the name of this honorable man.

We welcome to the River Plate a German gentleman from Mecklenburgh, who, we understand, purposes starting a German sheepbreeding establishment. He intends to import a flock of the finest German ewes, and to confine his attention to the breeding of a superior class of rams. We have no doubt he will succeed, as such an establishment must pay well in this sheepbreeding country.

The Southern Railway, or at least a portion of it, will be opened for passenger traffic sooner than we expected. This is done to meet the public requirements, as the number of parties applying daily to be carried in and out is quite incredible. The road will probably be opened next month to within about 4 leagues of the town of Chascomus.

To-day a number of our countrymen leave for Rosario with intention of investing in Cordova and Santa Fé lands. We wish them all a pleasant trip, and hope they will meet with some bargains.

Captain Smith, of the Uruguay, has brought some delicious English hams and cheeses. They are on sale at Mr. Herring's store, 44 Paseo Julio. We recommend them to our readers.

The Bishop did not arrive yesterday as was expected. He will not return until the 28th instant.

Colonel Pallejas, one of General Flores' best officers, is now the 'Russell' correspondent of a Montevidean newspaper. We translate his letters, which will be found really very interesting. He gives a true picture of the state of affairs. His letters are nearly equal to those of 'Sinbad' from the 'corner'.

The 'Zonda' of San Juan gives an afflicting account of the numerous gangs of ruffians, called Montoneros, going about the provinces. It is a matter of surprise to us how weak the various provincial Governments must be to allow a handful of unarmed

'gauchos' to prow about 'ad libitum.' Governments that are unable to maintain their authority against such contemptible disturbers of the peace, can not be called Governments at all.

The Chilean steamer Limeña, is expected hourly in Montevideo. Owing to the scarcity of steamers, it is not probable that we shall hear of her arrival until after she has left the Mount for Valparaiso.

On Thursday there was a most astounding rumour through town—that the Government had bought up all the bricks in the city; of course no one believed the rumour; it took its origin from the fact that the Government is about to repair the Retiro barrack and build up the wing knocked down by the gunpowder explosion.

A Dutch vessel is shortly expected to arrive in port with some 200 Dutch emigrants on board. This is good news for us all, as labor is at present very scarce.

A subscriber requests us to call attention to another infernal man-trap in the mole, right in front of the Resguardia. This is really too bad; the hole in the mole nuisance which we had hoped never more to hear of is now again about to be brought up.

The Provincial Government we notice has countermanded the order to mobilize the 'Guardias Nacionales' in the north of the Province, this news will be well received by the people in the camp who are in frightful alarm lest they have to march to Paraguay.

The secret session of Congress is a very vexed question, all sorts of rumors and conjectures as to the subjects discussed are current, we hardly know what to say about it, but the prevailing opinion is that in consequence of some overt acts of the Oriental emigrants, it is proposed to eject them from Argentine territory or include political crimes in the extradition treaty. We are inclined to think it a mistake, as the whole Republic being declared in a state of siege, President Mitre has no need to apply to Congress for power to expel obnoxious characters. We believe the secret session had more to do with compelling Orientals here and Argentines in the Oriental Republic to serve in the National Guard—although this measure would meet with the most decided opposition both in Buenos Ayres and Montevideo.

We hear it said that Don Mateo Martinez, at the head of his regiment will shortly march for Paraná, where it is high time to station some troops, as from the accounts we get from that quarter Beron and his friends are active opposers of the National Government. Letters received per Ibiquí state that General Paunero has sent some troops to La Paz, but we very much question it.

The Minister of War acknowledges having received ten thousand dollars from Mr. Cambaceres for a 'personeros.' The Tevero is due to-day from Concordia. It is very probable that she will bring important news, as a fight is imminent between Flores and the Paraguayan vanguard.

The people about Concordia charge such exorbitant prices for horses and bullock carts, that General Mitre has found it necessary to embargo all these necessities of war, paying only a fair price for everything taken.

Captain Davis has established his quarters at the Restauradores barracks in Calle Defensa and Mexico.

Dr. Adolfo Alsina denies that he has started a new political club.

Congress has passed the law of military pensions, and the vote of indemnity in favour of M. Louis Chaperonge.

FESTIVITIES AT ROJAS.

IN HONOR OF GEN. EMILIO MITRE.

The Rosario papers have been all astray in stating that General Emilio Mitre had just arrived in that city from Rio Cuarto: we were no less mistaken in Buenos Ayres in supposing the gallant officer to be leading 4,000 men of the provincial contingents across the Gran Chaco. The fact is that the General after concluding a treaty of peace with the Ranqueles Indians of the interior, did not wait for the tardy contingents, but hastened to visit his family at Rojas in this province, before embarking in the campaign against Paraguay.

A correspondent of the 'Nacional' gives a lengthened account of the festivities held in that town to celebrate

his return after seven months active service in many of the upper provinces.

The Club de Rojas went out en masse, when they heard of his approach, on the 10th inst. and met him at a distance of two leagues, accompanying him to his residence in the town. On the night of the 15th a grand ball was got up, and a deputation of the townfolk waited on the General to invite his attendance. As soon as he entered the ball-room the band played the National Hymn which was sung by the whole company standing. The room was tastefully decorated, and the guests in holiday attire. After the supper, was read an Address, to which the General replied in eloquent and appropriate terms, reminding his countrymen "that the Republic was in danger, that it was necessary to confer the blessings of Liberty on Paraguay, and that every patriot must emulate the bravery of the heroes of Independence who fought against an enemy four times as numerous."

Next day, 16th, a dinner was given to the General's secretary, D. Agustín Mariño, at which Gen. Mitre also assisted, giving several patriotic toasts, and the evening's entertainments concluded as before with dancing, the inhabitants enjoying themselves greatly.

The General started on the 17th for Rosario, being accompanied by the 3rd reg. of cavalry of the Line withdrawn from frontier-service. On the 6th inst. Capt. Mancilla left Rio Cuarto with his new battalion, for Rosario: it musters 210 men including some Chilean volunteers.

ARMY-CORRESPONDENCE.

(BY COLONEL PALLEJAS)

The talented correspondent of the 'Pueblo' of Montevideo is decidedly the Russell of the present war, and we gladly translate his second letter from headquarters.

July 10th. Drill at 9 a. m. and voligeur practise in the afternoon. Col. Conesa came to congratulate me on the state and discipline of my men. Weather very cold with occasional sunshine. Sickness very prevalent: our men much in want of waggons and camp-hospitals—such as the Argentines have, with surgeons and medical attendants. I have 35 men sick in my battalion, who are lying about on the damp ground, without hope of relief, although six days proper treatment would bring them round. General Flores is getting better. We are completely done up for want of horses and waggons, and unable to move. Generals Mitre and Osorio are in the same predicament, and the Entre-Rianos play us all manner of tricks, depriving us of such useful elements of war, and breaking their contracts, to exact the most enormous prices. The allies were mistaken in counting for supplies on the good-will of the Entre-Rianos, and now on discovering so terrible an error the allied Generals are driven to desperation. We can get nothing, positively nothing! and these Entre-Riano blood-suckers manifest only an insatiable thirst for gold.

July 11th. Fine day, light frost, clear sunshine. The banks of the Uruguay look smiling, and the peaceful palm-groves offer a contrast to the bustle of the encampment. The bed of the river is furrowed by the steam-transports. The charming landscape ends in the white walls of Salto, which crowns the opposite slope. To-day my men are busy washing their clothes and brushing up their accoutrements, while an officer and 12 men go in search of firewood. Most of the day lost in looking for beef and firewood, and as we must always have drill, the poor soldiers are without a moment's rest. We have to fell the palm-trees, and get the leaves of their tufts for firewood, which take three hours a day.

July 12th. Drill in companies in the forenoon, and platoon firing in the afternoon. General Flores is now recovered and occupies himself in hunting up horses and carts in order to move the army away from the town which is a bad locality in our case. He has constructed a flat-boat to carry over horses and equipments from Bauda Oriental, which will be of great use to us.

July 13th. Clear day with bracing frosts. Received orders at 11 a. m. to strike our tents and march to the left of the Ayui-grande, a league hence. The officers were allowed horses, with two carts for the baggage and sick of

each company. We were wholly unable to fit the baggage and sick men into the carts: only six men could be carried, a few of the others riding on the officers' horses, and the rest of the sick dragging their limbs along as best as they could. To encounter us still more the supply of ammunition arrived just before starting with strict orders to distribute it at once. At length we set off at 1 p. m. and reached the rivulet by 3 p. m.: here we crossed by a wooden bridge and encamped along the banks near a thicket of 'algarroba.' Our troops were rejoiced to find plenty of firewood, and after a half-ration of beef, they proceeded to make fires, the encampment during the night presenting the appearance of a Gypsy halt.

July 14th. Severe frosts succeeded by a beautiful day. Men cleaning arms and killing cattle. Target-firing on the slope, in companies, each man six shots. Arrival of Colonel Maximo Perez with 200 men: The Santa Fé battalion, 500 strong, also arrived at the Argentine head-quarters. General Flores is in front of Salto, along with the Oriental chef d'état and General Castro.

July 15th. Weather much improved and very fine. The troops are much more content and comfortable here than at the Ayui-chico. The provision-dealers victimize us: everything awfully dear and costs us its weight in silver. At 9 o'clock target firing by the 3rd company, then killing cattle, and 4 companies sent to cleanse the camp quarters. The 4th and 5th companies at target-practise, including 28 convicts sent from Salto two of whom were deserters, who have all received a free pardon. The General has published an 'order of the day' condemning all deserters to be shot, and this will prevent many of our men running away; since shifting quarters we have lost none as the men are more comfortable and pass the night drinking mate around their cheerful camp-fires. General Mitre is here since last night, trying to get waggons and horses, for moving: as soon as the contingents arrive we shall all commence active operations. General Mitre is tired with treating these people kindly, and has now ordered a general embargo of all necessities for the allied army, paying what he considers a fair price, and throwing overboard army contractors, camp dealers, waggon owners, &c. who were only victimizing us, by holding out for high prices when we most needed their articles. The arms and clothing have been fully inspected and found in tolerable condition: when our armorer arrives he will repair the firelocks, &c. We are getting ready to march to-morrow. The Brazilians are on our flank, beyond the Ayui. The expedition under the command of Flores will be as fine a corps d'armée as ever seen in South America.

CHILDREN'S CONCERT.

AMERICAN CHURCH.

On Friday evening the American Church was crowded with the parents of the children of the American school and their friends, to hear the concert advertised for that evening. The church was handsomely decorated with evergreens, and the American, English and Argentine flags. At 8 o'clock the concert commenced by Mr. R. W. L. playing some airs on the piano. The 'Star Spangled banner' was beautifully sung by some of the children, and other favourite songs then followed; part the first was concluded by all the children singing the chorus, "The hungry fox," and the favorite song of the "Spider and the fly," which was received with the most rapturous applause. Part the second was commenced by the anthem composed by Mr. R. W. L., followed by the following songs which the children sang sweetly and with the greatest precision.

Where the bee sucks there lurk I.  
I seek in vain for fitting word.  
When the swallows homeward fly,  
Murmuring so.  
Good night song (school chorus).

And this delightful juvenile concert was concluded by the children singing "God save the Queen," the audience all standing. At half-past ten o'clock the concert concluded, and a vote of thanks was given to the Rev. Mr. Good-fellow, the children and R. W. L. for the evening's entertainment. These juvenile concerts we highly approve, they are useful and entertaining, and we hope to see them repeated.

PARTIDO OF RANCHOS.

JUDGE'S REPORT FOR 1864.

The partido of Ranchos is probably one of the best known in the country; it has a sort of historic celebrity, being the first district where sheep-breeding was commenced. Three-fourths of the wealthy independent foreign estancieros in the north matriculated in this low, swampish, Argentine bog of Allen district. Notwithstanding the low character of the country, some of our countrymen possess valuable estates in Ranchos: some eight leagues this side of Ranchos is the magnificent estancia (Los Galpones Chicos) of Henry Harratt, Esq., adjoining which is the renowned Sheridan estate (Los Galpones Grandes); to the north-east is the celebrated 'Estancia del Carmen,' the property of John Hannah, Esq., who has probably done more to improve the breed of sheep than any other man in South America. North of Ranchos is the 'Espartillar,' the property of Mr. Fair. There are several other foreign estancieros in this partido whose names we do not remember. We merely mention the foregoing to show our readers in other quarters, the number of foreigners who necessarily take an interest in the judicial report of the district.

The Judge's report, like to all the previous reports we have received, abounds in unimportant details, and is quite sterile of anything in the shape of valuable statistics; still it gives us a peep into the books, and shows us how the public money is spent. The judge begins by stating that the bright hopes once entertained respecting the charitable generosity of the neighbours have vanished, and the sad reality stares the municipality in the face, that further subscriptions for the new church fund are out of the question. Happily, however, the municipal cash box is full to overflowing, and the trifle of fifty thousand dollars has been put aside to help towards finishing the church. The dimensions of the new church seem to be out of all proportion with the length of the parishioners' purses. The church is to have three aisles like the cathedral, two domes, two sacristies with a circumference of 120 varas, the plans and drawings of which have been sent to Government for approval, and the total cost is put at \$647,000, quite a trifle for such a wealthy district as Ranchos but unhappily the new church, just as the walls were raising their head, got into law. Hunt and Schroeder who had the contract were soon at loggerheads with the municipality—complaints on all sides flowed in, and the work was stopped. Meanwhile the architects and contractors have made out a long bill of damages to pay which half the town, if sold by auction to-morrow, would hardly fetch.

The ignorance of the youth in Ranchos is so appalling, that the Municipality very properly have one absorbing ambition, to erect a public school-house in the town. The plans were drawn out and sent to the Government on the 24th of August last, the estimated cost \$230,000. Although there is not a farthing as yet scraped together for this fund, beyond what the Government has most liberally given, the work will be commenced in the spring.

As to the police, the judge thinks that they are sufficiently numerous and well-paid for the little they have to do, but the 'alcaldes' are all but ruined and worked to death in the public service; night and day they have to be out, and the only recompense they get for their trouble is the undying hostility of all the neighbors, who, to judge from the report before us, would willingly attend the funerals of all the 'alcaldes' and 'tenientes' in the parish. The Judge very properly to aid these unrequited officers of the law, accords one policeman to each 'alcalde,' but the 'alcaldes' of Ranchos are victimised, and some reform ought to be introduced.

Ranchos seems to be the land of illusions and dreams. The Judge tells the Governor that the only plan to regenerate the place is to order a branch line of railway to start from some spot on Mr. Correo's land only nine miles distant from the town. The Judge requests the Governor to tell the Southern Railway Company to open their eyes to the great advantages from this road; all the wool, dry hides, and



sheepskin of the partido could be conveyed on it, and the directors of the company cannot fail to perceive that it will be an immense gain to the railway.

As to the sales of public lands; as the town has not yet been measured and bounded, nothing can as yet be said about this. All the surveyors of town have been called on to measure the place, but the proposals were unsuitable, and therefore as yet the town has not been surveyed.

Luis Giles is the Judge's name. We once had the pleasure of knowing the gentleman; we regret we cannot compliment him on his report.

Mr. Centurion appears to be the Municipal book-keeper of the town. He makes up his balance every six months. Business seems to be very brisk, judging from the accounts before us: Guano, \$9,940; this looks very heavy. Sheep sefales still higher, \$10,940; but patentes we see at \$35,000. Why this nearly comes up to Buenos Ayres; then again we perceive fines only amount to \$3,400. The total receipts for the year are \$81,323.

The disbursements seem very reasonable, public feasts only \$4,000. No money spent on balls or dances, and a nice surplus of \$62,809 in the treasury at the end of the year. We perceive 20 'mojones' charged \$5,500. This seems high, and we are at a loss to say what the 'mojones' are for, and also \$135 charged for removing a madman. There are no other charges worth noticing.

We hope the Judge will improve on his report this year, and enlighten the public on the real state of Ranchos, the number of sheep and cows, how many acres under tillage, leagues under pasturage, population, &c. If Mr. Giles will only do this, we will, indeed, willingly admit he merits the honor, dignity, and trust which his Governor has reposed in him.

MONTEVIDEO.

"Aut nunc aut nunquam," says the great historian Macaulay was the exclamation of William of Orange, writing from the Hague to his bosom friend and Counsellor Dykvelt on the receipt of the news from England, detailing the state of the public mind on the occasion of the acquittal of the Bishops, and on the eve of the birth of the Pretender. Now or never, seems to be the cry which is echoed on all hands from Rio Grande even to Entre Rios on the eve of the forward movement on Paraguay.

The arrival of Dom Pedro II. at Rio Grande, accompanied by a brilliant suite of counsellors and statesmen, and a distinguished staff of officers in high military command, promises to go far to awaken the hitherto quiescent enthusiasm and dormant energies of the Southern Provinces of the Brazilian Empire.

The Emperor places himself at the head of the military administration of the country he has known how to govern so well, and private letters assure us that before many months are over the province of Rio Grande alone will have prepared for the field, well armed and equipped for active warfare, upwards of fifty thousand men. This number strikes one at first sight as exaggerated, as the population of the province does not exceed according to the best authorities, 420,000 souls.

The intense enthusiasm however manifested in the popular reception of H. M. Dom Pedro, and the great effervescence of public opinion as shown in public manifestations and through the press warrant us in supposing that unusual efforts will be made and find extraordinary means to meet the serious exigencies of the war, and effectually crush the encroaching power of the ambitious ruler of Paraguay.

Such a consummation is devoutly to be prayed for, and if we except a blinded faction of unpatriotic denizens both of this Republic and the Argentine Republic, we may safely aver that the sympathies of all go with the cause of justice and that of material progress.

The last packet took home the news of General Urquiza's forces having dissolved themselves for reasons not then sufficiently clearly understood to avoid all collision falling on General Urquiza himself. Such an inference was all the more natural as this chief's antecedents were such as to inspire any-

thing but confidence in his staunch adherence to the national cause.

Even now though the more reflecting part of our public men have fully absolved General Urquiza from any connivance at the nefarious plans executed in his temporary absence from his division by some of his subordinate officers, there are still some few individuals who harbour ungenerous suspicions of the loyalty of the ex-Governor of Entre Rios.

The suspicion is carefully formed by Federals—the enemies of General Mitre in the Argentine Republic, and the Blanco or opposition party in Montevideo.

We believe in all this the simple explanation of an enigma that has served to disquiet so many of those who sympathise with the cause of the allies in the present struggle, is that General Urquiza does not possess half the prestige he formerly owned in E. Rios. He has gone too long against the stream, by supporting General Mitre's policy and ignoring the opinions of his subaltern chiefs so energetically expressed as they have been on various occasions; he has laid himself open to such bitter recriminations from his old companions in arms that those who used to follow his standard in thousands and rally round him at the first summons, no longer look to him as the chief of a party or the representative of a cause. The work of absorption into the Confederate Government of the influence of the 'Caudillos' has been going on for years past, and what the central Executive has gained in power, General Urquiza and men like him have lost in prestige.

If we descend to parts we find that General Urquiza after having satisfied General Mitre now in Concordia, of the motives existing for the licensing the rest of the Entre Rios cavalry, has got together already some 2,000 men, though the papers and some private letters raise the number to 4,000.

An attempted reaction amongst the Federal party throughout the Argentine provinces has proved abortive. The energetic measures taken to repress the reactionary movement, resulted in the total miscarriage of the plan of the unwary conspirators and the loss of a few lives, victims to a misguided sentiment of party hatred.

If I am not misinformed, the Government both in Buenos Ayres and Montevideo hold in their hands proofs of a damning character against influential individuals in both cities that tend to prove a certain complicity in these foolish attempts to subvert a settled Government and harm the allied cause.

General Flores, at the head of the Oriental contingent, and a strong Brazilian and Argentine division, is in full march towards the Northern frontier of Entre Rios, where reliable information places the principal invading column of the Paraguayans. The next packet therefore will doubtless carry home the news of a collision between these two forces, unless indeed the Paraguayan column should think it prudent to get out of harm's way and retire before our advancing army to Corrientes. They will expose themselves there to be taken in the rear, by Generals Caceres and Panero who occupy at present different positions of observation in that province.

In the meanwhile the Brazilian squadron remains master of the River Parana, as far as or a little above Corrientes; for even though the Paraguayans have endeavored to hinder its passage by placing batteries on the headlands and sites commanding the river channel. Baron Barroso has hitherto found but little difficulty in running the gauntlet with very small damage to his vessels.

The Paraguayan fleet or what has remained of it after the engagement of the Riachuelo has remained in or near Humaita.

The Brazilian squadron consists now of fourteen steamships and is daily expecting two monitors built and launched in Rio Janeiro. When these arrive it is very probable that operations of a decisive character may be undertaken. It is said Admiral Parker, who commands the naval division in Brazil, and who accompanies the Emperor on his present visit to Rio Grande is to arrive soon in our city for Parana with reinforcement of vessels.

An attempt to force Humaita is spoken of, and though whenever this is spoken of one is apt to be carried away by one's desire to see that formidable barrier to civilization and commercial progress swept away for ever, yet we are disposed to think that such an attempt will not be carried out for the present.

THE LAST OF THE BLANCOS.

MOVEMENTS ON THE URUGUAY.

In a Montevideo paper we read a correspondence from Concordia, 17th inst. which states that ex-President Aguirre, ex-Minister Carreras, ex-Generals Medina, Muñoz, Aparicio and Palomeque are refugees at Urquiza's saladero on the Uruguay, two leagues from Concordia. These members of the late Blanco Government are said to keep very quiet, although possibly Lopez means to invade Banda Oriental proclaiming their restoration to power.

The same writer says that the Mitres invading column has halted at La Cruz, and the army of Rio Grande at Itaquei where the latter has a large flotilla of canoes to cross over whenever convenient and unite with the former. Latest advices from Uruguayana, 10th inst. report most of the inhabitants to have fled in terror, although the Paraguayans had not yet approached. Generals Canavaro and Fernandez had collected nearly 6,000 men and were fortifying the town.

It is still doubtful whether the invaders have evacuated Rio Grande and re-crossed the river Uruguay, as was rumored, but the idea prevails that the column of the enemy, seen twenty leagues from Concordia, must number more than the figure stated, 3,000 men, or be supported by some larger army, whose advance seems to have been hitherto a secret.

CARLYLE ON PARAGUAY.

The renowned historian of the Conquest of Mexico has just published a volume of Essays, including one on Gaspar Francia and Paraguay, which is very severely handled by a critic who signs X in the columns of the 'Nacional.' We much regret that we cannot procure the work in question, but feel rather surprised to hear that the eminent writer takes an entirely opposite view of the terrible and sanguinary tyrant who so long ruled Paraguay, from that given by Messrs. Robertson and all coeval testimony: in a word we are told that Carlyle places him on a par with Bolivar and San Martin and represents him as another Peter the Great civilizing those Cossacks of South America by bringing the Paraguayan people into proper subjection through a wholesome inflexibility.

Much as we are inclined to advocate strong governments in these South American republics, we should certainly prefer living in Manchuria or Abyssinia rather than under such a rule as Francia's, and yet the author blames the Messrs. Robertson for using the term 'tyrant' so freely. Certes, if Francia was not tyrant, the word has no place in our vocabulary; for Damocles was a fool, and Heliogabalus a gentleman, compared to him. If Mr. Carlyle would but visit Paraguay and listen to the tales of horror narrated by eye-witnesses respecting Gaspar Francia, he should either wish his essay unwritten or attempt to prove to the Paraguayans that they were mistaken, as Bishop Whately once succeeded in establishing that no such man as Napoleon Buonaparte had ever lived. Even for years after his death the Paraguayans were afraid to mention the name of Francia, and barely ventured in a whisper and timidly looking over their shoulders to speak of El Dofunto.

Disraeli may add to his Curiosities of Literature this essay by Carlyle in defence of Francia, which Sor X. compares to Lever's story of the Englishman, who on visiting Ireland was made to sleep all day and after fishing and shooting for five nights returned to London assuring his friends that there was no daylight in Ireland.

'Aliquando dormit Homerus' is an appropriate adage, and while we are at a loss to account for the error into which the eminent historian has fallen, we are convinced that nevertheless, the name of Francia will be handed down to remote posterity with ignominy and horror.

ON URUGUAY.

July 22, 1865.  
Paper price of ounces, 483.  
Do of sovereigns, 150  
First price of patacons 28.45  
Subsequent prices 28.35  
Last do 28.35  
Total cash sales, 83,723.

TIXE SALES.  
For Friday 2,000 28 35  
Saturday 11,000 28 35  
July 31 54,300 28 30  
September 30 27,000 28  
Dec. 15 10,000 27 80  
August 1 29,000 28 25  
August 31 35,060 28 25  
October 31 10,000 28  
Total sales, 277,223.

NATIONAL BONDS.  
1,000 National Bonds for cash, 381.  
1,200 do. do. July 31 39  
10,000 do. cash 39  
BOLIVIANOS.  
1000 Bolivianos at 201 per oz.

CHARTERS.  
British barque Victor, to load bones and bones for orders in Rosario and Montevideo, 30s.  
Specie declined sensibly to-day, notwithstanding that the Gov. broker sold but little. Rumours were current that the French packet will bring £60,000 sterling for the Government from Rio, and most brokers seemed to believe this. Paper money is required also for the camp by jobbers in produce. The general feeling on 'Change is, that no matter what turn politics may take, paper money will be so scarce at shearing time that patacons will be selling at 26 or under. Sales for the end of the year at reduced rates are very easily effected. National Bonds have become so unaccountably stiff that people are afraid to touch them. It is known that a very large amount will shortly be emitted, yet nevertheless prices are maintained, and those who sold on time are now compelled to come into the market and buy at advanced rates. Exchange on England still rules active at 491, and some very good, in fact, first-class bills, were done to-day at 492. The River Plate Bank has drawn very heavily at 493. We heard on 'Change that the Maua Bank rate of interest will be altered at the end of the month, and it is rumored that the Provincial Bank is also about to change its rate.

Business in Montevideo is mentioned as extremely dull. Some arrivals of coal are announced, but these cargoes have been long since sold to arrive. Coal is scarce both there and here, prices still continue rising.  
The general state of things in the River Plate at present induces many to believe that even now orders for coal are not too late, as owing to the increased number of steamers in the river and several mills having recommenced working, the usual supply of coal to the Plate will henceforward be found altogether insufficient.  
There was a great movement of money in all the banks to-day, collections were not so bad, business during the week has been in some branches active.  
The Chilean steamer with 19 days later news from Europe is expected in Montevideo to-day or to-morrow, but unless a gunboat brings up the mails we cannot expect the news until the return of the Tevere, which will be due to-morrow (Sunday) from Concordia.  
As yet there have been no sales of wool on contract for the coming clip, and we question if there will be any this year, as buyers prefer purchasing in the market with the carts on before them.

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AUCTION SALE  
Of Sewing Machines,  
BY THOMAS GOWLAND,  
At the Store Calle Peru No 47,  
On Wednesday, 2nd August, at 11 o'clock, will be sold to highest bidder a large and splendid assortment of Sewing Machines, suitable for Families, Semptresses, Tailors, Saddlers, Shoemakers, &c.  
These Machines are from the well known manufacturers, Sloat, Singer, Wheeler and Wilson, Grover and Baker, Imp.rides, &c.  
Also a complete assortment of Needles, Silk, Thread, and other articles appertaining.  
Also will be sold the only Machines that have as yet been imported here for making button holes, eye holes, &c. 109.-9p j 24  
REMATE  
POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST.  
En la casa habitacion del Sr. D. Adolfo Hopman, Calle Piedad No. 472, y por haberse ausentado del pais.  
El martes 25 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 todos los muebles y demas utiles de dicha casa y es como sigue:  
Sala y antecala. Un rico piano de jacaranda perpendicular, un juego muebles de salon de caoba, granito fero floreado, compuesto de 2 sofas, 2 grandes sillones, 4 sillones de brazos y sillas, 2 mesas del centro de caoba, una con marmol y otra sin el, 2 mesitas para naipes con carpetas de pabro verde, una maquina de coser de 1ra. clase, 4 cuadros ingleses gravados ricos, cortinado, alfombrado, arañas de gas y otros adornos.  
Dormitorio. 2 camas de caoba con colchones elásticos y demas utiles alemanes, una cunita de ninos, 1 cunita de caoba, dos mesas de noche, 1 mesita de caoba, alfombrado, cortinado y demas accesorios.  
Toilet. 2 grandes ropas de caoba, 2 hermosos lavatorios de idem con piala marmol y utiles de porcelana fina dorada, 1 rica comoda de caoba forrada de roble, alfombrado y demas accesorios.  
Comedor. Una mesa de caoba para 21 cubiertos, 1 aparador de caoba forrado de roble, un armario para cristaleria y porcelana, 12 sillas de comedor, 2 idem de antecala, 1 reloj de chimenea, 20 cajones vino Chamberlain, 1 idem cognac, y otros vinos ricos p mesa, cristaleria y porcelana fina, y varios articulos de este departamento.  
Bufete. Un escritorio de jacaranda, 1 mesa idem, 1 sofa caoba forrado de crin, 1 reloj, 6 sillas, 1 idem de antecala, 1 costurero, 1 estante para libros, 1 id. para musica, alfombrado, candelabros de gas y otros adornos.  
Dormitorio 2do. Una cama de fierro con colchones, 1 lavatorio, 1 mesa de jacaranda alfombrado y otros articulos.  
Cuarto de familia. Una maquina para planchar otra para lavar, 1 baño grande, 1 estante, 1 mesa grande, una maquina de coser, 6 sillas, 2 sillones, 1 sofa, 1 espejo, de vestirse, 1 estufa y un canasto de ropa.  
Cocina. Una economica, armario, loste de uso, y la utencilia necesaria.  
Cuarto de sirvientes, con camas y muchos muebles de uso, de familia.  
Water-Power Flouring Mill.  
To be sold at Auction  
By MARIANO BILLINGHURST.  
On the joint order and special authorization of H. R. Helper, United States Consul, legal representative of the deceased Bolman Hugar Taggart, and Mr. Joseph Langevin, surviving partner of the said deceased.  
Will be sold at the Paso de Mondes, on the River Las Cañadas, two leagues North of Montevideo, for cash, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 15th day of August next, the well known Water Power Flouring Mill, constructed on the North American model, by Langevin and Taggart, and which is now offered for sale solely for the purpose of closing the estate of the deceased partner, Mr. Taggart, who was accidentally drowned in January last.  
The Mill, and every part of its machinery, is in good working condition. It operates on the principle of the central discharge wheel, has one pair of stones, an improved sand machine, first class bolting gear, and will grind about fifty barrels per day.  
Belonging to the Mill, as appurtenances, are nearly six acres of land, and an ordinary dwelling house, all of which will be sold, without reserve, as one property.  
NOTICE.  
All persons indebted to this estate of Bolman Hugar Taggart, deceased, are requested to call at once at the United States Consulate and settle; a full creditors of the estate will likewise please come by or before the 15th August next, and present their claims for liquidation.  
H. R. HELPER, U. S. Consul.  
JOSEPH LANGEVIN, Surviving Partner of H. R. TAGGART.  
Buenos Ayres, July 14, 1865.  
N.B.—The sale will take place precisely at 11 o'clock, and at Montevideo, parties interested will be provided with carriages to convey them up to the premises.  
Briemann's Colored Engraving.  
One for sale: Apply at Calle de la Victoria, 379, 89.-1 m. j 21.

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**Maternal Life Insurance and Saving Fund Association.**  
 Guaranteed by National Bonds at 6 per cent consolidated. For the formation of Capitals, annuities, incomes, &c. Authorized by special decree of the National Government dated May 7, 1864. Government Delegate.  
 Sr. Dn. José M. Oantilo. Managing Committee.  
 Sr. Dn. Mariano Miró, President  
 Eduardo Lamb, Vocal  
 Enrique Ochoa  
 Pedro Holterhoff.  
 José Martínez de Hoz. Consulting Committee  
 Dn. Mariano Cabal  
 Jorge Temperley  
 Ambrósio F. Lezica  
 Hugo Bunge  
 Luis Carrere de la casa Apetegui, hmoa.  
 Director General.  
 Sor. Dn. Francisco F. Moreno. Inspector General in the Argentine and Oriental Republics.  
 Señor Dn. Jorge Perey. Residence—118 Calle Piedad (2d altos). Bankers—The Provincial Bank.  
 Condition on the 31st May, 1865. Capital subscribed during the first ten months of existence, 1,100,000 hard dollars.  
 Number of Policies, 820.  
 Bonds purchased, 88,000 hard dollars. The Bienenhofer offers three various modes of Insurance to its subscribers: 1st, with the loss of capital by the death of the Insured party; 2nd, without 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.  
 No marvels are the benefits arising from the investment of Capitals in Public Funds, assisted by the accumulations effected by "La Bienenhofer," based upon the Mortality Tables of Deperdard, 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 "Bienenhofer," that it is enabled to present as positive the following tables showing the gradual progression of capital for a subscription of:

On the head of a child from 1 day to 1 year	In 5 years	In 10 years	In 15 years	In 20 years	In 25 years
100	1200	4380	8980	21700	50000
200	2400	8760	17960	43400	100000
300	3600	13140	26940	65100	150000
400	4800	17520	35920	86800	200000
500	6000	21900	44900	108500	250000
600	7200	26280	53880	130200	300000
700	8400	30660	62860	151900	350000
800	9600	35040	71840	173600	400000
900	10800	39420	80820	195300	450000
1000	12000	43800	89800	217000	500000

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800	9600	35040	71840	173600	400000
900	10800	39420	80820	195300	450000
1000	12000	43800	89800	217000	500000

**COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.**  
 Capital—£2,500,000 fully subscribed.  
 Agents for Buenos Ayres and the River Plate.  
**BRANDT SOHN, and CO.,**  
 CALLE VICTORIA, 202.  
 J1. 1m

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

**A LOS ESTANCIEROS.**  
 Cerros de hierro para rodeos, potreros corrales, chacaras etc.  
 Corrales portátiles con postes de hierro y tablas.  
 Mojones de hierro.  
 Bobadoras de hierro para ovejas, hacienda vacuna y caballar.  
 Piletas de hierro batido y de hierro fundido para construcciones.  
 Maquinas de estirar alambre.  
 Maquinas de cortar cardos, abrojos, 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 a doce años para sacar una pipa de agua en dos minutos, se arma y se desarma en poco tiempo y se transporta con facilidad.  
 En la fabrica de  
**VAN DE VELDE Hermanos.**  
 B. Ayres, Calle Buen Orden No. 215.

**To English Travellers.**  
 Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best Hotel in this city. Charges are most moderate.  
 Wings, superb  
 Table d'Hote on European style.  
 Board, with room, gas-lights, and attendance, from 5s. to 10s. per day.  
**HOTEL DE LA PAIX,**  
 (Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle Reconquista.)  
 J 26.

**THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT OF BUENOS AYRES,**  
 49 & 51—DEFENSA—19 & 51.

**GALBRAITH & HUNTER**

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

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

**THE "IRISHMAN."**  
 The National Journal of Ireland. Price—Stamped, 4d; Unstamped, 3d. Registered at the General Post Office, London, for transmission abroad.  
 Terms of Subscription for the Stamped Edition, payable in advance—Yearly, 17s. 4d.; Half-Yearly, 8s. 8d.; Quarterly, 4s. 4d.; Unstamped—Yearly 13s.; Half-Yearly, 6s. 6d Quarterly, 3s. 3d.  
 Subscriptions received at this office.

**J. S. WYLLIE & Co.**  
 Chascomus.  
 Just received per Kepler's large collection of School Books, direct from the publishers; Pocket Books, Diaries, Albums, &c.  
 228. jn w d 1

**SAVINGS BANK.**

**BANK MAU AND CO.**

No. 103 Calle de Cangallo, BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres that there are very few 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 sum 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 seroants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.  
 The Bank of Mau and Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and will open a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo, from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. on Week Days, and on Sundays and Holidays from Twelve m. to Twelve n. 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, 1865.  
 P. p. Mau and Co. 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 retire 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 twelve dollars currency, 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, LEDA.

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 URUGUAY will leave this port for Liverpool via Montevideo on the 3rd August at 4 p.m.  
 H. A. GREEN & CO.,  
 85 RECONQUISTA.

**Sheep Required.**  
 A person having the best of camps, and able to afford the best references, wishes to take a Flock of Sheep on halves of profits. Apply to Mr. Duggan, Once de Septiembre, 148—4p w j 27

**Notice.**  
 Rosario de Santa Fe, 1st April, 1865.  
 The undersigned beg to inform the Mercantile Community, that they have established in this City a commission house; that they are open to receive consignments and act as Forwarding Agents for the provinces.  
 SEVERIN and FREDRICKSON.  
 75—3mo. j 17

**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 corrales and for house use can be had; English or Irish preferred. For particulars apply at No. 123 Calle 25 de Mayo.  
 112 x .m. 18

**WILLIAM M. MOONEY.**  
 WOOL-BROKER.  
 NO. 752 CALLE PIEDAD, Buenos Ayres.  
 161. xp m 28

**MANTECA DE GRASA**  
 C. P. D. S. G.  
 To substitute the best fresh butter in the good preparation of  
 DULCES and PANTRY  
 On account of its small, taste and purity preferable to the best French lard and the best French oil.  
 Vastly cheaper and more salubrious.  
 As approved by the certificates of several Doctors and Druggists published elsewhere.  
 45 cheaper than hog's lard.  
 46 cheaper than the best Spanish or Italian oil  
 49 cheaper than refined French oil.  
 Agency Calle Corrientes 101, between Florida and San Martin, where wholesale orders will be received, but it is requested that families will take notice that if they cannot obtain the genuine Manteca de Grasa in the groceries in their neighbourhood they may take it from the distributors or may send for it to the agency from 4 to 10 a.m. and from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. where it will be sold in pieces of 1 lb. weight at four dollars each.  
 The families who may desire to convince themselves of the superiority of the Manteca de Grasa over the best hog's lard and the best French and Spanish or Italian oil have only to send their orders to the agency that the distributors may take it to their houses.  
 170. xp m 31.

**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 Pasa Jujuy.  
 Who-stapleholders, anti-kilners, screw-jacks, screw-camps for carpenters, iron hand-saws, &c. &c. All articles guaranteed of the best quality, and at the cheapest prices.  
 68. m 12 j m

**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. jn f 17

**Collars, Collars, Collars.**  
 1200 DOZEN.  
 Gentlemen's White Paper Collars  
 65 Per Dozen,  
**GALBRAITH & HUNTER,**  
 49 & 51—DEFENSA—19 & 51.  
 101. jn j 30.

**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 corrales and for house use can be had; English or Irish preferred. For particulars apply at No. 123 Calle 25 de Mayo.  
 112 x .m. 18

**Important Notice.**  
 MEDIANEROS & PUESTEROS, Wanted from forty to fifty, with or without sheep to go to Entre Rios. The camp for which they are required is the best in the Province, about 7 leagues distant from the City of Parana. English, Scotch, Irish or German preferred. As the above Estancia is larger than the owner requires, he will sell from a quarter of a league to ten leagues. Parties who may wish to buy had better visit the Estancia as soon as possible, as they will find he enabled to pick out the best lots. Sheep can be bought there at from 10 to 15 silver rials a head. There is an abundance of excellent water and large tracts of wood-land.  
 For further particulars please apply from five to eight p.m. at the office of WELLS BEKHAU'S & CO., Piedad 173 where a map of the Estancia may be seen.  
 130. jn m 22 w

**Notice.**  
 The owner of a large box of clothes, which was left about a year past at No. 48 Calle Reconquista, is requested to call for them immediately, if not they will be given to the poor.  
 6. xp 1p w j 4

**The Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway**  
 (Hurry!) for Chascomus.  
 Blankets! Blankets! Blankets!!  
 Shawls! Shawls!!  
 Winter goods of every description just received by J. G. WYLLIE & Co.  
 143. jn w d m 24

**THE LAST THREE MONTHS.**

The Sale of the large and valuable Stock of the ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

**61 CORRIENTES 61**  
 Will continue for a period of three months from the 1st of July  
 The choicest goods will be sold at further  
**REDUCED PRICES.**  
 Real bargains in cloaks, Shawls, Silks and  
 Many other articles may be obtained on early application.  
**61—CORRIENTES—61**

**DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.**  
**ALEX. FULTON AND Co.**  
 25 & 27—CALLE DEFENSA—25 & 27.  
 ST. X.M. 13

**"LA FAVORECIDA"**  
 Line of Diligence between Buenos Ayres, Lobos, Saladillo, and Tapalquen.  
 Leaves Buenos Ayres for Lobos and Saladillo every Thursday.  
 Leaves Saladillo every Saturday, arriving in Buenos Ayres every Sunday.  
 Leaves Buenos Ayres for Tapalquen, calling at Lobos the 3rd, 13th, and 23rd. Arriving at Buenos Ayres on the 10th, 20th, and 30th.  
 Owner and conductor,  
 P. ESPERATTI.

Note—The coaches start from the Merlo Railway Station, passing on the journey the following establishments, for Lobos by V. Villamayor, B. Freyo, M. Semas, G. L. Maldonado, M. Muera Cepeda, and Lobos. From Lobos to Saladillo, by Acevedo, Comestacion, La Paz, Frias Puesto del Rosario, Bozan, La Fortuna, Rodriguez, and the new Pueblo de Saladillo from Lobos for Tapalquen, by Tallala, Ramon Porto (house of business), camps of Da. Francisca, B. de Cascañares, Bernardo Ruiz El Chileno, La Argentina Nueva del Sr. Bedoya, San Pedro, Tres Bonetes, Sta. Jues (house of business) of Srs. Amadeo, José M. Pined, 'Catriel' de D. La means Ramirez, Las Tres Flores, de D. Isidro Gurado, Manuel Fria, Antonio Ponce (house of business) and San Gervasio de D. Enrique Casares.  
**GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE,**  
 305 CALLE RIVADAVIA.  
 6p d. & 4p w f 2


**RAMS FOR SALE.**  
 At the Estancia Los Altos Perdido in the Banda Oriental, there are on sale of the following breeds: FINE RAMS of Rambouillet cross with Segretti.  
 .. .. . Merino  
 .. .. . Segretti  
 .. .. . Leicester  
 .. .. . other classes  
 ALSO FINEST CLASS EWES for breeding Fine Stock from Segretti crossed by Merino. Also Segretti crossed by Rambouillet.  
 ALSO HALF BRED BULLS of the well known breed of Durham Short Horn.  
 ALL THE ABOVE are of best breeds from animals imported direct from Europe. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Double Bros. & Co., 120 Piedad, Buenos Ayres.  
 In Montevideo to Messrs. Drabble Bros. & Co., 58 Calle Rincón.  
 On the Estancia J. Brown Esq. 175. jn j 2.

**ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR ROOFS OR BUILDINGS COMPLETE.**  
 PERFORATED AND SHEET ZINC.  
 CORRUGATED GALVANIZED IRON.  
 Best quality only.  
 Buckets, Wire Netting, Roofing Felt, &c.  
 Prices and Patterns, post free, on application.  
**FREDERICK HRABY & CO.,**  
 FITZROY WORKS,  
 BUNTON ROAD, LONDON.


**TEETH WITHOUT PAIN.**  
**OSTEO IDON**  
 PATENT, MARCH 1st, 1861.  
 Messrs. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Natural Teeth, with soft flexible gums, evenly dispersing a savoury mastic, or in white colour, 2s. and 10s. 6d. per set; and the Oculia Pretiosa 1s. 6d. per box.  
 GABRIEL'S Practical Treatise on Teeth, which explains the numerous advantages obtainable by their patented method, may be had of their Agents, or will be furnished free on receipt of Twelve Stanzas.  
 27, Hasty Street, Cavendish Square, and 4 doors from the Railway Bridge, Ludgate Hill London. Birmingham, 61, New Street.  
 Parties at the extrajury of the globe, by forwarding particulars of the condition of their mouths, with an enclosure of One Guinea, will receive by return that which will enable them to take an impression of the mouth, so as to enable Messrs. G. to forward either a partial or complete set of Teeth.  
 GABRIEL'S ORIENTATED ODONTOLOGIQUE, for restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and 5s. per bottle. Patent White Gummed for stopping Front Teeth, 5s. and 10s. 6d. per set; and the Oculia Pretiosa 1s. 6d. per box.  
 GABRIEL'S Practical Treatise on Teeth, which explains the numerous advantages obtainable by their patented method, may be had of their Agents, or will be furnished free on receipt of Twelve Stanzas.  
 143. jn w d m 24

**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, Cholera, Flatulency, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Weakness, Dysentery, Chl rosia.  
 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., 33 & 35 calle 25 de Agosto  
 M. S. Dugley.  
 70, 6m. a 9

**Removal.**  
 The office of the undersigned has been removed from Calle Reconquista to Calle Parque 140.  
 JOHN KEMSLEY

**SCREW AND PADDLE STEAMERS, &c.**  
  
 G. H. HARRINGTON AND CO.,  
 NAVAL ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS,  
 27, Leadenhall Street, LONDON E. C.

**CONTRACT FOR BUILDING.**  
 Every Description of VESSEL adapted to Sea or River Navigation.  
 PATENT COMBINATION VESSELS WITH TEAK PLANKING AND IRON FRAMES. Estimates and particulars forwarded, including delivery at every port in SOUTH AMERICA.  
 26 pl w 65. m

**THE BEST ROOFING MATERIAL.**  
  
 BRABY'S ITALIAN ROOFING ZINC, In sheets 8 feet by 2 1/2 feet.

**ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR ROOFS OR BUILDINGS COMPLETE.**  
 PERFORATED AND SHEET ZINC.  
 CORRUGATED GALVANIZED IRON.  
 Best quality only.  
 Buckets, Wire Netting, Roofing Felt, &c.  
 Prices and Patterns, post free, on application.  
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**"THE STANDARD" Printed and Published every morning at the "Standard" Printing office No. 74 Calle Belgrano, by the Proprietors and Editors, G. & R. T. WYLLIE.**