

The Standard

Edition for Europe.

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

Per French Mail.

No. 1032—Fifth Year.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1865.

Circulation, 2,000.

MAUA BANK, CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101—103

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:—

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and to order bills, securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convoked under conditions established for each class of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazil, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 a.m. till 3 p.m.

P. P. MAUA & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

MAUA BANK CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101—103.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

For balances in our favor, 15 per cent.

For balances in favor of Customers, 8

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.

For balances in our favor, 15 per cent.

For balances in favor of Customers, 8

Deposits for a fixed term in specie or currency, at conventional interest.

P. P. MAUA & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

MAUA BANK CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101—103.

Propositions for Life Assurances are received, and immediate attention paid to the same. A Prospectus of rates and other particulars will be furnished on application to the Company's Agents in this City.

GEORGE WILKS,
Calle Mayo.

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company.

Established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.

Office—118 CALLE PIEDAD.

DIRECTORS.
Sr. Don Thomas Armstrong, President.
" Jacob Estraviada, Vice-President.
" Eduardo Llanos,
" Ambrosio P. Lopez,
" Enrique Thompson.
MANAGING COMMITTEE.
" Mariano Casasas,
" Bernardo Yturzae,
" Francisco F. Moreno, Gerente.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Established 1821, and incorporated by special Act of Parliament.

Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and River Plate:
DRAKE, HERRERA & CO.,
CALLE PIEDAD 13.

La Zingara and Istitia.

All Parties indebted for passage money to the above mentioned ships are requested to call at my Office and pay their passage, within two months from this, otherwise a special order will be given by Government to the different Justices of Peace to permit into Buenos Ayres all defectors, Dng

Dr. P. Bourse, SURGEON DENTIST, OF NEW YORK.

Has removed his Office to the New Building, No. 200 CALLE 25 DE MAYO, MONTEVIDEO. The beautiful suite of rooms are fitted up in the most modern style, affording great facilities for dental operations, combining excellent light with facility for privacy and comfort. He has recently received an addition of the most modern and approved instruments with monthly information by each European Packet of the latest and most important improvements in Dental Science. Also, by the latest improved gas fixtures, can always afford relief to those suffering from Toothache, at night as well as in the daytime.

Legal Notice.

Wanted JAMES TURNLY formerly of Belfast in the County of Antrim in Ireland, who went to South America many years ago, and was last heard of in Ireland by letter dated 4th December, 1843 from Viva Rossa, or any authentic evidence of his death, and whether married or unmarried, and if married whether he left any children him surviving. The said James Turnly, or any of the parties aforesaid will hear of something to his or their advantage upon applying to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of October next; and any person who was acquainted with the said James Turnly and can give any authentic evidence with regard to the said James Turnly, his family or death, will please communicate without delay to

MICHAEL CRAWFORD AND LOCKHART,
Solicitors,
6 Queen's Square, Belfast, Ireland.
May, 1865.

THE LONDON, BUENOS AYRES AND RIVER PLATE BANK, (LIMITED),

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling.
Subscribed Capital £1,000,000 do.
Reserve Fund: 6th Sep. 1864. £44,000 do.

Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances.

Customers have the advantage of drawing cheques—of having approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of depositing bills, coupons, &c. for collection—and of lodging with the bank valuable property in the fire proof strong rooms for safe custody.

Deposit Accounts—Deposits received from the public generally—either for fixed periods or subject to seven or thirty days notice of withdrawal—Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Bill of Exchange—issued on the following places—

- London,
- Dublin,
- Paris,
- Antwerp,
- Hamburg,
- Genoa,
- Rio de Janeiro,
- Montevideo.

J. H. GREEN,
Manager,
Buenos Ayres—March 15, 1865.

THE LONDON, BUENOS AYRES, AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED),

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank for both specie and currency will be as follows, till further notice:

ALLOWED

On deposits on account current, 8 per cent.
Do. for ninety days fixed, 10 "
Do. subject to thirty days' notice of withdrawal, the rate is 2 per cent. more than that paid in account current, therefore for the present this class of deposits gain, 10 "

On debit balances in account current 15 "

J. H. GREEN,
Manager,
Buenos Ayres, July 20, 1865.

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

Life Assurance and Saving Fund Association. FOR THE CREATION OF CAPITALS, LIFE ANNUITIES, INHERITANCES, &c.

Approved by Government and founded in accordance with Law.

Capital subscribed up to 31st December, 1864—
In hard dollars, 214,467 do.
In paper currency, 423,600 "

Investment of Funds.
Purchase of the Houses Nos. 214, 216, and 218 Calle Corrientes; No. 170 Calle de Santiago del Estero; and Nos. 249, 251 and 253 Calle de Moreno.

- DIRECTORS.**
D. Miguel Arcuaga, President.
" Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President.
" Anonimo Marín del Font.
" Jacobo Parricelli.
" Constant Santamaría.
- MANAGING COMMITTEE.**
" D. Estanislao Pena, J.
" J. A. Fernandez.
" L. B. Wilke.
" Mariano Binghamhurst.
" Ladislao F. Martinez.

GRANTEES—D. JUAN CANAJO; Domicilio, Buenos Ayres.
BANKERS—The Casa de Moneda; Domicilio, Buenos Ayres.

The Policy has for its sole object to render fruitful the savings of all classes.

Subscriptions are received with or without loss of capital. With less of capital gives a right:—

- 1st. To compound interest on such capital.
- 2nd. To a proportionate share in the capital, interest and premiums of those who die in the respective section.
- 3rd. To a proportion of the interest and premium of all who may forfeit their shares.
- 4th. To a proportion in the gains from investment of capital.

Without loss of capital gives a right:—

- 1st. To compound interest on such capital.
- 2nd. To a proportion of the interest and premium on those who die.
- 3rd. To a proportion of the interest and premium of forfeited shares.
- 4th. To a proportion of gains from investment of capital.

Capitals with Compound Interest.
Deposits for the creation of capitals will be received, to be returned at any given period.

Paper Money Section.
The currency of Buenos Ayres received on the same conditions as specie.

Life Annuities.
Capitals received to be paid out in life annuities. Subscriptions to any of the sections, whether specie or currency may be made in bulk, or monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly.

For further particulars apply at the Office, No. 87 CALLE SAN MARTIN (Altos).

BILLS OF EXCHANGE— SIGHT DRAFTS

Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from
WANKLYN & Co.
No. 101 Calle de San Martin,
On the following places:—
LONDON,
LIVERPOOL,
All branches of the National Bank
IRELAND,
Antwerp,
Hamburg,
Paris,
Genoa,
Cadiz,
Bayonne,
Buenos Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864.
WANKLYN & Co.
101—Calle San Martin—104.

35. 4p j 2
20

FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.					
DIAS DE TRABAJO.					
	IDA.		REGRESO.		
Tren.	Tigre.	S. Fernando.	S. Idro.	S. Idro.	Tigre.
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FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE.					
DIAS DE FIESTA.					
	IDA.		REGRESO.		
Tren.	Tigre.	S. Fernando.	S. Idro.	S. Idro.	Tigre.
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31	31	31	31	31	31

American Dentist.
Dr. N. O. CORNWALL,
Calle Rivadavia, 255.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH
Inserted in the most and most approved manner, so as to have a beautiful life-like appearance, cause no irritation in the mouth, and serve all the uses of the natural organs. Teeth are promptly relieved and radically cured. Teeth filled with gold or metallic cement, so as to last for years or for life. Tartar cleaned off teeth, and roots extracted, and all operations performed with the least possible pain.

For Sheepfarmers in the Province of Santa Fé.

Rams of the Rambouillet breed, crossed with Saxony ewes, lately brought to the province of Santa Fé, from the well-known establishment of Mr. Richard B. Newton, are for sale at the Estancia de la Cañada de los Leones, Partido de San Jerónimo de Crouda, 6 leagues from the Paso de Goyondons.

The prices are from 10 silver dollars upwards. 166
3m., w. m31.

La Bienhechora del Plata.

JUNTA GENERAL DE SUSCRITORES.
En cumplimiento del Art. 77 de los Estatutos, se cita a todos los Suscritores a la reunion general que tendrá lugar este año en las oficinas de la Direccion, el día 20 de Agosto a las 2 de la tarde.

Los holders de que trata el artículo 81, estarán en las mismas oficinas desde el día 15 de dicho mes, a disposición de los Sees. Suscritores.

Se recuerda a estos Señores el contenido del Art. 82 que dice: "Los ausentes podrán ser representados en la Junta General, previa presentacion de carta de autorización para obtener el boleto de entrada."

Buenos Ayres, Julio 29 de 1865.
El Delegado del Gobierno, El Director General,
J. M. CANTILLO, F. F. MORENO,
152. 20p j30.

GEORGE WILSON'S Improved Bath for Sheep.

On sale at JOHN EASTMAN and SON'S
(Sole Agents) Druggist Store,
DEFENSA No. 9 & 11.

This newly invented preparation, declared by judges and sheep-farmers in England and Australia to be practically the "non plus ultra" among the numberless inventions for this purpose, destroys in less than half an hour all kinds of vermin to which sheep are subjected—rendering the wool beautifully white—nourishing and increasing the growth of the same considerably more than those pernicious corrosive poisons, so generally applied—and costing not more than one-half of any other bath now in use.

31, 1m d & w j 8

Important Sale.

For sale, in the Partido de Ajo, at about six leagues from the port, an Estancia consisting of half a square league of excellent camp with houses, corrales, alfalfa fields, potreros, &c. all in good working order. The stock consists of about 6,000 prime sheep and 500 head of cattle, principally tame milch cows. The sheep may be purchased or not at buyer's option. The facilities which the position of this estancia offer for shipment of produce and the low rate of freight, being only 5 paper dollars per arroba of wool, added to the excellent quality of the land renders this a rare and valuable opportunity for any person wishing to enter into the business of sheep-farming.

For further particulars please apply at the office of Wells, Beckhaus & Co., No. 173 Calle Piedras, after six o'clock p.m., or between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m., at 194 Calle Potosí, between 10 and 12 o'clock a.m.

7, 1m, w & d, j.

WELLS BECKHAUS & Co., Wool-Brokers, 173 Calle de las Piedras, W&D, Aug 25, 1 y

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

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

Sheep.

Five thousand splendid sheep will be sold cheap and in lots to suit purchasers; those who buy them will get camp, bones, and coral gratis. Apply at 46 Potosí, or to Adolphe Wilkisson, 103 3p w 2d, m18

Notice and Reward of £50 sterling.

WILLIAM GIBBONS, Master, Son of the late John Gibbons, Lieutenant-Adjutant of the Royal Perthshire Militia, and residing in Perth, Scotland, is hereby requested to place himself in communication with the Subscribers, he having lately become entitled to considerable Property by the death of a Relation, for whose Estate they are Agents.

The said Wm. Gibbons joined the Ship "Free Trader" of Glasgow, (Captain Webb), at the Port of Glasgow, whence she sailed on or about 4th February, 1865, for Singapore and Penang. He left said vessel at Singapore, and has not since been heard of, but is understood to have sailed from that Port in some other ship. The Subscribers are authorised to pay a reward of FIVE THOUSAND Sterling to any one giving such information as will enable them to find or to track out the said Wm. Gibbons, or to prove his death.

DONALD & SPENCE, Writers,
Glasgow, N. B.

La Protejida del Pilar.

Starts from Loreto every morning. Language letters, &c. to be left with Mr. Francis Robinson at the luggage room of the Pacific Station.
T. MAS APOSTO,
153. 10p m 28.

Deafness.

ABRAHAM'S Celebrated Apparatus for Deafness.
By Rue d'Anjouleme St. Honoré Paris.
Consisting of small metal tubes, to be placed in the ear as to be impregnable, and to be used of the flesh, by which the sound is conveyed without any inconvenience and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly.

Numerous testimonials from persons who have experienced the most beneficial results from their use, with directions how to use them. May be seen at the office of this paper, or by applying at the Inventor's pat. 44 Rue d'Anjouleme St. Honoré, Paris. Prices 15 francs the pair in silver, 20 francs the pair in silver gilt.

GERMAN BURMEISTER. Consignatario de Frutos del Pais, Wool and Produce Broker, 70—CALLE BOLIVAR—70 78. xj 14 BUENOS AIRES.

A LOS ESTANCIEROS.
PATENT IMPROVED MACHINES
For cutting Abrojos, Carles and Cepos de Caballo, To be seen at
JOHN HARDY'S, CALLE PARQUE, No. 3.
J. H. has made it his study to make those Machines as simple and strong as possible, so as not to be liable to get out of order when working, and every facility for repairing them.

Ericsson's Caloric Engine.

One for sale. Apply at Calle de la Victoria, 379.
39. 1 m. j 21.

FRESH GOODS Of the very finest quality.

Ex Coruña and other late Liverpool steamers.
York Hams.
Belfast do.
York Smoked Bacon.
Belfast do.
Truckle and other qualities of Cheese.
Guinea's 1st. Cork picked Butter.
Guinness Stout in Bulk and Bottle.
Has's No. 3 Burton Ale in Hogsheads October Brew.

AMONTILADO and Port Wines in Bulk and Bottle and a very large assortment of Batty's celebrated Oilmans Stores &c.

All at prices lower than any other House in this city.

ENGLISH STORE,
Nos. 33 and 35 Calle de 25 de Agosto,
Montevideo.
NEWNHAM & CO.
Proprietors.
66. xp m 12

F. SPRUNCK & Co.

Montevideo,
93 Calle de Zavala 93
Have constantly on sale Pianos of Pleyel Wolf & Co., Paris and other classes of Pianos. Music for Piano, Flute and other instruments. Songs in English, Spanish, Italian, French, and German.
Tutors for the piano. 168. xp j 2

Camps.

Some splendid camps of the very best quality, in the Province of Entre Rios, or sale. For further particulars apply at No. 125 calle 25 Mayo (altos).
111 x. m 18

English Grocery Establishment. GEORGE BAKER,

Grocer and Liquor Dealer, Calle del Puerto, Rosario.
A General Supply of Groceries, Spirits, Wines, &c., always on hand.
Camp Orders punctually attended to.
90. 1m 17

ENGLISH STORE, MONTEVIDEO.

Mezura, Newham and Co. beg to announce that they have received six Steamers "Lala" and "Newton" from Liverpool, large quantities of Provisions and Groceries of the very finest quality. Their importations are much larger than heretofore to meet the increased demand, and the public may be assured of obtaining really good wine at their establishment. 118. x.c. j. 21

The History of the Argentine Republic.

In English, price 20 currency.
Also Vol. 4 of the River Plate Magazine, price \$100, now on sale at Messrs. Mackern's and Mr. Loeber's Book Store, Calle San Martin.
161. 1y April 27

Luncheon!! FIXED PRICE \$5 M.C.

Every day from 12 to 3 o'clock a Special Table will be laid out with a great variety of dishes of the very best quality to the choice of the customers.

GRAND LOTTERY

Of lands situate in San Isidro, with permission of the Municipality.
1st Prize. A chaera containing 105 yards front, by 495 in depth, all fenced in, with garden of fruit-trees and two thatched houses, distant only three squares from the railway station.
2nd Prize. A plot of 25 yards front by 56 deep.
3rd do " " " " " 60 "
4th do " " " " " 37 "
5th do " " " " " 39 "
All fronting on the Calle Real.
6th do A plot of 32 yards by 42 fronting Calle San Martin.
7th do A plot of 24 yards by 37 in same street.
The drawing will take place in the end of September (the day being published in all the papers) at San Isidro, and with the Globe of the lottery of Buenos Ayres. The tickets are 2,500 in number, and will bear the stamp of the Municipality of San Isidro. They cost 50 mg each. They are on sale at the "Standard" office, at the Hotel Florida in San Isidro, at the agency of Don Santiago Campesano at the House of Mr. E. Stordani, Calle Arca 211, at the Café des Allées on the beach, and at the principal Lottery-agents in town.

Letchford's Wax Vests.

LETCHFORD & CO.
Hold themselves responsible for the quality of their Wax Vests, and having recently built an extensive Factory especially adapted to this peculiar manufacture, they can better proper care on all the details which render their Vests the best in the market. Customers, therefore, when ordering Wax Vests should be particular in requesting Letchford's "make," as others are often substituted.
23 COLT'S-LANE, BATHNAL-GREEN, LONDON

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

MILITARY OPERATIONS DIFFICULT.

PAUNERO'S MOVEMENTS.

TRANSPORTATION OF LADIES.

PARAGUAYANS PLANTING COTTON.

FRIGHTFUL NEWS FROM BELLA-VISTA.

THE PARAGUAYANS ADVANCING.

Esquina, July 29.

Gentlemen,
Nothing of moment has transpired since my last. From the 16th till now, we have had continued fine weather, not even a cloudy day to complain of. The roads are drying fast, while the water in the stream daily lessens, the winter, if we may call it so where water never freezes, may be considered past. The coldest day we have had this season, the thermometer at sunrise in an exposed situation stood at 59½ deg. The allies are making extra exertions to concentrate and are doing all that can be done to accomplish their purpose. You must bear in mind, there are seasons, like has been the case this, which, when a journey through our Province is an arduous undertaking of hazard, even for a single well-mounted traveller. How much more so when for an army with a long train of ponderous ox carts, each charged with a load of 150 arrobas (3750 lbs.) the empty cart weighs nearly as many more, to say nothing of artillery, caissons, herds of horned cattle, horses and mules, when progress on the march is brought to a stand still almost daily by some formidable stream which has no bridges or ferry-boats, which has to be passed, and is at times a tedious enterprise to do so. From our village to the capital (a distance of sixty leagues) there are no less than twelve streams to be crossed, which after incessant rains may well be called rivers. Then their beds are turned into rapid water courses, their channels into deep streams, when in a dry time they have not sufficient water to turn a grist mill and in many cases not enough to quench one's thirst. Another hindrance to rapid movements is the narrow pathways accidentally met with and cut through dense woods, just wide enough for a cart to go upon, or space for six infantry soldiers to march abreast in the same file. In places the ant-hills are also an impediment: these are hillocks of a conical shape from four to five feet high, with bases of an equal diameter. At times the traveller meets with a lagoon which causes him some extra steps to make its circuit. Paunero provided himself with all the appliances within his reach to facilitate the passage of the streams, he took several cart-loads of empty air-tight casks, canoes, and pine planks. Respecting the Paraguayans no one can pretend to fathom their latent intentions. I leave you Gentlemen to draw your inferences from what you know of their opprobrious, unmerited devastation of this Province as also what may be expected from their future wickedness.

The natives, one and all, universally dread the idea if the allies should hard press them, that upon their retreat to Paraguay they may do as they did at Aguapey, Tranquera de Loreto and other places, carry off all the inhabitants they can find without discrimination, as they have lately done in the capital with the families of Colonel Alsina, Major Sosa, D. Alexo Ceballos, D. Manuel Cabral and others, whose wives, children, menial servants male and female, were simultaneously taken to prison at midnight; the following morning they were all deported to Paraguay in a summary manner. The two first-named are officers in the Correntino army, the others were estancieros or merchants. The invaders have abandoned their old tactics, they have now forborne to keep marching here and there, observing the order of sheep, where one goes all go. Instead of doing as was their wont, an idea that would occur to no one but Paraguayans has entered their minds. Now, just as spring opens, they have bethought of building ranchos for winter quarters which they have done, locating themselves (another quaint thought) upon a spot where in their former raids they had carried away or destroyed everything found in a circuit of many miles that could serve them for subsistence which they now stand much in need of. The site chosen for their encampment is on the northern margin of the river San Lorenzo, near the place where it empties into the Parana. It is here where their main force is supposed to be. Here they have commenced ploughing and planting upon a gigantic scale. Vast tracts of land have been ploughed and are being planted with maize, mandioca, sweet potatoes, melons, tobacco, sugar-cane, as well as your favorite

cotton, large patches of which are planted, the hint perhaps came from the 'Standard' office, a portion of the seed we know did. We hope, gentlemen, nothing serious may result on account of it, as the seed was supplied before the outbreak, "yet laws are explained by men, so have a care." You will naturally enquire where do the necessary tools come from to put in the hands of an army composed of countless thousands.

The Paraguayans, in their various marches through the province, gathered all the hoes they could find from the country people and stores; as for any other implement of agriculture but a plough they do not want; that which is of their own manufacture, is made ready for use, with an ox yoke, from timber that stood growing in the woods six hours previously, this being done by one man with no other instrument than a dull axe. When I compare the Paraguayans to sheep, I do not say they are deficient in brute force. Admit a retrospective glance at what took place when they were dispossessed of our capital. I have seen many of the wounded belligerents who survived the fray: from the maimed colonel down to the meanest scabberow of a private in rags and tatters, all had their cuts and scars to show from their front. In vain I looked for one who had a sabre or a lance mark to indicate the blow was dealt from behind, an indisputable proof the combatants stood face to face when the death-blows were given. At the Riachuelo, which was a much more bloody affair than most people imagine, the Paraguayans did not act upon the defensive, nor did they desist from fighting for nine hours when the most part of their vessels were sunk or captured, and their crews nearly all killed or wounded. I introduce this matter to demonstrate the Paraguayans will resist, that every precaution should be used towards them.

Since the defection in the army of Entre Rios, the most part of the inhabitants of our village who had the means to do have migrated to Santa Fé, Rosario, or Buenos Aires. On the 26th General Paunero was near Paso Nuevo, on the margin of the River Corrientes, forty leagues hence encamped upon the same ground at Caaguazú where Paz defeated Echague, twenty three years ago. The troops the Apa brought are on the road to join him, part of the Correntino army near Bella Vista.

It is all fudge what you may read concerning the motives that brought the Brazilians to Bella Vista, the true cause was the beastly Paraguayans gave them no peace day or night, and they will not go up again until the bank is cleared of the invaders.

I said five families had been taken captives to Paraguay, this I know to be so. It was rumoured there were thirty taken, I find that number is nearer the truth. Beron has the command at La Paz, Serrano has fled, probably hid in the woods.

Flores, with 4,000 men and eight pieces of artillery, is said to be on the coast of the Uruguay not far from Mocerofá.

Urquiza is at Calá, Mitre at Concordia. If other measures are not adopted I fear that Paraguay will not be conquered soon; it will take Mitre a month to reach this. If he had come by the Parana he might have been here in a week from Buenos Ayres.

A report has been spread for the last two days that the Paraguayans are on this side of San Lorenzo, 30,000 strong, coming south. It may be a marauding party bent on ruin, or may have come to drive the allied fleet further down the river. I have just seen an official note from La Grana, dated Goya, July 28th, to our judge, in which is confirmed what I have stated. I am inclined to believe it. You may deem it authentic. The citizens are packing up: good horses in demand.

Esquina, August 5.

Since my last the Paraguayans have become more audacious and enterprising than ever. I intimated the rumor which has proved to be the truth, that the Paraguayans, thirty thousand strong, with a field train, had made a move in this direction. On the 28th of last month they took formal possession of Bella-Vista, when they sacked every house and store in the town and vicinity, without respect of persons, maltreating the inhabitants most outrageously, outlying their former deeds. They remained in quiet possession of the place two days, having collected quite a train of ox carts loaded with plunder.

The most part of the inhabitants had fled by water before they entered the town.

On the 31st their force was divided into two columns. This is the first time they have done so since they came here.

One body went apparently in pursuit

of Ocoeres, who had retreated to the district of San Roque. On the 2d of August the remaining column moved southwards, taking the road for Goya. The same day they halted at Cuervas, which is a lone post-house, three leagues distant from Bella-Vista. On the 3d they were still at the same place.

In the meantime the most part of the inhabitants of Goya have embarked on board of river craft and are in a fair way to push off at any moment should the invaders persist in passing the river Santa Lucia. We have dates from the Capital to August 1st. All statements agree that since the visit of Lopez and the Bishop, things are more gloomy there than formerly, steamboats arrive from and return to Paraguay at pleasure transporting troops and military stores, taking booty and invalid soldiers home and bringing back fresh ones. Accounts from that quarter also agree; Paraguayans carry away to their own territory the wives and children of those whom they deem inimical to their cause.

This is done in the manner the Indians of the Pampas or Guaycurus of the Gran Chaco treat their captives. The mother is separated from her children and is conveyed away in a different vessel from which her children go. The only favor conceded her is if she may happen to have a sucking babe she is allowed to take it with her. In some instances the children are sent while the mother remains. In other cases the mother only is sent into captivity. Yet for the most part all the members of the family have to go as I have said by different vessels. Although they are nearly all he pless females, charged with no crime, they go strongly guarded as if they were so many sturdy house-breakers or footpads. What becomes of them after their arrival in Paraguay is unknown; it is supposed they are landed at Humaitá and sent to the interior.

Correntina mothers like all Argentinas take much delight in the society of their daughters, nor is it often they are lost sight of after they have come to a state of womanhood. It would seem the Paraguayans take pleasure in depriving the matron of the boon, that her daughters might be in her company. The alleged reason for treating the captives thus, is, if they were suffered to be together it would give them greater freedom to make their escape. Those led away into captivity are all prominent families. Verily this does not savour of a strict and vigorous blockade of the Tres Bocas, while this nefarious work is done with impunity, and a dozen or more hostile steamers are at anchor in front of Corrientes who come and go without let, not only to the capital but many leagues south of it, where they have established a battery in a formidable position mounting fifty two heavy guns.

We have been favored with a list of what the Paraguayans have declared to be war articles. They are as follows: "Horned cattle, horses, mules, arms of every kind, all war materials, shirts, and under-shirts, drawers, no matter if manufactured from cotton or wool (which garments they much need, particularly clean ones), all kinds of cotton and woollen fabrics of every description, bridles, saddles, and all that pertains to horse gear." In the present raid they have, in one instance, cut and taken away a new cloth from a billiard-table, making use of the cues as spits to roast beef upon, pronouncing billiards to be a profane, ungodly game, which they meant to abolish.

Paunero, when last heard from, had repassed the river Corrientes, forty-five leagues hence, and was in the Department of Mercedes, moving in an easterly direction, aiming for the Uruguay, evidently designing to unite with the forces of the allies there. When the river Corrientes was recrossed, the stream was full to overflowing, fully 80 yards wide, with a strong current; its shores on either side were covered with water.

To effect the passage of 4,300 men, a hundred loaded baggage and commissariat carts, twenty six field guns, four obuses and thirty ammunition waggon, all the appliances were two rafts made of empty pipes covered with planks and some small canoes that could carry only eight men at a trip. All was passed over without accident; still it caused some delay. The men must have had a tedious painful march hence to where they now are. On the road they were caught by three rain storms, they were nearly all foot soldiers, each had a load of fully fifty pounds to carry, in many places the road was under water. The Brazilians are not far from Bella Vista; I hope the day is not far distant when they will be able to act upon the offensive. It is in vain to think of it until the enemy is driven from the coast.

It is probable we shall have the combined fleet here soon, as the river is

pretty low and keeps falling. As for Urquiza and his army very little is said, what is spoken of them does not redound to their honour, in fact many here dread them as much as they do the Paraguayans. The main body of the Correntino army was at the Laguna Avalos, not far from San Roque; their infantry had joined Gen. Paunero. Caeres has gone inland. I purposely refrain saying anything of Flores or of the Paraguayans that are on the borders of the Uruguay for the reason our accounts are so very contradictory from that quarter. Our Governor and escort are at Goya. He will not be the last man to leave the town if the enemy should attempt to pass Santa Lucia.

On the 3rd, orders came from our Governor, and are now being fulfilled, to appropriate all sound horses and mules found in the Department [paying for them with 'Boletos'] to leave but two in any one Estancia no matter how large it may be, or to whom it may belong. In your issue of July 26th you tell your readers "A small schooner from Goya entered the Boca on Saturday with 3,000 arbes of potatoes the first importation of the kind we believe ever had from that quarter." You might have added, it would positively be the last one. The potatoes in question were raised by the Swiss Colony in the Baradero, they were brought to Goya by a river boatman as an article of commerce.

When the owner landed he found the place in an uproar. He got frightened, hastened to get his clearance, and left Goya the same hour he arrived, bound for your city with his cargo. You further state "they are selling wholesale at \$10 per arbe". The last potatoes seen here were sold for two Bolivian dollars per arbe, and by retail a rial the pound; even at this price they are cheaper than bread is with us. We pay a Bolivian rial for five ounces of common Buenos Ayres made biscuit. Potatoes may be grown in this Province equal to any raised in Ireland or Nova Scotia, but in order to have a harvest the seed should first be planted, which is never done.

SINBAD.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

ARRIVAL OF THE RIO DE LA PLATA.

GREAT UPROAR IN SALTO.

YOUNG FLORES SHOOTING A HOTEL-KEEPER.

The steamer Rio de la Plata arrived on Wednesday morning from Concordia. As she was not expected in before 12 o'clock, the crowd on the Mole was not so great as usual. The passengers on being interrogated as to the news, stated there was nothing particular; the allied army still remained at Concordia. We received from our intelligent correspondent in Salto the following important letter:—

Salto, August 6.

News has come in to-day from Uruguayana by a 'chasquete', that that place has been abandoned without fighting, but still no authentic or reliable information has come to hand, except from private sources. Government will not publish bad news; and I will not and cannot guarantee the truth of this; but it having been told to me by two influential Colorado gentlemen in town, who, I know would hardly say it without foundation, gives a certain amount of credence to it.

A great riot took place here last Thursday. The Brazilian troops attacked the police of the town for having arrested a Brazilian soldier who had committed a robbery. Your correspondent was called in next day by the Brazilian Consul, with three other gentlemen, to investigate the affair, but the decision has not been come to yet. One soldier (Brazilian) was killed, the 'comisario's' quarters fired into by a party of 100 soldiers, doors smashed, rooms sacked, and the greatest alarm in town. It has been the greatest riot yet in this place.

Full particulars in next by Tevere; also of Don Eduardo Flores's attack on one of the two principal hotel-keepers of this town, wounding him severely; damages through the Italian Consul laid at an enormous sum, and supported by the Minister at Montevideo.

Yours, N.

NEWS OF THE WAR.

The correspondences published by us and our colleagues from the seat of war are pretty much of accord, and may be summed up as follows:

Robles or Barrios is gone east to look after Paunero, who is near Mercedes, in the centre of Corrientes.

Caeres with his militia has had to fall back, notwithstanding the victory of Ambrosio, and is now near Goya.

The Brazilian fleet seems to have been an impassive spectator of the sack

of Bella Vista, and even allowed the enemy's steamers to come down and carry away the booty.

The invading column on the Parana is not less than 30,000 men, and the sack of Goya will be the next news.

The winter-quarters and new plantations seem to have been abandoned on learning the affair of Basualdo, when active operations re-commenced.

Gen. Urquiza has again summoned his army for August 28th, but the events of the campaign will probably change plans in the interim.

Gen. Paunero's division is about equidistant from the Parana and Uruguay, and will, we hope, come up with Flores' army, before the Paraguayans come up.

On evacuating Bella Vista by the inhabitants they filled no less than 14 sailing vessels, all escaping in great terror.

SITUATION OF THE BELLIGERENTS

The enemy still continues on the offensive, and is marched southwards: little movements of any importance have taken place with the allies. A few days more will bring us striking changes in their positions, but up to latest advices, the belligerent forces were stationed as follows:

General Mitre with the grand allied army at Concordia.

General Flores with the vanguard crossing the Mirafay.

General Paunero crossing the river Corrientes to unite with Flores.

General Madariaga in observation near Paso de los Libres.

General Canavarro, with 6,000 Brazilians besieging Uruguayana.

General Caldwell moving to support Canavarro.

Baron Jacay gone north of the Ibi-cuy, to flank the enemy.

General Netto getting up his corps of Rio Grande volunteers.

General Goyo Suarez with 1,200 cavalry going to reinforce Flores.

General Urquiza with 1,000 Entrerrian infantry at Concepcion.

General Caeres with Correntino cavalry near Goya.

General Hornos, somewhere, observing the advance of Robles.

The Brazilian fleet of 15 gunboats, last seen at Bella Vista.

The 2nd naval division of 5 war-steamers [Brazilian] at Concordia.

THE ENEMY.

Garrison of Corrientes, under Ber-jes, 3,000 men, with outposts at San Cosme.

Reserve at Paso la Patria, near Tres Bocas, 10,000 with 230 waggons.

Army of Robles, at Goya, from 20 to 30,000.

Army of Barrios, at Tranquera de Loreto, 10,000 men.

Army of Bosco 6000, close to Uruguayana.

Division of Duarte, 5,000, Paso de los Libres.

The Paraguayan fleet, 8 or 10 steamers at Corrientes.

The battery at Riachuelo mounts it is said 60 guns.

The battery at Merced point, 52 guns There are 3 smaller batteries, including the Pehuajo 34 guns.

The flotilla of canoes on the Uruguay is escorted by a small steamer.

A force said to have reached Curuzú Cuatiá is probably imaginary.

Small divisions are scattered over Matto Grosso, Goyaz, and Minas Geraes.

The reserve at Humaytá is calculated at 10,000, under Lopez himself.

LATEST FROM PAUNERO'S CAMP.

Garcia-cué, Dep. of Mercedes, July 30th.

My dear friend:—

Since my last there has been nothing of importance hereabouts, and I write now to give you the diary of our march since leaving Puesto del Medio. We were encamped there until the 15th, when we got orders to march and moved on to the estancia called 'the lonely tree' [Arbol solo] where we remained till the 17th: marched to Puesto Punta (coast of the river Batel) and stayed there till the 20th: next to Itacurubi, and left there for Paso Colorado on the 21st; camped next day at Paso Tala; on the 23rd at Paso Mollizos, where we halted till the 26th, on which day we pushed on to Paso Nuevo on the river of Corrientes and commenced crossing the river. On the 27th we encamped beyond the river, waiting to get our baggage and artillery across. Marched on the 28th for Costa Pay-ubro Garcia-cué, where we have remained till to-day, and have now received orders again to march.

According to rumors prevalent here a large body of Paraguayans is coming in pursuit of us, which will account for our making such precipitous marches; although according to others we are

pushing on to a rendezvous where General Mitre has agreed to meet us with the army. I think before long we shall have great military operations.

LATEST NEWS FROM RIO.

IMPORTANT ITEMS.

The steamer *Herschell* arrived on Wednesday bringing several days' later news from Rio Janeiro.

In that city the most intense war feeling prevails, and the constant arrival of refugee families from the provinces has increased the sensation.

A division is crossing through San Paulo, bound for Matto Grosso, and the Rio papers publish some interesting items from the commanding officer.

An Italian shopkeeper from Curumba has arrived near Rio, having crossed through the heart of Brazil. Curumba has been fortified by the Paraguayans. In Cuyaba there is a garrison of 400 Paraguayans and two steamers.

Sr. Pereira, from Matto Grosso, also escaped. He suffered the most unheard-of hardships in crossing the country: his wife and children were murdered by the Indians.

In Rio there was nothing else talked of but the war. Business dull, gold scarce and at a premium. Recruiting is the order of the day throughout the entire empire.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM UP THE RIVER.

REAL STATE OF AFFAIRS, BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

The probable battle-field between the Argentinians and Paraguayans will be about the Mirim, which runs between Caseros and Restauracion. A foreign gentleman, who has recently been up there, gives us the following interesting details:—

On the 6th instant the Paraguayans were trying to pass Guavarabi, which is a river difficult to pass, and the country in that neighbourhood is very swampy, but the Paraguayans are said to have no artillery on the Correntine side. Nothing is known respecting the Paraguayans, nor of the state, condition, or health of the army, as the most scrupulous care is taken to prevent any spies from entering their camp. Our informant visited Restauracion, which he found almost deserted, not a single family being left there; only one shop remains stocked, all the rest being empty, and the greater part of them closed. The town presented a miserable sight, and there was no force to defend the place, beyond Paiva's division, which was hovering about. Mr. W. also visited Uruguayana, which is a much better town than Restauracion. It is a long, straggling town, inferior to Salto; business at a complete stand-still. There is not a single respectable hotel in the town; only three families are left in the town, and Canavairo and his men were not in the town, but supposed to be hard by. Respecting the fortifications of the town, about which we heard so much, our informant was surprised to find that they consisted of a single brick wall, about five feet high, across the Custom-house street, looking to the north. This barricade was evidently got up in a hurry, and not calculated to hold out long, as the bricks were put one on top of the other, without mortar or mud: a gentle kick would knock the whole barricade down.

Facing this barricade is a hill, which being occupied by the enemy commands the street. The Paraguayans at that time on the Brazilian side of the river were at Itaquí, supposed to be advancing. There was less alarm in the Uruguayana than in Restauracion. The whole population, however, looked with impatience for the arrival of the allied army to protect the place.

Caseros, Santa Rosa, Federacion, and Constitucion are crowded with the families from the towns above; all the goods have been brought from above and deposited in these towns, but none of them are fortified, and they only boast of a patrol in the night time.

Concordia is in an uproar, the few miserable hotels of the town are crowded with Argentinian and Brazilian officers, some of whom are glad to sleep in the patio: all the private houses and shops are also crowded with strangers, and to Señor Zorraquin our informant was indebted for a bed on his shop counter; business very brisk, and Brazilian gold everywhere. All parties crossing from Concordia to Salto are obliged to obtain a pass, which owing to the erratic business habits of the Gefe, and the editorial occupations of the chief officer or 'quidnunc,' is very difficult to get, and can only be obtained very early in the morning or late in the evening. The port is crowded with vessels, and a constant intercourse between Salto and Concordia kept up.

LATEST FROM SALTO.
THE SURRENDER OF URUGUAYANA.
ADVANCE OF THE PARAGUAYANS.
RUMORS OF A 'RISING'
THE PLAGUE IN SALTO.

Salto, July 31.

In my last I mentioned to you the arrival of Bustamante's Regiment of Volunteers, but if this force has been recruited in Montevideo in the same mode that they attempted to raise volunteers in the quiet little town of Salto the other evening, I can only say that the title attached to this redoubtable legion is a misnomer, and ought to be changed at once to a more appropriate one.

On Thursday evening last small parties of soldiers of the newly-arrived force were seen accosting different pedestrians in the streets, and without the slightest remorse or scruple, walking them off to the Comandancia, there to give a true and faithful account of themselves why they dared to parade the streets without having a protection from the representatives of their respective nations on their persons. A complaint however having been made by one of the parties thus arrested to Colonel Saldanha, Chief of Police, he instantly despatched an officer to stop their proceedings and promptly disavowed such acts.

Now, I do not intend to say for one moment that such measures are not justifiable, coming from the proper source; but, surely to goodness, would it not be better to issue a few hours' notice, intimating to foreigners that they are bound to produce their certificates of nationality upon its being called for. No one then can have the slightest cause or reason to complain, but, in this particular case, many well known foreigners were consigned to durance vile upon the mere authority of a subaltern's order, causing great inconvenience to many, a commotion in town, and a discontented feeling that in these critical times would have been much better avoided.

In Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, with such large populations, the measure, no doubt, is justifiable and necessary; but here, in what you may call a pigmy town, five sixths of whose inhabitants are foreigners, and the remaining one-sixth enrolled, such proceedings are not necessary, as one and all, more or less, know each other.

The other afternoon I was witness, with some others, to the disembarkation of sick Brazilian troops at this port, and a more piteous sight is hardly to be conceived. The steamer disembarked them, and no carts being ready for their reception, those who could walk walked, but on the way to the hospital, at least nine squares distant the nearest, you saw them drop down in one's, two's, and three's, upon the cold ground. If this was the first time such a thing had happened it might be excused, but, I am sorry to say that it is the rule and not the exception, reflecting the greatest disgrace on the authorities, who have the care of providing for the sick. What a storm of indignation would burst forth in England at such sights! sights that make the bystanders turn away with mingled feelings of sickness and disgust.

Some short time since I related to you the fearful mortality that was taking place amongst the sick—would that I could say that the same was decreasing—on the contrary it is just the same. But this is not the worst; pestilence has at last attacked the inhabitants, and the incessant mournful tolling of the church-bells for each departed one, adds to the gloom of the times. The 'Junta Economica' are at last taking steps (which they ought to their shame to have done long ago) to erect hospitals on the banks of the Uruguay, some half league above the town. Had this been done earlier, how much suffering and grief would have been spared to the inmates of the place!

I had a long conversation the other day with a merchant lately arrived from San Borja. He says that when the Paraguayans took the town they spared nothing—all doors were broken down, anything appertaining to Brazilians confiscated, and the greatest damage and havoc committed on all sides.

A letter was received from Goyo Suarez, two days since, in town. In it he mentions that the opposing armies were on the eve of a battle, and that the engagement would redound to the lustre of the Oriental arms, as all his men were eager to engage.

Reports are current, but I give not the slightest credence to them, that Muñoz and Aparicio are somewhere in the Rio Negro beating up troops, preparatory to another rising of the Blancos—God forbid such a disaster as another revolution.

Bad news came in yesterday. It is

asserted on apparent reliable authority that Lopez has ordered his troops to march without delay on Salto; letters are in town on the subject. Lopez has also given orders that his troops must advance without delay, even if they have to engage double their numbers. It is however hoped that Flores will cross the Uruguay and take them on the flank. Should the Paraguayans defeat their opponents, woe betide the poor Brazilian estancieros, for after passing the Itapebi Chico, six leagues distant from town, the camp as far as the boundaries, with solitary exceptions, is entirely settled by Brazilians.

CAMPS OF FRAYLE MUERTO.
FOREIGNERS AHEAD.

The camps of Frayle Muerto, hitherto a 'terra incognita' are beginning now to attract some attention and since our last notice several Englishmen have turned up, two of whom have bought a suerte of 4 leagues to the south of the Saladillo, where they proceed, to 'poblar' very shortly. It was with no disappointment that we learned the result of the sales at Buenos Ayres of the 30 leagues of camp; in fact, had the lots been sold at the highest rates to speculators, it would have been the greatest calamity that could befall the few that are settled here already. What we want most, is young men with capital sufficient to buy a league of land, the will to work on it. I have no doubt but that any one, buying to settle, by representing such to be his purpose to the Government, could secure the land at the rates that have prevailed hitherto \$1,100 or \$1,200 'bolivian' per league. Any, who think of coming to Frayle Muerto, ought to do so at once, as the lands once in the hands of speculators will be held over for much higher rates.

The camps here at present are much in need of rain; we are now however near the end of the dry season, when the pasture will improve. Notwithstanding the dryness of the weather, there is plenty of grass for the animals, the sheep though lean are thriving, and the wool is fast growing very long. The ewes, being left to their own will by the natives in this matter, have seen good to bring their lambs into the world at this the most inhospitable time of the year; the proportion of deaths however is not greater than the average in Buenos Ayres. The Cordoba sheep are fast rising, the last price paid here being 11 reals 'al corte,' and now it is very difficult to buy, as the most of the natives have money already advanced to them for their wool. The natives fortunately are not fully aware of the great difference between 'sheep by the cut and picked' sheep, and we hope that after the shearing in Dec. and Jan., small lots of the latter may still be bought at 12 reals (bolivian). The sheep are scarce, there are few large flocks, and when a few foreigners come prices will rise immensely.—There are some half dozen purchasers of wool in Frayle Muerto for this year, and it is expected prices will be good in consequence. As it is impossible to say how dirty Cordoba wool would sell in the Buenos Ayres markets, the settlers here will dispose of their clip in Frayle Muerto for the first year at any rate. The wool is washed by the purchasers in tanks, made for the purpose dried on sandy 'patios,' or by some who are more careful, on canes. The settlers hope soon to make an improvement both in the wool itself, and also in the mode of getting it up.

We find the natives here all very friendly and to not a few of them we owe many favours. The Cordobese 'gauchos,' though they delight in long knives, seem very peaceful. 'Cuchillo grande, hombre flojo' seems true in their case, in fact we have not heard of a single disturbance since our arrival here.

The Indians, they say, are all quiet at present, and it is to be hoped, that the peace offering of carlon wine and other good things which General Mitre has made them, will keep them from meddling in other people's affairs for a long time to come.

THE ARGENTINE CUSTOM-HOUSES IN 1864.

The Report of the Finance department for last year contains a table of figures from which we may deduce some interesting facts, as to the distribution of trade among the 33 custom houses in the Republic.

The total revenue amounted to exactly 7 million dollars (these dollars are 17 to the doubloon, or about forty seven pence English), of which imports 43, exports 23, and miscellaneous sources 3 a million. Under this total we include nearly 2 millions \$, for extraordinary, to redeem the paper-emissions for the campaigns of 1859 and 1861.

The custom-house of Buenos Ayres stands for more than three-fourths of

the whole revenue, showing an aggregate of 5½ millions, while Rosario, Gualeguaychú, Concordia and Concepcion make up another million, and the remaining 28 ports barely add up half a million.

Rosario occupies the second rank undisputed, contributing 600,000 \$ which shews that Buenos Ayres has still nine times the trade of the great port of the Provinces. In Rosario the imports are as 4 to 1 with the exports; while in Buenos Ayres they only stand as 2 to 1.

Gualeguaychú is comparatively a new place, of very recent date, and yet it has three times as much trade as the city of Corrientes which is a port since the 16th century. It figures for just the quarter of Rosario, and stands 3rd in the list. Its exports are strange to say three times greater than imports.

Concordia comes very close with Gualeguaychú, but its balance of trade is almost even, and in imports it surpasses Gualeguaychú.

Concepcion is not far behind the last two, and like Gualeguaychú its exports are three-fold its imports.

Of the third-rate custom-houses deserving mention are Paraná, Salta, and San Juan, all nearly equal, and each standing for half the trade of Gualeguaychú, and all shewing imports much above exports.

If we descend to a fourth class, we shall find Gualeguay, Corrientes, and Goya, almost on a par, giving each less than one per cent. of the revenues, and in all three the imports exceeding the exports.

The other 22 ports are infinitesimal, and from the above return it will be seen how unequally the trade is distributed, only three provinces (Buenos Ayres, Santa Fé and Entre Rios) being represented under the first five ports. These items may be interesting to our home readers.

SUGAR-PLANTING IN JUJUY.

We extract the following from the *Orden*, July 2nd:

Our tropical climate is highly favorable to the production of sugar-cane, and although this industry has existed in Jujuy for over a century, it has never attained sufficient importance; meaning it is quite as deserving attention abroad, as kerosene, indigo, mines, lumber and other products of the province. The whole of our sugar-industry as yet consists of five or six large establishments, which are remarkable for their antiquity and extent; but they only supply the provinces of Jujuy and Salta, and have nothing for exportation, so that when the steam navigation of the Vermejo is in full play it will be necessary for us to plant the whole eastern part of the province under sugar to meet the demands of more distant markets.

For this end, immigration is indispensably necessary, as the chief difficulty with our sugar-planters is want of hands, and they have to rely almost entirely on the Indian tribes of the Chaco and Pilcomayo who come periodically to work as peons at San Lorenzo, Rio Negro and San Pedro. This difficulty heightens the price of our sugar as compared with that of Santa Cruz de la Sierra and Tucuman. The Matacos and Chiriguano (Indians) afford only a scanty and inconstant supply of hands, and little faith can be placed in their contracts; so that the planters are often exposed to a want of hands at the most critical season, and this involves such extra expense as often to swamp the profits.

Immigration, besides providing the necessary hands at fixed wages, would give an impetus to trade, and divide the sugar-industry among so many planters as to introduce competition in the market, and facilitate the exportation of sugar and aguardiente. We could wish the present sugar-planters to furnish us with information as to the actual state of this staple industry, the annual yield, the method of working, and other interesting particulars.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE ENEMY'S CAMP.

The Paraguayans have four batteries erected on the Paraná below Corrientes to check the advance of the Brazilian fleet. The first at point Mercedes, including 8 rifled cannon. The second at Rincon Lagrúña, 12 rifled guns of 16 to 60 pounders. The third at Santa Catalina, 3 heavy Armstrong pieces, 62 and 80 pounders. The fourth and largest at the Riachuelo, 60 pieces of heavy calibre, mostly rifled; among these are the splendid guns of the Joazeiro, which were spiked by the Brazilians with common nails, but in ten minutes a Paraguayan blacksmith drew all the nails, and the engineer Brugnes mounted them with the others

in casemates constructed of enormous sand-bags. This battery is also furnished with a portable forge for turning red-hot cannon-balls into the adversary's ships.

The army of Robles exceeds 25,000 men with 60 pieces of cannon, of which 50 are guns in position and 10 light field-ordnance. The infantry soldiers carry 60 rounds of ball-cartridge, musket, bayonet and dagger. The lance, lance, sabre and 'bolas.' The *chasseurs*, carbine, sabre and 'bolas.'

The pretended defeat of 3,000 Paraguayans, with 500 prisoners and 40 baggage-waggons taken by Gen. Cáceres, was a stupendous invention: you may readily imagine how impossible it would be for the latter with a handful of guerrillas to attack so formidable an army as that of Robles.

The 'Standard' is wrong in its account of the Battle of Riachuelo, estimating that the Paraguayan fleet carried 50 guns: the numbers were as follows:—

Tacuari 6, Igurey 2 (swivels), Paraguay 2 (swivels), Salto 2, Pirabebe 1, Jeju 2, Marques Olinda 2, and five flat-boats 1 each—total 23 pieces. The land-battery counted 33 guns, of which 11 were disabled during the combat.

El Pueblo.

DEATH OF MR. PHIBBS.

The sad news brought by the *Limeña* of the demise of this worthy and much-beloved gentleman caused profound regret not only among the foreign community, but we may say through all the respectable classes in Buenos Ayres, for the name of Don Samuel Phibbs was a household word among us, endeared by remembrances of numberless kind offices, by his frank and amiable disposition, and by his constant zeal for the interests of this country.

It would be difficult to do justice to his memory, or enumerate his meritorious acts, but the highest eulogium of his private and official character consists in the fact—that every one of our readers feel he has lost a valued friend, and the Argentine Republic its most efficient agent abroad.

Samuel Renshaw Phibbs belonged to an old and respectable family of the Co. Sligo, where he was born in 1819, and we do not hesitate to say that if most Irishmen possessed the same sterling qualities, noble character, and generous disposition, their country would be more prosperous and united. We know little of his earlier years, but he was yet young when he came to Buenos Ayres, and passed a portion of his life in the commercial house of Messrs. Duguid and Co. Many extraordinary instances are related of his readiness to serve others, even at personal inconvenience, and after the fall of Rosas he was requested by Government to aid in the pacification of the camp-districts, for his kindness was well-known, and accompanied only by a couple of policemen he succeeded most satisfactorily.

Soon after he returned to England, married, and settled down near Liverpool, where he was appointed Consul for the Argentine Republic, and occupied that post with signal credit to himself and benefit to this country, until the period of his recent illness. The office had little emolument, but great labor, and such was his immense correspondence with parties in Ireland seeking information about emigrating, that we believe his fees hardly paid the postage. This was just in accordance with his character, living on his private resources and devoting all his energies for the good of others.

On again visiting this country, last year, he made a tour of inspection of the Central Argentine land-grant, and exerted himself with the Government in favor of immigration. The cordiality of his reception on that occasion, both by natives and foreigners, was only equalled by the regret at his delicate state of health and his departure for England. The effort he had made was too much for his exhausted frame, and a few months later we heard the gloomy intelligence that he was lying sick at Falmouth. We felt that we could not lose so valuable a public servant, but he gradually sank, as we learned by letters dictated by him, for his last thoughts were given to Buenos Ayres, and he died almost a martyr to his generous regard for this country.

His demise took place at Falmouth on the 13th of June. We would offer his sorrowing widow the respectful sympathy of the numerous friends he has left in this city, but we feel that our voice will not be the only one raised to do honour to his lamented worth. The Press and Government of this country owe also a debt of gratitude to their representative which we are certain will be creditably acquitted.

THE "STANDARD"
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NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.
WANTED—One hundred capitalists with a capital of £1000 sterling each; annual profits, 60 per cent.
WANTED—Five hundred good female cooks and housemaids; wages, £3 10s. per month.
WANTED—Ten thousand labourers; wages four shillings per day.
WANTED—Twenty thousand good shepherds; wages, including board, lodging, horse-hire, and washing, £1 10s. per month, with a certain prospect of getting a flock of sheep, in a few years, on shares.
NOT WANTED—Commercial clerks or shopboys.

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

The Standard.

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

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1865.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The most important event of the day is the immediate opening of the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway. On Monday, the 14th inst., the contractor, consulting the public convenience, and with a view to accommodate the estancieros in the south, will open the road to public traffic to a station within about 3½ leagues of the terminus at Chascomus. We cannot speak too highly of the untiring exertions of Mr. Crawford, to bring this great enterprise to a happy realisation; the difficulties which he had to contend with can neither be appreciated nor understood by any save those who have a long experience in these countries. The masterly manner in which the work is done, is the constant theme of all who be over the road. It is, indeed, an imperishable record of the solidity and durability of the works of the renowned contractors, Messrs. Peto and Betts, and of the genius and talent of the engineer, Mr. Rumball. It is surmised that within a few months the road will be completely finished to Chascomus. Had the public inauguration of this road been in happier times, we might have hoped to see it continued to Dolores, but in the present critical state of affairs, and, in fact, until the Paraguayan war be terminated, we fear such an extension is but an illusion of the imagination. Since the sailing of the packet we have but little to record respecting the war. President Mitre, with the allied forces is still at Concordia: General Flores has been detached with a strong force to impede the further progress of the Paraguayans on the Correntina banks of the Uruguay. It is generally supposed that he will succeed in cutting them off. General Paunero, who also commands a respectable division of the Argentine army, has fallen back from his position on the Parana, in the direction of the Uruguay. The Brazilian squadron is still in the same position. General Canavaro commands a wing of the Brazilian army on the left bank of the Uruguay, near Uruguayana, where a powerful Paraguayan force is advancing. Gen. Osorio, who commands the main Brazilian force, is still encamped at Concordia; and, in fact, the only change in the attitude of the belligerents is on the part of the Paraguayans, who have recently resumed active operations, and are now masters of nearly all the unfortunate province of Corrientes. They have taken the towns of Bella-Vista, Saladas, and San Roque,

and perpetrated the most unheard-of pillage: all the goods in the stores have been swept away in capacious bullock-carts by the ruthless invaders; and in the city of Corrientes we regret to say that even the women have not escaped. It is really awful to contemplate the frightful consequences of this war, should it last for any length of time; and yet peace seems to be utterly out of the question. Lopez, who is fighting for his very existence, professes to be waging war only against President Mitre and his party, and General Flores and his Ministers, and not against the Argentine Republic or the Banda Oriental: whilst, on the other hand General Mitre, who has been forced into the struggle, avows that he fights against Lopez and not Paraguay. The strength of Paraguay was hitherto unknown in Buenos Ayres: it consists in immense masses of infantry, who all blindly follow their leader, and fight with the tenacity of Russians. Lopez's army is destitute of everything save arms, and thus it is that in every town which bears the footprints of the invaders a general sack and indiscriminate pillage sets in, which seems to be so congenial to the Paraguayan soldiers, that we learn, from two respectable Paraguayan youths, who have recently escaped from the enemy's camp, the war is most popular amongst the common Paraguayan soldiers. Precisely the reverse is it with President Mitre, who has to contend with the insubordination of men impatient of every restraint, and who abhor the strict military discipline of such a General: still the resources of the allies are so immense, and those of the enemy so limited, that the ultimate result of the war cannot be doubted. Notwithstanding the war, however, Buenos Ayres is rapidly improving; the sheep farmers are all doing well the winter season is now nearly over; it has been one of the mildest experienced for years. The increase in the flocks in some districts is unprecedented and if sheep go on augmenting as they have for the last few years, the export of wool from the La Plata will ere long rival that of Australia. Business in Buenos Ayres is at present dull; money remarkably easy, and the paper currency improving. The extreme ease in our money market has given a very firm tone to Argentine national bonds, which have become a favorite investment for surplus capital: these bonds are now quoted at 42 and in demand. The quarterly interest and amortization on the Buschental loan has been just paid; these securities cannot be bought in this market as they are held up by large capitalists who in consequence of the enormous amortization at par, ordered by law refuse to sell them: an offer of 65 per cent was made last week for \$500,000 and declined. We all look anxiously forward to news from London respecting Sor. Riestra's mission: it is generally supposed here that he will negotiate the new loan on the most favorable terms, as this country as yet owes we may say nothing. Since last packet the banks have all reduced their rates of interest, and money has become very abundant. The Mauá Bank in Montevideo has on hand nearly 2½ millions dollars in gold.

PROJECT TO COLONIZE PATAGONIA.
 Messrs. Juan Cruz Ocampo and Briede Laustan have favored us with a pamphlet published by them respecting a grand scheme which they have laid before Congress to colonize that immense territory lying between our southern frontier and Straits of Magellan: it is nominally a portion of the Argentine Republic, but is actually held by independent and scattered tribes

of Indians, so that in this case colonization signifies conquest. The project is really gigantic, so are the means proposed; and the benefits to accrue are so vast and obvious as to preclude comment. This will account for the fact "that Minister Rawson declined entertaining a scheme of such magnitude and referred it direct to Congress." We may observe by way of preface that Sor Ocampo is well-known in connection with some of our public enterprises, and M. Laustan has had much experience in the colonization of Algeria. The petitioners propose to form a "joint-stock Argentine Credit Mobilier and Patagonia Colonization Co.," within two years from date, with a capital of one to four millions £ sterling; such company to have power to emit *Lettres de Gage* guaranteed by Govt. They propose to introduce 1000 families [or 5,000 persons] within 5 years after formation of this Company, and 3,000 in the succeeding 10 years, to colonize the country lying between the rivers Colorado and Negro, the Government ceding to the Company ¼ of a square league (4,500 acres) of land for each family introduced from any neighboring or foreign country. They further propose to introduce, within 5 years as above, 800 families to settle south of the Rio Negro, and so on 22,000 families within 50 subsequent years (divided in proportions of five years each) for the colonization of Patagonia proper, the Government ceding as before, at the company's choice, a square league (6,000 acres) for each family so settled. They propose to make these colonies pastoral, not agricultural, advancing to each family a sum of £400 sterling, in passage-money, house maintenance for 12 months, and stock of 500 sheep, 50 cows, 3 mares, 2 horses, a waggon, seeds, farming implements and grazing land: the amount of such advances with interest and expenses, to be refunded by the colonists in yearly instalments not exceeding 12 per cent., which would be more than covered by the wool. They solicit from Government besides a league of land for each family (in all 25,800 sq. leagues or 155 million acres) the following concession: 1st. Authority to govern the Colony during 60 years with a Code approved by Government. 2nd. Half the nett proceeds of import and export duties of the Colony for said term. 3rd. Exemption from import-duties on all instruments and animals introduced. 4th. Maintenance by Government of a proper military force. 5th. Permission to build docks, railways, schools &c. 6th. Sanction for the Credit Mobilier Co's statutes. 7th. Guarantee for the *Lettres de Gage*. These outlines will give our readers a fair idea of the scheme which is so ably set forth in a pamphlet of 50 pages: It is, as we have stated, now before Congress, and we shall have time to review the salient points more at large when it actually comes under discussion.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Southern Railway will be opened to the public on Monday, the timetable will be found in another column. On the part of the British public in Buenos Ayres we return thanks to Messrs. Crawford and Rumball for opening the road so soon. Yesterday the shipping of the troops was the event of the day: we understand that in a few days more troops will be shipped, as also the contingent at present in Rosario.

The steamer *Estrella del Norte* from Rosario arrived early yesterday at the Tigre and the mails and passengers were at once forwarded to town by a special train. Owing to a correspondence published recently in the 'Tribuna' in which it was stated that there was a revolution in Cordoba and Rioja there was great anxiety to hear from the Provinces, but we are happy to say that we have looked through our exchanges and find nothing whatever to justify this report; on the contrary everything seems to be going on quietly. The Government mail boat *Victoria* from the allied camp at Concordia also arrived bringing an unusually heavy mail. The expected battle between Flores and the Paraguayans it seems has not yet taken place. President Mitre was about to move his encampment further out. The son of an American gentleman of this city who some days past left with a valuable cargo of comestibles for Concordia is expected shortly to return having sold his goods at splendid profits. Mr. Olendorf's Arabian horses and mares were inspected by hundreds yesterday; we understood that Mr. O. does not purpose to sell them, but will take them to his estancia: the sire which is a carriage and saddle horse, cost in Wirtemberg 600 Luis Dor, some \$69,000 inc. We regret to hear that the gale on Sunday has caused serious loss amongst the shipping in Montevideo; the storm seems to have been worse there than here, as we notice that several houses in the outskirts of that town were completely destroyed. Mr. Schramm, the renowned pianist, will give another concert on the 16th inst. We have no doubt it will be well attended, as he and Mr. Werner are favourite performers in this city. A subscriber from the far South has called to visit us: he states that the camps are in splendid condition, the farmers all doing remarkably well, but a great scarcity of hands is felt owing to the very stringent enlistment going on outside. Young men who are doing nothing in town had better at once strike out for the camp where they are certain of immediate employment at most remunerative wages. Within the last week several vessels have arrived in port with railway iron, coaches, waggons, &c. for our various railways, which are all, we are glad to say, progressing. We expect by the next Liverpool steamer to receive one hundred copies of Consul Hutchinson's new work on the River Plate, just published in London. Our readers who require this work, which has been so favourably reviewed by the English press, will please send their names and address to our office without delay. According to the statement of the two Paraguayans, who arrived in the *Espigador*, Lopez was at the head of his army at the Empedrado, and Barrios had received orders to cross the river Santa Lucia, and occupy Goya. We hope in view of this the Government has sent up some steamers to rescue the inhabitants from the doomed town. Goya is one of the most important river towns in the province of Corrientes, and we hope the Government will take some steps to save the merchants and their property. A fashionable English tea-party was given last night in the south end, and the pastry-cooks might be seen crossing the Plaza about five o'clock. The Minister of War's staff eclipses that of the Emperor Napoleon in his trip to Algiers: his Excellency will be attended by 10 Colonels, 10 Majors, 11 Captains, and 14 subaltern officers. Sr. Pozzolini will take his benefit to

morrow night at the French Theatre. We have been favored with a splendid map of Montevideo, taken on the day of Villalba's surrender. Our friend of the Petrolon springs in Jujuy is still struggling with Congress. The proposed Sanitary Commission held a second important meeting on Wednesday night, D. Felix Frias in the chair. The French packet will leave tomorrow: the Lili conveys passengers on board.

THE FLORES EXPEDITION.
PASSAGE OF THE MOCORETA.
 (Army correspondence, by Col. Pallesca.)
 July 23rd. Beautiful spring day. Struck tents at 7 o'clock and marched, with cavalry and baggage. Skirted the Maudisobi stream, through half a league of marshy ground. A bridge of waggons was thrown across by the Gefe of Federacion for our convenience, but we preferred stripping the troops of their pantaloons and fording the river, which only occupied 15 minutes, although some of our men narrowly escaped being carried away. A league further we passed Mandisobi-Chico, wading all day through swamps. At 3 p.m. we encamped in a delightful locality: wood and water abundant. Killed fat cattle, for the first time on the march. The carts with the sick stuck in the Mandisobi marshes at 8 p.m. I sent the poor fellows some roasted meat: they were fasting all day. Ever since leaving Concordia we have been crossing the sierras of Urquiza, for all the adjacent country belongs to that powerful chieftain at whose nod armies spring up as in the feudal times of old. He keeps under pasture a territory where a million of inhabitants might live in ease and plenty. The news we have of the Paraguayans is alarming: the two parallel columns on the Uruguay menace Uruguayana and Restauracion: the latter town is defenceless but the former may hold out if the garrison do its duty. We are advancing to fight the invaders on this side [Restauracion], but Gen. Flores has written to Pres. Mitre insisting on the necessity of his being reinforced with another infantry brigade, to prevent mishap. July 24th. Another lovely day. Battalions fall in to order of march, to the bugle's call. The march not so disagreeable, but some parts very marshy: troops in good spirits, having had break fast and supply of cold beef. One man knocked up from exposure to wet. A waggon overtook us from Federacion with some presents for our army. General Flores sent biscuits to the officers and musicians: the latter under Major Griffin expressed their thanks by playing two operatic pieces. Halted at 3 p.m. near the Artigas estancia belonging to General Urquiza; pulled down a corral for firewood (it was paid for). Colonel Moyano arrived from Concordia badly wounded, to join our army; but General Flores sent him back to get well. Major Griffin's band played a beautiful serenade, such as these wild plains never before echoed to. July 25th. At 4.30 a.m. the band played at the General's tent, to salute the anniversary of the victory of Casias. At 8½ struck ten, and marched at 9. Short march: only 2 leagues. Camped at noon on the banks of the Mocoretá. Troops lit fires and killed fat cattle. At 8 p.m. two Oriental and two Brazilian bands serenaded at head-quarters. Great difficulty to cross the stream and swamps, here 2 miles wide. General Flores and staff almost smothered in trying to pass: horses sunk up to their necks. The bridge is in ruins.

July 26th. At 8 a. m. struck tents and after great pains utterly failed to effect a pass. Orders to countermarch. We return 3½ leagues through marshes and quagmires, and halt at Estancia Vica. The men suffered much all day, marching without shoes or pantaloons. To-day one of my best musicians died; his groans were heart-rending: he was buried by Padre Irasusta, and a wooden cross to mark the spot. Gen. Flores again nearly lost his life in trying for a ford, and if the river do not fall we shall be unable to get over our cavalry and artillery. Even the infantry must lose some men in the passage. The Mocoretá is an effective frontier. From here we have a splendid panorama of Entre Rios, Corrientes and Banda Oriental, with the lovely slopes of the Uruguay. No news of the enemy: whether they have taken Restauracion or Uruguayana; but if we could pass the Mocoretá we should soon find them. Our men are getting accustomed to carrying their knapsacks: to-day we actually marched 4 leagues.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

TERRIFIC STORM.

FRIGHTFUL LOSSES.

On Sunday, the 6th instant, the weather changed, and the gale commenced about midnight, lasting all Monday, and only moderating towards Tuesday morning. Not even in the year 1838 did this port suffer such a furious tempest. The casualties caused by the gale have been neither few nor small.

There are nearly twenty vessels of all sizes high up on the beach, and on the coast in the neighbourhood of the Saladero de Ramirez, severe losses have been incurred amongst the shipping. Sr. Herrera's stores on the bay side were at one time menaced, the water having washed away the 'terraplen' or wharf, on which were deposited a number of gas pipes. These having all fallen into the water on the falling in of the wharf, the sea made a clean breach over the 'debris,' and washed the very foundations of Don Manuel Herrera's fine deposit stores. The fact of these having withstood for so many hours the furious action of such a mass of water as rolled up in an unceasing wave against their base, proves these buildings to be uncommonly well constructed.

The Jean Bart, a large French barque, loaded with hides, went broadside on shore near the Aguada. Another vessel, loaded with mules for the Mauritius, had to throw the whole of her cargo overboard to lighten the ship, and even then had a miraculous escape.

The wharf by the Barracas down to the Aguada has been greatly damaged, and is in its greatest length completely broken down.

In Sr. Guerra's barracas, this gentleman and three friends had a narrow escape through the falling in of the mole. The 'capataz' of the barraca was unfortunately drowned. It is not yet known with any degree of certainty how many lives have been lost in the late gale in our port, but it is variously calculated from twelve to thirty.

A large quantity of zinc roofing has been torn off the buildings throughout the town, and the force of the wind was such that the bells of the Matriz went ding-dong throughout the night with ominous cadence, as if ringing a funeral dirge over the graves of many a poor victim to the furies that seemed to have been let loose in that dark and tempestuous night.

The wind was said to have been so high, that taking its united force as 12; it reached 11 on Monday. In fact, incredible as it would appear, we have had more than one case of men being

blown to the ground in the street by the force of the gale.

H.M.S. Stromboli had a narrow escape. She dragged her anchors and got in shore close to the 'restinga,' where, however, thanks to the vigilance and unceasing exertions of Captain Phillips, his officers and crew, she was kept with her head to the wind. All through the gale she kept up her steam, and from time to time her paddles had to be put in active motion to relieve that tremendous strain on her cables, a strain which threatened to snap them asunder, and leave the fine vessel to be cast on the rocks that were scarcely more than 150 yards from her stern. The peril was imminent, and all communication with the shore was suspended: the other men-of-war were each individually engaged in struggling against a common enemy. All that human foresight could do had been done by Captain Phillips, and the victory over the wild elements was once more on the side of those where firm discipline, undaunted pluck, and cool promptitude were displayed in presence of the crowds of anxious spectators, who observed the struggle from the beach.

CASUALTIES OF THE RECENT GALE AT MONTEVIDEO.

Brazilian schooner Del Canto, from Santa Catalina, to Messrs. Rocha Faria was run into by the Dutch barque Engezingheid and immediately sunk. The crew at first thought to be lost, was saved by the Francois Arago.

Schooner Virtuosa loading for Salto knocked to pieces on the coast.

Schooner Africana lost her masts. Schooner Maria a total wreck on the coast.

Brazilian war-steamer Paraense lost her bowsprit.

French ship Jean Bart run on the coast, lost chains and anchors, sprung a leak.

French ship I. I. Granville bowsprit broken, bows, stern and gunwales injured.

Pilot-boats Jeja and Mañuela, belonging to D. Carlos Muñoz knocked to pieces.

Argentine barque Carolina run a shore close to the Familia rocks, only lost an anchor.

Argentine Schooner Facio cleared for Concordia run ashore.

Schooner Goyana run ashore.

Schooner name and flag unknown, near Capurro's tank, lost ringging.

French barque Jules de Rontesveaux which left for Mauritius with mules not much injured.

French barque Juanita from Buenos Ayres is aground on the S. coast.

British Schooner Nox from Rosario with bones and jerked beef for England a complete wreck in Arroyo Seco: crew saved.

American barque Edith Ross, from California, lost a boat and 3 sailors.

British barque Alice Thompson, lost a boat and 1 sailor.

American barque Costarelli lost bowsprit and yards.

French ship Jacques Coeur, lost bowsprit, dragged anchors, and ran foul of the Argentine barque Carolina.

French barque Gil Blas uninjured.

Schooner Buena Vista ashore: Cutters George and Alabama foundered.

Three pilot-boats lost at Santa Lucia: the Delfin belonging to Mr. Buschental, Maria and Agustina are the other two.

Schooner Costa lost her anchors and a boat.

French ship Suez nearly ashore on S. coast; signals distress.

Since the gale of 1836 such another has not been known, and the damage both afloat and ashore is immense and unprecedented. The Bastarrica barrack and the Bovedas have been set apart to receive wrecked merchandise. Three

houses were unroofed near the Bessuardo. The flag-staff of fort San Jose was thrown down: also the cypress and shield of the University; the Magazine has lost most of its powder. The Salesas belfry was blown down, and several walls and now houses thereabouts. The killing-ground was inundated. The Gas-works injured, three coffee-houses destroyed, the light ship do. and several street-lamps. The Guerra mole was carried away and a man drowned. As yet only a portion of the damage is known, and we regret to think several lives have been lost.

SWAMPS AND QUAGMIRES DECLARED PUBLIC PROPERTY.

A decree of July 27th declares the low lands (bañados ó tierras bajas) on the verge of all rivers in the province excepting the Plate and Paraná public property; the 'Standard' supposes the owners of land adjoining these swamps have little interest in them. I have reason to believe that the owners are of a very different opinion, and as I happen to know that many of them are subscribers to the Standard, the editors will excuse me for giving the interested parties a Dick style explanation of the decree:—

The decree gives a preferential right of purchase to the owners of land adjoining these 'bañados'; for instance, a man whose camp is a thousand yards wide can purchase all the swamp between his camp and the river by a thousand yards in width. It must be solicited within six months of the date of the decree, otherwise the right of preference will be lost. It will be sold under the provisions of the Public Land Law of 1837; it must be paid for in four instalments, the first in hand and the others at six, twelve and eighteen months. The decree, to say the least of it, is not very explicit but unless it is twisted at the Stretching Office the land will be sold at the rate of two hundred thousand dollars per square league inside the 'Salado'; this is the price all those of 'Capilla del Señor, Pilar, Lujan, Conchas, &c.' will have to pay. The decree is so worded as to embrace, not only marshy ground but 'cañadas' also, if these are bounded by a river.

The surveying expenses were, according to the law by which this land is to be sold, paid by Government, but a late decree shoulders surveying expenses on purchasers of public property; if each individual owner employs a surveyor the expenses, to some, will be more than the real value of the land, for it is almost as troublesome to measure twenty yards frontage (there are many 'Estancieros' having only twenty yards wide by a league and a half long) as it is to measure a frontage of one thousand yards; the material work of going over the extra number of yards with the chain is of little importance, whereas the trouble of finding the variation of the compass, of taking bearings from each corner 'mojon,' of making out maps, of writing out the 'diligencias de mensura' which must be done in duplicate, is just the same in a small tract as in a large estancia. Taking this into consideration it would be well to unite with all the neighbors in the same locality and employ one surveyor to do all, every man paying in proportion to his land; this has been lately done by a number of holders of small tracts in Lujan to the satisfaction of all parties, including the writer of this who was a party concerned.

All owners of land joining 'bañados' would do well to examine carefully their title deeds, for if these, in speaking of the bounds, say the 'arranque' starts to or from the river or states the river bounds on one side, the owner of such deeds is not obliged to purchase the marshy ground from Go-

vernment; if the wording of the title deeds is sufficiently plain to give dominion over the quagmires all the screws and bolts in the Stretching Office would not strain the decree sufficiently to bring them under its provisions.

DICK.

DEPARTURE OF COL. MARTINEZ' REGIMENT.

EXCITING SCENE ON THE MOLE.
Yesterday the steamer Tevere at last arrived from Montevideo, and as it was known that this was the steamer which was chartered by the Minister of War to take up Col. Martinez's regiment to Concordia, the mole was crowded from an early hour. The Regiment marched down to the beach in admirable military order attended by crowds of women; boats were in attendance at the stairs of the mole to convey the soldiers to the steamer. The Minister of War attended by a brilliant staff of officers superintended the embarkation which took some hours to effect. Seldom have we seen a greater attendance on the mole; as is usual on such occasions, the women found refuge in tears, but nevertheless the troops seemed in good spirits and were admirably equipped. In the Plaza rockets were fired off, and a salute, we believe, was also fired. At 11 o'clock all on board, the Tevere weighed anchor and steamed up the river.

CONSUL HUTCHINSON'S NEW WORK.

From a number of the 'Times,' arrived by last mail, we take the following out of its 'Money Article and City Intelligence:—

Among the recent commercial publications has been an elaborate work on 'Vancouver Island and British Columbia,' by Mr. Macfie, which constitutes the first complete history of these colonies, and embraces an account of their resources and prospects, sufficiently detailed, and at the same time guarded in tone, to enable both capitalists and emigrants fairly to judge of the probable returns of enterprise and industry in those regions. 'Buenos Ayres and Argentine Gleanings,' by Mr. T. J. Hutchinson, the British Consul at Rosario, in the Argentine Republic, is a work of similar character, as regards the attractions for European settlers on territories of the River Plate. It gives descriptions of the railway and other enterprises in progress, the nature and prospects of land purchases, experience of sheep and cattle farming, the capabilities of the country for cotton cultivation and particulars of its debts, currency, &c.

'Buenos Ayres and Argentine Gleanings,' has been published in London for 16 shillings, and will therefore be sold in Buenos Ayres, for from 145 to 150 paper dollars. It has three well executed maps, and 24 illustrations, including amongst the latter an excellent portrait of General Mitre in the frontispiece. There are a few hundred copies on their way out by one of the Liverpool steamers, and we hope soon to have them for sale at the 'Standard' office. The delay of their arrival may be in some degree attributed to the melancholy demise of Mr. Phibbs, who having taken a great interest in the progress of the work through the Press, had likewise promised to have them forwarded by one of the Liverpool steamers.

Longman & Stanford.

MAUA BANK.

Balance sheet for the month of July, 1865:—

Realized capital	\$ 2,000,000	DEBIT.
Reserve	500,000	
Deposits and Accounts		
Current	9,157,874-81	
Emission in circulation	3,188,742-28	
	\$14,846,617-09	

CREDIT.
Recoverable securities \$ 5,105,004-19
Accounts Current 7,493,737-54
Cash on hand 2,248,275-36

\$14,846,617-09

S.E.O.
Montevideo, 4 August, 1865.
(Signed)
P.P. MAUA & Co.
J. L. DA COSTA GUIMARAES.

ON 'CHANGE.

	August 10.
Paper price of ounces	443½
Do sovereigns	134½
Exchange on England	49½
Do. France	5.22
First price of palacons	27 70
Second	27 60
Last price	27 70
Cash sales, 34,711.	
Total sales, 155,311.	

Specie opened very weak this morning, and fell immediately ten centesimos. Later on in the day buyers for cash were more numerous. Exchange on England has an upward tendency owing to the belief that the loan about to be negotiated will be drawn for and not remitted in specie. About £120,000 is the total amount passed for the packet, of which one million of francs has been drawn by the River Plate Bank. There has been very little done in wool during the fortnight, and at least 70,000 are at present in deposit. In National Bonds we notice increased firmness to-day. None were sold, although there were buyers at 42. Money is so abundant, that discounters find great difficulty in obtaining bill at 1 per cent. per month. Gold, however, is much more abundant than paper. The sale of lands on next Sunday and Tuesday, immediately adjoining the station in Barracas, was talked of on 'Change, and regarded as a capital investment, owing to the very superior location of the lands.

GRAND CONCERT

IN THE SALOON of the COLON THEATRE.
Given by
CARL WERNER,
Violoncelliste to his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Brazil,
and
CARL SCHRAMM,
Pianiste.
On the evening of Wednesday, the 16th of August, at 8 o'clock precisely.
Tickets only to be had at the English Library of Messrs. Mackern's. Price 50 dollars.
(Programme to-morrow.)

NOTICE.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.
With a view to meeting the public convenience, without interfering with the speedy completion of the works of the Great Southern Railway, arrangements have been made for the conveyance of passengers and goods on the line, by the same trains employed in the carriage of the contractor's materials. This service will commence on Monday the 14th inst., from which date trains will run daily in accordance with the annexed time table.
Buenos Ayres, 10th August, 1865.
E. BANFIELD, Gen. Manager.

BUENOS AYRES GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.
TIME TABLE.
From the 14th August, 1865, till further notice.

Stations.	1st & 2nd class A.M.	1st & 2nd class P.M.
Buenos Ayres	8	6 10
Barracas	8 10	6 20
Lomas de Zamora	8 30	
Glew	9	
San Vincente	9 30	
Donselaar	10	
Ferrari	10 35	
Jeppener	11	

Stations.	1st & 2nd class A.M.	1st & 2nd class P.M.
Jeppener	3	
Ferrari	3 30	
Donselaar	4 5	
San Vincente	4 35	
Glew	5 5	
Lomas de Zamora	5 30	
Barracas	7 30	5 50
Buenos Ayres	7 45	6 0

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.
Contractors Office,
Buenos Ayres, 10th August, 1865.
The undersigned has to give notice, that in consequence of its having been decided to run trains upon this Railway for the accommodation of the public on and after the 14th inst., no more free passes upon the line can be obtained from the contractors, and those previously issued by them will cease to be valid on same date.
47, in a 12 ROBERT CRAWFORD.

Vapor Libi.
Saldrá para el paquete Frances 'Carmel' el Sabado 12 del corriente a las horas siguientes:
A las 12,
A las 2,
A las 4, con la correspondencia.
Agencia Almacén naval,
LAFORGUE & Cia.
Pasaje Julio 55.

Bristol Bird's-eye Tobacco.
W. D. and H. O. Wills' Bristol Bird's-eye Tobacco on sale at 122 Calle Esmeralda. Please apply between the hours of 7 to 9 at night.
46, 5p all.

Wanted.
Two young women with good recommendation wants situation in town as house-wives or children's maid. Apply 'Standard' office.
56, 3p all.

Wanted.
A good female servant for a small English family. Apply at 52 Calle Temple.
22, 3p, 45

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

ENGLISH INVASION OF VECINO.

INTERESTING SHEEP ITEMS.

Dolores, Aug. 3, 1865.

Although only some ten years in this country, I believe I have seen more of the province than most of your subscribers. I am beginning to think that every foreigner in the country should regularly correspond with the 'Standard,' so that all newly arrived countrymen may profit by our experience, and the greater the fund of useful information to be found in the columns of a newspaper the better both for the editor and the subscribers. I hope therefore that English sheep-farmers will begin to see that it is their own interest to write constantly and truthfully to the 'Standard.' Noticing in the columns of your weekly edition many remarks in the southern parts of this province, and great inducements held out to go to Vecino, I think it right to send you some reliable information about that locality.

Vecino is not so well adapted for sheep-breeding as is supposed; the land is low, the grass hard and interspersed with 'paja' or long coarse grass which while it affords shelter for sheep in bad weather, also is the means of constant loss for sheep in bad weather; also is the means of constant loss in lambing seasons. The partido has been so invaded by Englishmen who at the very first glance at a piece of ground, provided there is a house and corral on it, immediately close a bargain, that the lands have gone up in value. I remember in the year 1856, only nine years ago, land could be bought at the Vecino for \$40,000 per square league. Now the ordinary price asked is ten times that, say \$400,000. Owing to the great distance of these lands from Buenos Ayres and the inferior character of the grass, I have no hesitation in saying that lands in more convenient localities such as Magdalena, Chascomus and Ranchos are cheaper in \$300,000 per square league than those of the Vecino at \$300,000. My advice to my countrymen is always to rent rather than buy land starting, as generally speaking all great bargains made during the first few months after arrival prove ultimately to be quite the reverse.

There are some splendid lands in the western partidos which I believe are far preferable to those in the south, and as the railway to Chilivcoy will shortly be opened, I think that the 25 de Mayo lands are worth visiting.

Sheep-farming is by no means so lucrative as is represented; wages to servants so high, rents so exorbitant, and even groceries &c. so expensive that the yield of a flock of sheep will now-a-days barely do more than support the farmer and his family.

From Buenos Ayres to the Salado, I think I may truthfully say there is not an unoccupied piece of land to be found, and even for several leagues on the south of the Salado, every inch of ground is marked out and occupied. It is therefore useless for any Englishmen to be making expensive excursions to any of the country towns inside of the Salado, and yet if they go much further out they encounter lands more suitable for cattle than sheep. Therefore I would impress on all that although outside camps look very tempting and to be got at a comparatively cheap price or low rent, they have so many and serious disadvantages that even at the rate of \$300,000 per square league, they are not to say cheap.

In the partido of Chascomus the lands are becoming so greatly overstocked that if after next shearing at least a hundred thousand sheep are not removed, the pastures will be exhausted and there will be a repetition of what is termed the "epidemic." In Rancho the estancia lands are not so good and by no means able to support as many sheep as in the other Partido; many of the estancias even in my time had twice the number of sheep on them that they have at present, still there is no land to be got in this partido. In Magdalena the increase of flocks this year exceeds even that of Chascomus, and on almost every estancia in that partido there are sheep for sale.

In Dolores, during the last two or three months, cattle has been coming in from outside, that is to say from the South, and many estancias which but for this would have had room for several sheep puestos are now thickly stocked; sheep in the partido of Dolores are more looked for than elsewhere to the south, but even the very best buyers have no money and although they are perfectly solvent, are obliged to ask for long credit. A shopkeeper (Basque) in Dolores, I am told, has recently purchased ten thousand sheep, good mestiza, for \$26 each, unmarked lambs not counted, and on

one year's credit, the rams, some of which are of Hannah's and Harratt's far-famed breeds counting the same as sheep.

There are several estancias for sale in this district that can be bought from the owners cheap, for cash, but if they get into the hands of the brokers they will of course double the price. Young men who want a start in life can obtain sheep on thirds very easily on the native estancias in this district but they must be recommended and above all teetotallers. I will write again next week: the enthusiasm which you speak of for the present war may exist elsewhere, but is unknown in and about Dolores.

PASTOR

MURRAH FOR THE CENTRAL ARG. RAILWAY.

COMPLETION OF THE FIRST SECTION. The Iron King, Company's steaming, on her last trip to Rosario, carried up the Victor, Oberon, and Britannia, the former drawing 162 feet.

There are now in the River Parana on their way up, the Volunteer and Ogmore.

The Kung Mow, with the first locomotive engine on board, has arrived at Montevideo, and will probably proceed direct.

The vessels on their way out are the Obey, Lapwing, Prince Alfred, and Rondinella, from Glasgow; Devonia, Prarie Bird, Palm, Crown, and George Krell, from Middlesboro; Maggie, Lizzie and Kate, Henry Rankin, and Junior, from Cardiff.

On her present voyage the Iron King will take up one hundred more picked workmen. The iron bridge over the Carcaraña river will be finished in place and all, this month; and the track be there in time to permit the opening of the first section in September.

THE NEW LIGHT-HOUSE IN THE PARANA.

An iron lighthouse of largest size is being constructed in Paris for the Government of the Argentine Republic. It is to be placed at the confluence of the Uruguay and the Parana, where the junction forms the Rio del Plata.

CAPTURE IN CORDOBA OF THE MURDERERS OF MR. MARSHALL.

The last Diligence arriving in Rosario on Friday night, 4th inst. brings intelligence of the murderers of Mr. Marshall being caught at a place called Colonia, about ten leagues north of the City of Cordoba. They have confessed the crime. The chief assassin is Jose Alarcon, a native of Buenos Ayres, but who has been for several years occupied in Rosario as a carter. Indeed he was recognised in Cordoba by Don Ramon Torres and Don Miguel Rueda—both of whom are respectable merchants from Rosario. His two accomplices are Juan Ferreyra and Manuel Carrizo, the former of whom says he endeavoured to persuade Alarcon from committing the foul deed. Alarcon is said to be a nephew of the well known Chivengo. Part of Mr. Marshall's binocular glass were found on his person when captured. It seems that by the mark of Mr. Marshall's horse, published in placards by the English Commission in Rosario, these ruffians had been tracked by the zeal and activity of a Cordoba detective named Don Pancho Gigena, who goes by the name of Don Pancho Diligencia, and when the last mail left, they were heavily laden with irons at the police station waiting to be conveyed down to Rosario.

Their confession is to the following effect, and is uncommonly cool. It seems they were helping themselves to one of Mr. Marshall's sheep when that gentleman approaching, Alarcon who had a pistol and very probably knew that Mr. Marshall never carried one, fired at and missed the latter gentleman. Mr. Marshall set spurs to his horse no doubt turning towards home; but Alarcon pursued, overtook, and stabbed him, repeating the stabs, till he killed him. The annals of crime can scarcely furnish such a cold-blooded outrage.

PROFESSION OF TWO SISTERS OF MERCY AT THE IRISH CONVENT.

On yesterday the solemn religious profession of Miss Norris and Miss Kenney took place at the Irish Convent, Calle Rio Bamba, with the usual ceremonies. The young ladies who took the solemn vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, to dedicate their lives to the service of the poor and sick, and instruction of youth, are daughters of two respectable Irish estancieros of Navarra, and have been educated in the convent. The handsome little chapel was crowded with 200 friends of the religieuses, and the imposing ceremony was conducted by the Rev. Canon

Fahey in absence of the Bishop. At the conclusion there was a *déjeuner* to the friends.

Thanks to the exertions of Father Fahey the buildings of the Convent are being greatly enlarged, and now extend along the whole front of the block. It will be remembered that the handsome present of 76,000\$ recently given to Father Fahey by his parishioners and admirers, has been generously handed over by him for the construction of the female hospital which is now nearly completed; and a male department for sick Irishmen will soon be added.

We have sincere pleasure in congratulating the Irish residents and the city of Buenos Ayres on the thriving condition and progress of the Convent of Mercy.

MOVEMENTS OF THE BELLIGERENTS.

We published yesterday a summary of the news arrived on Wednesday evening per Rio del Plata from Concordia. To-day we give a very interesting letter from our Salto correspondent. It will be seen that the Paraguayans are advancing rapidly in three parallel lines: the forces of Robles are in Goya, those of Duarte in Paso de los Libres, and those of Boscó in Uruguayana. The two latter may be considered as one army, and the distance between Goya and Paso de los Libres being 40 leagues, it is more probable the enemy seeks to take the allies between two fires than to effect a junction of both armies previous to giving battle.

General Flores has arrived at Caseros, a village on the Uruguay, some 9 leagues above the frontier line of Mocoretá where he will perhaps remain until reinforced by Gen. Paunero and Goyo Suarez when his force would exceed 10,000 well-equipped troops and permit him to hazard an engagement. We can place little reliance on the much-talked-of army of Canavarro, which, so far from invading Misiones as promised, has been unable to defend Itaquy or Uruguayana. With 5000 men we would have engaged to hold Uruguayana until the allied army should be ready to come up.

As it is, the invaders have met with no more opposition in Rio Grande or Corrientes than they did in Matto Grosso, and now emboldened by a succession of bloodless triumphs they are coming down in hot haste to sweep every thing before them. It is necessary to give them a decided check, and we doubt not that however personally brave, these men, who have never yet engaged an army of 10,000 strong, will find it difficult to manoeuvre in a field of battle under an unpractised General, against the ablest commander in South America.

Among the rumors generally received, it is said the army of the Uruguay has orders to march at once into the Banda Oriental and take Salto, if even necessary to engage a force twice as numerous; and this may account for the sinister movements of some Blanco chiefs, and the uneasiness felt at Montevideo. Another rumor (says the 'Tribuna') is, that the Emperor Dom Pedro, now in Rio Grande, is about to supersede General Osorio, and assume in person the command of the Brazilian army. This shows how serious the Paraguayan difficulty is beginning to be considered.

There is nothing new at headquarters except the arrival of a contingent of 120 Santa Fé Indians to join the ranks of their Christian brethren against Paraguay. From the outpost forces we learn that General Carceres is still observing the advance of Robles along the Paraná, and Col. Payaba continuing the same duty on the Uruguay. Gen. Paunero, we suppose, is pushing his march east, to join Flores. General Mitre is very busy writing and receiving despatches, which augurs great movements on the part of the allies before many days. A lightning conductor was happily put up on the Magazine, or it must have blown up in the storm of the 30th ult., when three Brazilians were killed by the electric fluid.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED PER HERSCHEL.

Messrs. A. C. Albano, Jonathan Jones, wife and child, C. H. Byrne, John S. Stilt, William Holt, John Maxstadt, Francis Donald, Thomas Mc Guinness, John Diaps, Thomas McCraig, Joseph Mc Cann, Charles Mc Cann, Margaret Fletcher, V. Solero, J. P. Boyd.

BIRTH.

On July 27th, at Ros. de Santa Fé, the wife of M. Walter O. Hunt, late of Manchester, England, bore a son.

DEATHS.

On the 26th of June last at his residence, Regent Park Gardens, London, Thomas George Mackinlay, Esq. F. R. S. A., aged 45. Father of A. G. Mackinlay, Esq., of this City and Montevideo.

The Steamer "Herschell."

1,545 tons Register. Captain MIDDLETON. Will sail for Liverpool, on THURSDAY, the 17th inst. Cargo received till the 16th inclusive. For further particulars apply to Messrs. DARBYSHIRE and CO., or to JOHN P. BOYD and CO., 44-8p a 10. San Martin, 56.

Required Immediately. A young man to conduct the business of a Merceria. To anyone capable of occupying the above situation a most liberal offer will be made. Apply any evening at 8 o'clock at 11 Calle Florida between Calles Rivadavia and Piedad. 43-1m a 10.

Wanted. A Maid for a family of two persons, where her comfort will be attended to. Apply at No. 5 Calle Rio Bamba—en Belgrano. The Railway to and from Buenos Ayres will be paid. 41 3p—a 10.

Wanted. A good female Cook for a small family. Apply at 115 Calle San Martin. 26-1m a 9

Wanted. A daily Tutor at the English Seminary, calle Largo, Barracas. 33-3p a 9

Wanted. A young woman as Cook for a small family. Apply to F. Standard Office. 42-3p a 9

Housemaid. Wanted a good Housemaid with good recommendations. Apply 243 Calle Ceirito. 150-1m j 30

Lodgings. A gentleman can be received, to live and board with a private family, occupying a small quinta, in a most desirable situation to the south of the city. Address A. M. Z. Standard Office. 31-6p a 9

To Engineers, Architects, and Surveyors For Sale.

One Five-inch Theodolite (Troughton and Simms), one Fourteen-inch Dumpy Level, do. do. with Staff, one Eclimometer, (Ponsograph), by Airey, of Glasgow. Chains, Drawing Paper, Tracing Cloth, &c. The instruments can be seen at 17 Florida any day at once. 55-6p a 10.

Just Received. A new lot of the celebrated South Down Sheep Wash, on sale at 162 Calle Defensa. 27-3p a 9

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

Splendid Camps

For sale in the Province of Santa Fé, about 10 leagues north of the city of same name, two prime lots comprising in all 10 square leagues of excellent camp, suitable for sheep-farming, with permanent water: they will be sold cheap to wind up the affairs of a testamentary property. Price 5500 Bolivians per league of one lot, and 10000 per league of the other lot. Plans may be seen at the office of this paper. 15 p d w a 9

Judicial Order.

The Judge in la instancia in the Civil Court Dr. Dn. Miguel Garcia Fernandez has cited all those who consider themselves entitled to the property left by the death of Thomas S. York, either as heirs or creditors to present their claims within thirty days, through the office of the Notary, Francisco Raggio, Buenos Ayres, August 7th 1865. J. T. FOX, Curator to the Estate. 38-3p a 9 164 Calle Bolivar.

Judicial Order.

By order of the 'Juzec en la instancia' Dr. Dn. Daniel Maria Gezon, will be sold by public auction at the Court House of the Justice of Peace of San Salvador de Lobos, on the 21st and 22nd of this month, a flock of Sheep belonging to the Estate of Bernard Sealby in that district, comprised of seven hundred and forty six sheep including four rams, selling one ram separate: the flock has been valued at forty six dollars each animal. For further particulars apply to the office of Dn. Laureano Carballo, or at the Justice of Peace of Lobos, Buenos Ayres, August 7th, 1865. J. T. FOX, Curator to the Estate. 37-3p a 9 164 Calle Bolivar.

Album Pallero.

52 Lithographs of South American country, scenery and costumes, on sale, bound as loose, at Messrs. Pasoin Hermanos, calle Cangallo. 28-1mo. a 9

Tortas de Manteca.

Pan dulce, viscochos, besitos, requisitos de maiz &c. &c. 2a apertura de venta de estas ricas facturas: en la misma tienda relojería Victoria 114, frente al costado del Cabildo. El honorable publico bonaerense y mis favorecedores en mi primer periodo de venta, que entonces debia suspender por falta de persona asistente en este negocio, hallará de nuevo y diariamente, un gran y muy variado surtido de estas facturas frescas; y la calidad de las tortas mucho mas rica, y a precios mas variados que en el primer periodo de venta. Se hallaran diariamente masas de manteca de vaca legitima de muchas diferentes formas, y en piezas: desde 4 reales a un peso, a 2 3 y a 5 pesos y por encargo a la noche anterior; en formas y precios al gusto de los que me honren con tal encargo. 23-2p-a 9.

AUCTION SALE

BY MARIANO BILLINGURST. At Messrs. Stock and Co., Chacabuco No. 23, Of 115 Eves and 87 Rios, Negretti, just landed from on board the 'Lilmitz' of Handberg, selected from one of the most famed farms of Germany, such as 'Talkenhausen', 'Passow and Weissh', and carefully picked out by Mr. Ollendorf personally. On Tuesday, the 22nd inst., at 11 o'clock, a.m. the sale will take place for the highest bid of these superior animals, brought out by our intelligent friend Mr. Ollendorf, who has gone to the trouble of inspecting the most famed places for sheep-raising in Germany, out of which he has made this valuable and select cargo. The animals can be and are really worth inspecting at calle Chacabuco No. 23. 12-1p a 4.

REMATE

POR BENJAMIN NAZAR y Ca.

Por Orden de los Sres. Hugo Bunge y Cr. 63 Carneros Negretti y 72 Borregos de la gran cabana del Sr. Homayr venidos en el Bergantin Prusiano Lima.

El viernes 18 del corriente a las 11 en punto se rematara a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado los carneros de dicha cabana que ya son conocidos por los principales estancieros de esta pais, por convenientes para toda clase de mejoramiento en las cabanas tropillas Sangre.

53 Carneros Negretti Sangre pura de un ano a dos edad la mayor parte padres, 72 Borregos Negretti sangre pura. El Sr. Homayr en sus cartas dice que es la mejor partida que ha hecho introducir a Buenos Ayres, y que manda algunos animales de alto precio y del cual no se haga mención hasta el dia del remate, por que primero quiere que sea apropiado el valor de ello por los compradores de esta plaza. Desde hoy estan en exhibicion en nuestra casa y recomandamos a los Sres. Estancieros que pasen a examinar los valiosos carneros que rematamos y que tiene la ventaja de ser todos de una sola cabana tan conocida en Buenos Ayres y que no viene sino una sola vez al ano. de esta clase de carneros.

A los criadores de ovejas puras.

Avísamos que hoy se descarran los carneros y borregos de la acreditada cabana del Sr. Homayr vienen a la consignacion de los Sres. Hugo Bunge y Compania y desde hoy estaran en oposicion en nuestra casa para que contempno puedan ser inspeccionados por los Sres. inteligentes en crías limaras. El Sr. Homayr en sus cartas, dice; que es la mejor partida que ha hecho introducir a Buenos Ayres y que manda algunos animales de alto precio y del cual no se haga mención hasta el dia del remate, por que primero quiere que sea apropiado el valor de ellos por los compradores de esta plaza.

Buenos Ayres NAZAR y Ca. Victoria núm. 164. 49-1p-a 9.

Water-Power Flouring Mill.

To be sold at Auction By MARIANO BILLINGURST. On the joint order and special authorization of H. R. Helper, United States Consul, legal representative of the deceased Bollman Hugar Taggart, and Mr. Joseph Langevin, surviving partner of the said deceased. Will be sold at the Paso de Morales, on the River Las Conchas, two leagues North of Moron, 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 smut machine, first class bolting gear, and will grind about fifty barrels per day. Belonging to the Mill, as appurtenances, are nearly six squares of land, and an ordinary dwelling house, all of which will be sold, without reserve, as one property.

NOTICE. All persons indebted to the estate of Bollman Hugar Taggart, deceased, are requested to call at once at the United States Consulate and settle; and all 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 B. H. TAGGART. Buenos Ayres, July 14, 1865. N.B.—The sale will take place precisely at 1 o'clock, and at Moron, parties interested will be provided with carriages to convey them up to the premises. 70-2m j 15

Mensagerias Correos Nacionales, Inicador

New Company (Limited.) Authorized by Decree of the Superior Government under date 2nd June 1865. After the 1st instant the Contract Entered into with Luis Saute by the National Government, under the name of "Mensagerias Correos Nacionales Inicador," will be carried on as heretofore by the New Company Limited, in accordance with the Statutes of said Co. (Article 6) approved of by the Government under date 2nd June, 1865 and registered in the Tribunal of Commerce in Rosario de Santa Fé, together with the necessary documents of Transfer &c. required by Law, the 20th July, 1865, and which is hereby made known to the Shareholders and to the Public in General. Director and Manager, L. SAUZE. 17-1p a 5.

Steam to Valparaiso.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Co's Steamer "SANTIAGO" will be dispatched from Liverpool on or about the fifteenth proximo, and is expected to arrive at Montevideo about the beginning of September, starting immediately for the above port. For further particulars apply to BATES, STOKES & CO. Mayju, 55. 151-10p j 30

£200 REWARD.

Abandoned from Glasgow, on Saturday, 22nd April, 1865, JOSEPH HENRY WRIGHT, Warehouseman, Ingram Street, charged with extensive Frauds on a Foreign House, by substituting Coals in Cases consigned to them, and represented by him to contain Printed Muslins. Description:—33 years of age; about 5 feet 8 inches in height; very thin sharp nose, and pretty prominent; very slight whiskers, and light hair, inclining to red, rather full on and under chin; very thin make in person. Generally dressed in black coat, buttoned up; sometimes wore a darkish tweed dress. Had gold watch and chain; carried with him a large glazed leathern bag containing wearing apparel and underclothing, and is believed to be possessed of a considerable sum of money. The attention of the Police, Railway and Steamboat officials, Shipping Agents, Hotel-keepers, &c. &c. is specially called to this Notice. It is believed his intention was to take shipping for a foreign port. A Criminal Warrant has been issued. The above Reward will be paid for such information as shall lead to the apprehension of WRIGHT, by the Subscriber, who acts for the Agent of the Consignees. HENRY MILLER. Trade Protection Society's office, Glasgow, 19th May, 1865. 160-10p a 4

BRITISH VOLUNTEER BRIGADE.

BOUNTY \$3,000.

PROBABLE LAND-GRANTS.

Englishmen, Americans and Sons of Foreigners wanted!

CAPT. DAVIS is now forming his brigade at the Restaurador barracks...

The Brigada will be entirely commanded by English officers...

Parties wishing to enlist can see Capt. Davis at the above barracks...

Removal

The old established Upholsterer and Furniture Store of John Underwood...

Sheep

On sale 6000 Sheep, also 1500. The land they are on can be hired...

Just Received direct ex "Uruguay."

at class ex heavy Cord and Mole-skin Paints, Windsor Cord ditto...

Webster's 4to Pictorial.

The new edition with 3,000 illustrations. A few copies of this invaluable work...

Just Received!

A splendid lot of fine Cigars, which will be sold wholesale only, and at moderate prices.

Notice

Rosario de Santa Fe, 1st April, 1865. The undersigned beg to inform the Mercantile Community...

DISTRIBUIDOR.

En esta imprenta se necesita un buen distribuidor al que se le dara buen sueldo.

Loteria de la Beneficencia del Uruguay

PREMIO MAYOR. 500 ONZAS DE ORO. 8,000 PATACONES.

Se juega el 14 de Agosto.

Los Billeteros son impresos en papel blanco, tinta morada, numeracion negra y sello negro al reverso Agosto.

Teeth Without Pain.

OSTEO IDON. PATENT, MARCH 10, 1862. Messrs. GABRIEL'S invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth...

Protection from Fire.

PRIZE MEDAL, 1862. BRYANT AND MAY'S PATENT SAFETY MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND CIGAR LIGHTS.

DRUGS & CHEMICALS

GEORGE CURLING & CO. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 16, Cannon St., Fenchurch St., London.

Any one can use them.

A basin of water is all that is required to produce the most brilliant and fashionable colour on Silks, Woolens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES

Ten Colours, Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. per Bottle. These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting colour to...

PARKINSON Y FRODSMAN.

FABRICANTES DE CRONOMETROS. Y Relojeria para la Real Armada de la Gran Bretaña y de la Compañia de las Indias...

THE "IRISHMAN."

The National Journal of Ireland. Price—Stamped, 4d.; Unstamped, 3d. Registered at the General Post Office...

Novels! Novels!

A splendid assortment just received from London and New York, at LORDELL'S, nearly opposite the Bolas.

JOHN GENTLES, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 171 CALLE DEFENSA, Opposite to the Church of Santo Domingo.

Notice. The undersigned has the honor to advise the commercial community that he has entered into partnership with Messrs. Frederick Hughes and Cornelius Langelman...

La Previsora Argentina. ASAMBLEA. Cumpliendo la Direccion con lo que previene el articulo 56 de sus Estatutos...

Dr. J. F. Lopez, Late Secretary of the Argentine Legation to Paris, on his coming back has opened his Abogado office...

Bristol Bird's-eye Tobacco. W. D. and H. O. Williams' Bristol Bird's-eye Tobacco on sale at 122 Calle Esmeralda.

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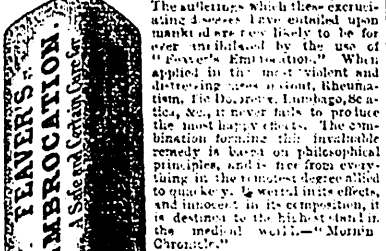
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