

# The Standard

## AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

No 1076—Fifth Year

BUENOS AYRES, TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1865

Circulation 1,700

### 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 of by the Managers.  
Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously conveyed under conditions established for such 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 as they wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred dollars 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. Fe, Salto Oriental, Paysandú, Rio de 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, PAID 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.

### British & Mercantile General (Incorporated with the Unity General) Life Assurance Association Chief Office—WEST STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Capital—3,000,000 Sterling  
Propositors for Life Assurance 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 Agent in this City.

GEORGE WILKS,  
7 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 Tomas Armstrong, President.  
Sr. Don Juan Larrazabal, Vice-President.  
Sr. Don Juan P. Leizaola.  
Sr. Don Enrique Tomkinson.  
Sr. Don Mariano G. de la Cruz.  
Sr. Don Francisco J. Moreno, Gerente.

### THE GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Established 1821, and empowered by special Act of Parliament.  
Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and River Plate: D. M. B. & CO., 118 CALLE PIEDAD 12.

### Dr. P. Bourne, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 118 CALLE PIEDAD.

Inserted in the most approved manner, and to have a beautiful life-like appearance, cause no irritation in the mouth, and serve all the purposes of the natural teeth. Teeth made perfectly reliable 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 latest possible art.

### Dr. P. Bourne, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 118 CALLE PIEDAD.

Inserted in the most approved manner, and to have a beautiful life-like appearance, cause no irritation in the mouth, and serve all the purposes of the natural teeth. Teeth made perfectly reliable 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 latest possible art.

### For Sale. Two thousand five hundred sheep of very superior quality in the Banda Oriental, near the Estancia Nueva Alemania, as there is a port on the Estancia they could be shipped to Entrerios with or without expense. They will be disposed of with or great facility. Applications of buyers option. For further particulars please apply after six o'clock p.m. at Walls Backhouse & Co., Calle Piedad 17.

### JOHN GENTLES, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 171 CALLE DEFENSA.

Opposite to the Church of Santo Domingo.  
21, 1m, 2d

### Removal The old established Upholsterer and Furniture Store of John Underwood is removed from No. 89 Calle Piedad to No. 69 and 71 in the same street. The undersigned takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous customers for their liberal support, and begs that they will continue to favor him with their orders.

JOHN UNDERWOOD.  
10, 2 m ad

### 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 80th 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.  
On deposits on account current, 6 per cent.  
Do. for ninety days fixed, 8  
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.  
On debit balances in account current 12  
J. H. GREEN,  
Manager,  
Buenos Ayres, Aug. 18, 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, 1861—  
In hard dollars, 24,462 do.  
In paper currency, 42,000 do.  
Inversion of 1861, 416, and 215 Calle Comercio; No. 129 Calle de Santiago del Estero; and Nos. 249, 251 and 253 Calle de Moreno.

DIRECTORS:  
D. Miguel Acuña, President.  
D. Bernabé Deza, Vice-President.  
D. Antonio Marcolí, 1st.  
D. Jacobo Paravina, 2nd.  
MANAGING COMMITTEE:  
D. Esteban Peres, 1st.  
D. J. A. Fernandez, 2nd.  
D. L. B. Wilke, 3rd.  
D. Mariano Bilinghieri, 4th.  
D. Ludovico P. Martinez, 5th.  
D. Juan Casado, 6th.  
D. Casado de Mendoza, 7th.  
D. Domingo Buenos Ayres, 8th.  
The Society has for its sole object to render fruitful the savings of all classes.  
By the accumulation of small sums, capitals are created for the purchase of real estate property within the municipal bounds of the City.  
Subscriptions are received with or without loss of capital.  
With loss of capital gives a right:  
1st. To compound interest on such capital.  
2nd. To a proportionate share in the capital, interest and premium of those who die in the respective section.  
3rd. To a proportion of the interest and premium of all who 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.  
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. 3 CALLE SAN MARTIN (Alma).

### BILLS OF EXCHANGE—SIGHT DRAFTS

Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from WANKLYN & Co., No. 104 Calle de San Martin, On the following places:—  
LONDON,  
LIVERPOOL,  
All branches of the National Bank (IRELAND),  
ANTWERP,  
HAMBURG,  
PARIS,  
Genoa,  
Cadix,  
Banyone,  
Buenos Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864.  
WANKLYN & Co.,  
104—Calle San Martin—104.  
d3 x.

### PARKINSON Y FRODSMAN, FABRICANTES DE CROMOMETROS Y Relojeria para la Real Armada de la Gran Bretaña y de la Compañía de las Indias, de la Marina Real de España, de S. M. el Emperador de las Rusias, de S. M. el Emperador de Austria, del Gobierno Federal de los Estados Unidos y de otras Naciones Maritimas.

No. 4, CRUCE ALLEY, CORNHILL.  
En frente de la Bolsa Real.  
LONDRES.  
Cronómetros de Bolilla, Relojos de escape Duplex, de escape libro y Compensación; Repetidores, Relojos Astronómicos, &c., &c.  
Agent in Buenos Ayres for the sale of the above. J. H. Paul, Told & Co. Rivadavia 165.  
163, xp 329.

### BUENOS AYRES GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY. TIME TABLE.

On Monday the 21st August, 1865, the time table on the Great Southern Railway will be changed, and trains will run until further notice as follows:  
Stations. 1st & 2nd class A.M. 1st & 2nd class P.M.  
Buenos Ayres 9 5 30  
Barracas 9 15 4 40  
Lomas de Zamora 9 35 5 40  
Glew 10 10 6 30  
San Vincente 10 30 7 30  
Donselaar 11 11 8 35  
Ferrari 11 35 9 35  
Jeppener 12 12 10 30  
Stations. 1st & 2nd class A.M. 1st & 2nd class P.M.  
Jeppener 12 12 10 30  
Ferrari 11 35 9 35  
Donselaar 11 11 8 35  
Glew 10 10 6 30  
Lomas de Zamora 9 35 5 40  
Barracas 9 15 4 40  
Buenos Ayres 9 5 30  
E. BANFIELD, Gen. Manager.

### FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE. DIAS DE TRABAJO.

REGRESO.	IDA.
15 de Mayo	15 de Mayo
16 de Mayo	16 de Mayo
17 de Mayo	17 de Mayo
18 de Mayo	18 de Mayo
19 de Mayo	19 de Mayo
20 de Mayo	20 de Mayo
21 de Mayo	21 de Mayo
22 de Mayo	22 de Mayo
23 de Mayo	23 de Mayo
24 de Mayo	24 de Mayo
25 de Mayo	25 de Mayo
26 de Mayo	26 de Mayo
27 de Mayo	27 de Mayo
28 de Mayo	28 de Mayo
29 de Mayo	29 de Mayo
30 de Mayo	30 de Mayo
31 de Mayo	31 de Mayo

### DIAS FERIADOS.

REGRESO.	IDA.
1 de Junio	1 de Junio
2 de Junio	2 de Junio
3 de Junio	3 de Junio
4 de Junio	4 de Junio
5 de Junio	5 de Junio
6 de Junio	6 de Junio
7 de Junio	7 de Junio
8 de Junio	8 de Junio
9 de Junio	9 de Junio
10 de Junio	10 de Junio
11 de Junio	11 de Junio
12 de Junio	12 de Junio
13 de Junio	13 de Junio
14 de Junio	14 de Junio
15 de Junio	15 de Junio
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19 de Junio	19 de Junio
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21 de Junio	21 de Junio
22 de Junio	22 de Junio
23 de Junio	23 de Junio
24 de Junio	24 de Junio
25 de Junio	25 de Junio
26 de Junio	26 de Junio
27 de Junio	27 de Junio
28 de Junio	28 de Junio
29 de Junio	29 de Junio
30 de Junio	30 de Junio
1 de Julio	1 de Julio

### DIAS DE FIESTA.

ESTACIONES.	TIENES.
Mercedes	10 30
San Vicente	11 15
San Martin	12 00
San Pedro	12 45
San Juan	13 30
San Carlos	14 15
San Luis	15 00
San Felipe	15 45
San Andres	16 30
San Esteban	17 15
San Basilio	18 00
San Marcos	18 45
San Tadeo	19 30
San Valentin	20 15
San Eusebio	21 00
San Agustin	21 45
San Jeronimo	22 30
San Praxedes	23 15
San Sabido	24 00
San Inocencio	24 45
San Cecilio	25 30
San Pelayo	26 15
San Isidro	27 00
San Ildefonso	27 45
San Vicente	28 30
San Martin	29 15
San Pedro	30 00
San Juan	30 45
San Carlos	31 30
San Luis	32 15
San Felipe	33 00
San Andres	33 45
San Esteban	34 30
San Basilio	35 15
San Marcos	36 00
San Tadeo	36 45
San Valentin	37 30
San Eusebio	38 15
San Agustin	39 00
San Jeronimo	39 45
San Praxedes	40 30
San Sabido	41 15
San Inocencio	42 00
San Cecilio	42 45
San Pelayo	43 30
San Isidro	44 15
San Ildefonso	45 00
San Vicente	45 45
San Martin	46 30
San Pedro	47 15
San Juan	48 00
San Carlos	48 45
San Luis	49 30
San Felipe	50 15
San Andres	51 00
San Esteban	51 45
San Basilio	52 30
San Marcos	53 15
San Tadeo	54 00
San Valentin	54 45
San Eusebio	55 30
San Agustin	56 15
San Jeronimo	57 00
San Praxedes	57 45
San Sabido	58 30
San Inocencio	59 15
San Cecilio	60 00
San Pelayo	60 45
San Isidro	61 30
San Ildefonso	62 15
San Vicente	63 00
San Martin	63 45
San Pedro	64 30
San Juan	65 15
San Carlos	66 00
San Luis	66 45
San Felipe	67 30
San Andres	68 15
San Esteban	69 00
San Basilio	69 45
San Marcos	70 30
San Tadeo	71 15
San Valentin	72 00
San Eusebio	72 45
San Agustin	73 30
San Jeronimo	74 15
San Praxedes	75 00
San Sabido	75 45
San Inocencio	76 30
San Cecilio	77 15
San Pelayo	78 00
San Isidro	78 45
San Ildefonso	79 30
San Vicente	80 15
San Martin	81 00
San Pedro	81 45
San Juan	82 30
San Carlos	83 15
San Luis	84 00
San Felipe	84 45
San Andres	85 30
San Esteban	86 15
San Basilio	87 00
San Marcos	87 45
San Tadeo	88 30
San Valentin	89 15
San Eusebio	90 00
San Agustin	90 45
San Jeronimo	91 30
San Praxedes	92 15
San Sabido	93 00
San Inocencio	93 45
San Cecilio	94 30
San Pelayo	95 15
San Isidro	96 00
San Ildefonso	96 45
San Vicente	97 30
San Martin	98 15
San Pedro	99 00
San Juan	99 45
San Carlos	100 30
San Luis	101 15
San Felipe	102 00
San Andres	102 45
San Esteban	103 30
San Basilio	104 15
San Marcos	105 00
San Tadeo	105 45
San Valentin	106 30
San Eusebio	107 15
San Agustin	108 00
San Jeronimo	108 45
San Praxedes	109 30
San Sabido	110 15
San Inocencio	111 00
San Cecilio	111 45
San Pelayo	112 30
San Isidro	113 15
San Ildefonso	114 00
San Vicente	114 45
San Martin	115 30
San Pedro	116 15
San Juan	117 00
San Carlos	117 45
San Luis	118 30
San Felipe	119 15
San Andres	120 00
San Esteban	120 45
San Basilio	121 30
San Marcos	122 15
San Tadeo	123 00
San Valentin	123 45
San Eusebio	124 30
San Agustin	125 15
San Jeronimo	126 00
San Praxedes	126 45
San Sabido	127 30
San Inocencio	128 15
San Cecilio	129 00
San Pelayo	129 45
San Isidro	130 30
San Ildefonso	131 15
San Vicente	132 00
San Martin	132 45
San Pedro	133 30
San Juan	134 15
San Carlos	135 00
San Luis	135 45
San Felipe	136 30
San Andres	137 15
San Esteban	138 00
San Basilio	138 45
San Marcos	139 30
San Tadeo	140 15
San Valentin	141 00
San Eusebio	141 45
San Agustin	142 30
San Jeronimo	143 15
San Praxedes	144 00
San Sabido	144 45
San Inocencio	145 30
San Cecilio	146 15
San Pelayo	147 00
San Isidro	147 45
San Ildefonso	148 30
San Vicente	149 15
San Martin	150 00
San Pedro	150 45
San Juan	151 30
San Carlos	152 15
San Luis	153 00
San Felipe	153 45
San Andres	154 30
San Esteban	155 15
San Basilio	156 00
San Marcos	156 45
San Tadeo	157 30
San Valentin	158 15
San Eusebio	159 00
San Agustin	159 45
San Jeronimo	160 30
San Praxedes	161 15
San Sabido	162 00
San Inocencio	162 45
San Cecilio	163 30
San Pelayo	164 15
San Isidro	165 00
San Ildefonso	165 45
San Vicente	166 30
San Martin	167 15
San Pedro	168 00
San Juan	168 45
San Carlos	169 30
San Luis	170 15
San Felipe	171 00
San Andres	171 45
San Esteban	172 30
San Basilio	173 15
San Marcos	174 00
San Tadeo	174 45
San Valentin	175 30
San Eusebio	176 15
San Agustin	177 00
San Jeronimo	177 45
San Praxedes	178 30
San Sabido	179 15
San Inocencio	180 00
San Cecilio	180 45
San Pelayo	181 30
San Isidro	182 15
San Ildefonso	183 00
San Vicente	183 45
San Martin	184 30
San Pedro	185 15
San Juan	186 00
San Carlos	186 45
San Luis	187 30
San Felipe	188 15
San Andres	189 00
San Esteban	189 45
San Basilio	190 30
San Marcos	191 15
San Tadeo	192 00
San Valentin	192 45
San Eusebio	193 30
San Agustin	194 15
San Jeronimo	195 00
San Praxedes	195 45
San Sabido	196 30
San Inocencio	197 15
San Cecilio	198 00
San Pelayo	198 45
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San Vicente	201 00
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San Juan	203 15
San Carlos	204 00
San Luis	204 45
San Felipe	205 30
San Andres	206 15
San Esteban	207 00
San Basilio	207 45
San Marcos	208 30
San Tadeo	209 15
San Valentin	210 00
San Eusebio	210 45
San Agustin	211 30
San Jeronimo	212 15
San Praxedes	213 00
San Sabido	213 45
San Inocencio	214 30
San Cecilio	215 15
San Pelayo	216 00
San Isidro	216 45
San Ildefonso	217 30
San Vicente	218 15
San Martin	219 00
San Pedro	219 45
San Juan	220 30
San Carlos	221 15
San Luis	222 00
San Felipe	222 45
San Andres	223 30
San Esteban	224 15



Subscription to the "Standard,"

\$30 PER MONTH.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding five lines inserted three times for \$5.

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.

"All that is good, all that is true, all that is noble."

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1865.

LATEST FROM CONCORDIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE BUENOS AYRES.

LANDING OF MAJOR DUARTE.

EXHIBITION OF THE SPURS.

Yesterday morning at 6 o'clock the Argentine war-steamers Buenos Ayres arrived in port with the captive Paraguayan officer, Major Duarte, on board. A few minutes after the steamer anchored, the boat from the steamer came on shore with the Captain of the Buenos Ayres and the Paraguayan prisoner, Major Duarte. Owing to the very early hour at which they landed, with the exception of our reporter there was scarcely any one on the mole. The prisoner wore a long military cloak, is a tall able looking man, and speaks, we are told, Spanish and French fluently. He was at once put into a carriage with the Captain of the Port and the Captain of the steamer, and driven to the Parque, where rooms have been fitted up for him. We hear that the Minister of War condescended to invite him to breakfast with him, but how true this we cannot say. Major Duarte's spurs were also brought on shore, and as they are huge, ante-diluvian weapons were at once laid hold of by our colleague the 'Nacion Argentina' and exposed to public view at the window of that printing office; as a matter of course crowds were attracted to see his spurs, as Major Duarte himself was not to be seen, save by a few, and the street was for a time completely blocked up by the gaping spectators. The young man in charge of them stated that an English broker had offered ten thousand dollars for them, but this we regard as a 'bola.'

The only news which we could gather the steamer had brought was that the Paraguayans in Uruguayana numbered 9,000, and were completely hemmed in, and so short of provisions that they were eating their horses; that Flores had summoned them to surrender, and that the bearer of the last message, an Italian, was instantly killed by order of the commander. It was rumored, we know not with what truth, that the allies had seized all the canoes, and that President Mitre had sent positive orders to Flores not to fire a shot on the town until further notice. It appears that from private information which the President has received, there are some hopes that as the supplies are so short the Paraguayans may be obliged to surrender after a few hours' siege, without any unnecessary waste of blood. Again we are told, and on high authority, that a strong force, under command of Colonel Barrios, is marching night and day across the country to the relief of the army in Uruguayana. But even supposing that this news is correct, we cannot see what assistance Barrios can render with the river between him and his countrymen, and the allies in possession of the canoes. Letters have been received by a gentleman in town from Flores, who states that all hope of success is completely out of the question, and that as the allied force which surrounds the town numbers 20,000 men, with forty pieces of cannon, the besieged force, which only numbers 9,000 men and eight pieces of artillery, cannot hold out. It is said that the Paraguayans have ditched round the town and are busy inside fortifying the place as best they can. The Victoria had returned from Flores' encampment with despatches for the President, and had returned with the orders we above stated. It appears that the whole allied vanguard

had effected the crossing of the Uruguay on the 23rd without any loss or damage. In the upper Uruguay the Brazilians have now some four or five steamers, but the river was falling rapidly; the exact whereabouts of Barrios is not known, but it is surmised that he is within a few days' march of Restauracion, and a chasque notifying the Paraguayans in Uruguayana of his approach had got into that town; of one thing however there cannot be the slightest doubt, and that is the Paraguayans seem to have no notion of surrendering and will have to be either shelled or starved out. Urquiza is at his estancia in San José; and in Concordia it was currently reported that as soon as the horses would be in good condition he would call out his cavalry and place them under President Mitre's orders. There is no further news about the boat accident; the bodies of the captives have as yet not been recovered. The Oriental refugees we are given to understand, have not been expelled. Entre Rios notes have passed on the matter, but only those implicated by the correspondences taken at Duarte's camp will have to fly. We hear Major Duarte says that he sent several 'chasques' to Lopez for help, and that three thousand men were marching to his assistance when Flores and Paunero fell on him. The Paraguayans who escaped at Yatay, swam across the river Uruguayana.

Among the horrors of war, few spectacles are more afflicting than that to which Buenos Ayres is now becoming accustomed, and which was repeated last Sunday in landing the wounded Brazilians of the battle of Las Cuevas. We are not aware of the reason why these poor sufferers did not remain at Paraná where a military hospital has been established, and which would have saved them such additional pain in their transit. The battle of Las Cuevas took place on the 12th and sixteen days of agony are allowed to elapse before the wounded reach the hospital. Our correspondent writing from Paraná, on the 23rd, mentions the arrival there of the steamer Appa with 137 wounded, of whom 98 have reached Buenos Ayres, which leads us to infer that 39 perished in the interim and were thrown overboard. How many must have died in like manner during the 11 days after the battle, until the 23rd just! It is clear that the losses sustained in that terrible pass were far greater than reported. The Captain of the Port at Paraná insisted on putting the Appa in quarantine on suspicion of having cases of small-pox, but the commander positively asserted that only one case had been on board—a man who had died that morning. This may have caused the Appa to come on to Buenos Ayres. The Brazilian steamer entered port on Saturday evening with her freight of suffering humanity, and the debarkation was postponed till next morning. Accordingly at an early hour on Sunday, several omnibusses, hack-coaches and litters were in waiting at the mole, which as usual was crowded with people. As the wounded men were conveyed ashore they were packed into the omnibusses and driven off to the Italian hospital: they looked, of course, haggard and sickly, many with their heads bandaged, others wrapped up in cloaks or blankets, some apparently with fractured limbs, and the mournful cortege of invalid passengers seemed to be regarded with comparative indifference by the crowd. Some poor fellows more injured than the rest were conveyed in litters borne by four men, and it was indeed sad to see the sufferer trying to lift his head and gaze upon the town which probably he was destined to see only as his last resting place. The throng upon the mole if possible augmented as the day wore on, and at 4 p.m. the wounded were still coming ashore, and numbers of respectable looking families seemed to be attracted to the spot by the unpleasant sight. We learned that besides the wounded there were some sick of dysentery, but no cases of small-pox. Only 5 of those landed were Argentines. We were glad to notice that the usual Sunday amusements of the

monkey and conjurers were postponed, and the greatest order seemed to prevail on the beach, which was an aspect of sadness suitable to the occasion. When we take into account that these poor fellows received their wounds sixteen days before, we can hold out little hope of their recovery; but a few may possibly be saved, and it is even a consolation to assuage the dying hours of those who are now beyond medical skill. Unless all the Brazilian vessels are very much injured by the recent combat, great blame must attach to those in command for the extraordinary delay in sending down the wounded. To the honor of Buenos Ayres be it said that while no blame can fall to Argentine officers for this delay, the wounded men were attended to on arriving here with the utmost care and promptitude. REFORM OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF. A grave difficulty seems to have suddenly arisen in the Government house about the exaction of extra-duties on imports and exports for the ensuing year (1866). The scruples of the legislators were the motive of a meeting recently held at the Vice-president's residence, at which it was resolved to take the benefit of the doubt contained in the wording of the Law, which says 'the extra-duties shall cease in 1866,' and as no date is fixed it was thought December 31st would be most suitable. The new Custom-house law for 1866 was to be brought on yesterday in Congress, and the 'Nacion Argentina' tells us that the only alteration on the present tariff will be in reference to these extra-duties. To understand the matter clearly, we must remember that the tariff originally voted fixed the tax on imports as 15, and on exports at 5 per cent ad valorem. In order to amortize the extra paper-emissions for the wars of 1859-61, an extra duty was imposed of 2 1/2 on imports and 5 per cent on exports. In this manner the export-duty came to be exactly doubled, and the import-duty to remain at 17 1/2 per cent. Turning to the statistical returns for last year we find that the imports of the Republic produced 4 1/2 million, and the exports 2 1/2 million silver dollars. It is now proposed to make a slight change which we expect will prove highly beneficial, viz: to reduce the export tax (from 10) to 8 per cent; and to raise that on imports to 18 per cent. We should be glad if the former were still more reduced and the latter increased, as nothing can be more injurious to the industry of a young country than to have its products saddled with heavy imposts. The proposed change is, however, likely to cause a loss to the national revenue, and in order to balance the diminution on exports with a corresponding increase on imports it would be necessary to raise the latter duty to 19 per cent ad valorem. Thus we find that by reducing the export-dues one-fifth, as contemplated, the revenue must lose almost half a million dollars, which would be nearly made up by 1 1/2 extra on imports. We have, meantime a decided preference for round numbers, and as the present state of our finances will not admit of a reduction but only a better distribution of the taxes, we should suggest that the import-duty be set down at once at 20 per cent, and the export-duty at 7 per cent. In this manner the industrial products of the country will be lightened of an oppressive burthen, and those who consume articles of luxury made to pay correspondingly for same. The wasteful extravagance of B. Ayrean habits should be retrenched, and every encouragement given to honest persevering industry.

placed at the extreme east point of the Portico. The moment the foundation stone was in its place, a salute of 21 guns was fired, two bands of music which were on the ground played some enlivened strains, rockets on all sides went up, and the air was rent with the most enthusiastic cheers. In the evening the whole town was illuminated and the municipality gave a grand ball; dancing was kept up until early next morning. There is not a town in the camp which shows greater progress than Navarro: the municipality, instead of squandering their receipts spend every farthing they receive on improvements. The surrounding districts are occupied by wealthy industrious estancieros and sheep farmers, and landed property in the partido of Navarro is as scarce and as dear as in any of the choicest partidos in the North. Some unfortunate law-suit about the townland has caused great annoyance and much trouble to the residents of Navarro. It appears that Rosas abolished all municipal rights and decreed that the municipality should have no public property; the result is that the town corporation has scarcely sufficient revenue to meet its engagements; the case has been got into the courts, and no one knows when or how it may terminate. The new church now being built is dedicated to St. Lawrence, it will be one of the finest in the country. The neighbors have all subscribed liberally, the Government also has given a respectable sum, and we hope to hear of the works proceeding with rapidity.

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same evening at Restauracion. The Victoria also took up from Concordia a supply of arms, clothing, provisions &c.: it seems the soldiers lost their shoes and clothing in the battle, as they fought all day in a morass. General Paunero writes on the 19th that he picked up three Paraguayan stragglers from Uruguayana who reported the garrison as reduced to the last extremity, subsisting on a short allowance of rice and farinha. The 'Tribuna' correspondent mentions that President Lopez will probably make a claim for the 4,000\$ belonging to Major Duarte, which disappeared after the fight. General Osorio has received despatches from General Canavarro: the enemy moved out of Uruguayana on the 19th, after burning half his waggons, and a battle ensued with Canavarro, which lasted 5 hours, obliging the enemy to fall back again into the town. They have begun fortifications and seem resolved to stand a siege, but the allies intend to knock the place about their ears, without going to the trouble of an assault. Latest reports of the battle of Yatay give the enemy's loss 1,100 killed, 300 wounded, 1,200 prisoners, and 200 escaped. The last account from Gen. Hornos is to the 19th on march at the Arroyo Cuenca, somewhere in the centre of Corrientes. Respecting the Paraguayan prisoners of Yatay, it seems they will not be sent down to Buenos Ayres, being already enrolled to swell the ranks of the victorious vanguard. The allied loss in the battle is set down officially at 250, but we have heard it stated (on questionable authority) to amount to 900 rank and file.

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tain the... of the... The steamer Lili is a decided convenience, and she ought to be supported.

On Sunday night the last opera for some time was given in... The house was well filled notwithstanding that Traviata is no longer a favorite.

The Opera Company was to have left last night for Montevideo to catch the packet, in which they go to Rio. 'Quien sabe' when we shall have another opera company in Buenos Ayres.

The news that the Progreso Club is about to give a grand ball has caused greater joy amongst the ladies than even the victory of Yatay. It appears that the fair Portenas had given up all hope of another ball at this fashionable Club until after the allies had entered Asuncion, but great as is the glee of the ladies, it is nothing to that of the 'tenderos', who for the last few months have sold almost nothing.

The landing of the wounded from the Brazilian transport Apa, was the principal event last Sunday. The Mole was of course crowded, and in front of the 'capitanía' were five omnibuses and one horse-cart, besides several carriages.

There can be no doubt whatever now that the Cuevas battle has been more sanguinary than was at first thought. The 'Nacion Argentina' states that the Apa has ninety-eight wounded, whilst the returns published after the battle only showed a total of fifty-six 'hors de combat.'

Some of Paunero's soldiers made rather a good haul at the battle of Yatay. It appears that Duarte had five thousand patacons in his tent, and when Paunero sent to secure it, it was gone. It is generally supposed that Sogovia's cavalry were the lucky soldiers who drew the prize.

Yesterday we heard from a gentleman who has come down from Concordia, that the River Uruguay is beginning to fall again, but that luckily all Tamandare's steamers profited by the rise and passed the falls. When they will be able to return, however, it is difficult to say, as it requires a very unusually high tide to get over the rocks.

Probably one of the most extraordinary circumstances ever heard of is, that at the recent sad boat disaster in the Uruguay, of the five men in the boat, all were good strong swimmers save one, and all were drowned save the man who could not swim: he, luckily, when the boat upset and turned keel upwards, seized hold of the boat and held on to it, whilst the others, trusting to their swimming powers, struck out for the shore and were all drowned. Stranger still to say, the very man who gave the survivor of this melancholy disaster clothes and rubbed his limbs, when dragged on shore, was no other than the exiled Aguirre, who once was President of the Uruguay Republic.

To-day we shall hear from the orange-planters on the banks of the Paraná. Is it rumoured through town that the Paraguayans are all falling back; the Esmeralda to-day will enlighten us on the real state of affairs up the river. Many believe there has been another naval engagement, but we have grave doubts about it.

It is said we know not with what truth that at the battle of Yatay, Urquiza had two spies watching the fight, and that at the affair of Cuevas 'chasques' were despatched with the news to Entre Rios. We are inclined to regard both statements as mere 'bolos,' as also the story that San José was deserted.

NEWS FROM THE CAMP.

Perceiving that subscribers from the North and South have been writing in

the 'Standard,' it occurred to me that probably a few lines from the West might be acceptable. I have no very great experience in the River Plate, but have in my hunt after a piece of land galloped over most of this Province, my pocket not allowing of any flying trips further out, in fact, if I had as much money as the English Bank I question if anything could tempt me to cross the Paraná or the Arroyo Medio. I may be mistaken, but as I am firmly convinced "that cows at a distance have long horns," I think the man who can't invest his money in this province had better not invest it at all. There seems to be some prejudice amongst Englishmen against Western camps, for what reason I know not, but I know I was strongly advised against them, and people tried to frighten me about the Indians. In the district of the 25th May there are some splendid camps at present for sale, and I strongly recommend them to your readers. The grass although not so sweet or kind as in some of the Northern partidos, is of a very good quality, and is improving every year. I am told that the greater portion of the lands in this district belong to the Government, and that the estancieros only hold the right of occupation, which, within the last six months, has fallen considerably about here. The Government price for land is two hundred thousand dollars per league, which is about twice too much, that is to say, if the Government only knew its own interest. During the last twelve months sheep have greatly increased, and I notice now and then a strange face, but if Englishmen only knew their own interest before they think of Cordova or Entre Rios or other out of the way places they would make a dash out to the 25 de Mayo, where they will always find welcome at every English estancia. Sheep here are worth \$10, capones are very plentiful but few buyers.

BUENOS AYRES AND ARGENTINE CLEANINGS.

The skill and endurance of the gaucho in the management of horses is very remarkable. One of these men is reported to have stood on the transverse bar, which crosses over the gate of a corral, and dropped down upon the back of a horse, whilst the animal, in company with several others, without bridle or saddle, was at full gallop out of the enclosure. What made the feat more adroit was the fact of his having permitted a looker-on to select the horse for him to bestride before the whole lot were driven out. The endurance of the gaucho is also striking; and I have been told of a man, well-known at Buenos Ayres, having ridden a distance of seventy leagues—that is to say, two hundred and ten miles—in one day to that city.

Señor Don Carlos Hurtado, of Buenos Ayres, informs me that the great gaucho game, in which the famous Rosas was most proficient, was what is called 'el pialar,' that is, catching horses by lassoing their feet. (The ordinary mode of doing this round the neck is called 'cansar'). Two lines of horsemen—each from ten to twenty in number—are placed at distances so far apart as to allow a mounted gaucho to pass between them. This man is to gallop as fast as he can from one end to the other—in fact, to run the gauntlet. Every horseman in the line between which he passes is furnished with a lasso. As he gallops up to the end of the line, the first lasso is thrown should it miss him the second is cast; and so on. The dexterity evidenced by the watchfulness of men able to throw in such rapid succession after a horse which is galloping, whilst they are standing, is truly expert. At length the horse is pinned, and down he went as if he were shot. And now the activity of the gaucho is displayed, for he comes on his feet without any injury, smoking his cigarette as coolly as when he lighted it at the starting post. The original popularity of Rosas was founded on his gaucho dexterity.

The game of 'el pato' is performed by sewing a cooked duck into a piece of hide, leaving a leather point at each end for the hand to grasp. This play having been in former times limited in its carousal to the feast of St. John (or San Juan), a gaucho took it up wherever is the smartest secures the duck, and gallops away to any house where he knows a woman residing who

bears the name of Juana—John I suppose she would be called in English—it is an established rule that the lady of this name should give a four-real piece (i. e. 1s. 6d.), either with the original duck returned or another equally complete. Then away he gallops to another house, where lives a maiden of the name of Leonora, followed by a troop of his gaucho colleagues, trying to snap the duck-bag out of his hand. With it, of course, must be delivered up the four real piece in the best of good humour. Falls and broken legs have often been the result of this game.

'Juergo de la sortija' is a class of sport played by having a small finger-ring fastened under a gibbet, beneath which a gaucho gallops, and tries to tilt off the ring with a skewer, which he holds in his hand. This is done for a prize. The salutation between two gauchos—even though they be the best friends, who have not met for a long time—is prefixed by a pass of arms with their knives. The conduct of these men is in general marked by sobriety, but when the 'patron' pays them their wages, they often buy a dozen of brandy or of gin, and this is all drunk, or spilled in drinking, by one man at a single sitting. It often happens in the gaucho communities that some one gains a reputation for bravery. To prove his courage, this hero goes to a 'pulperia,' with a bottle in one hand and a knife in the other, stands at the door, and turns out all occupants. One gaucho in the north and another in the south hear of each other's bravery, obtain a meeting, and after returning compliments, draw out their knives and fight to the death.

LUGGAGE GRATIS BY RAIL.

Buenos Ayres August 25. To the Editors of the 'Standard.' Gentlemen, I noticed to-day with much pleasure the well-merited encomium the 'Standard' passed on Mr. Banfield, the general manager of the Great Southern Railway; and, I would add, that it is a credit to the Great Southern Railway Company to have appointed as general manager such an upright, steady, hard-working, unassuming gentleman as Mr. Banfield is, and who is universally considered to be fully competent for his position as general manager.

You say, "the fares are considered very high." To this I cannot say much, as the rates of fare are generally regulated—1st. According to the expense of building; and, secondly, according to the amount of traffic on the road. But if the affair be considered high, as an old railway traveller I would suggest an amendment.

Remember that every passenger is allowed 3 arrobes free of charge. This the poor man, who has not a pound of luggage, considers an injustice; and, in fact, the poor man has to pay for the rich man, for, generally speaking, it is the rich man that has the 3 arrobes of luggage. The poor man has only a shirt in his hat, perhaps not even that. For instance, let us take two passengers from Buenos Ayres to Joppener, one rich the other poor. The rich man, as is generally the case, has two trunks, a gun, and a hat-case, exactly weighing 75 lbs. This luggage is first put into the luggage-room, and, recollect the luggage-room had to be built for it; secondly, it has to be weighed by the weighmaster and clerk; the scales had to be bought, and the weighmaster and clerk have to be paid; then comes the ticket agent with his gumpot, brush, paste, and tickets, which are not indeed had for nothing. Now come the porters with their trunks. Next, this 75 lbs. is delivered to the luggage agent, he sees it safely in the van, but recollect he has to be paid and the van had to be purchased.

Now comes the steaming part of the business. Engineer, fireman, brakesman, conductor, and luggage agent, together with engine, coal, and luggage van. Now, after much pulling, blowing, whistling, and with some little expense on the track, this rich man's 75 lbs of luggage arrives at its place of destination, and here again is the luggage agent, then the porters with their trunks, ticket agent and luggage room, as at present, and all for nothing; besides, this same luggage must get room and be cared for the space of two or three days and nights, and if any portion of it be lost, the company, of

course, have to pay for it. All this the owner is rich, while the poor man, whose entire day and night clothes does not weigh 10 lbs, has to pay the same fare. God help the rich, the poor can beg. Some say the poor man can take the second-class cars. I know he can, and so can the rich man; and it very often happens the rich man being the best economist] and perhaps smaller-hearted, takes the second-class, and the poor man, with some lofty notions, takes the first class. Now, my suggestion would be, whether the present fare be high or not, to charge for every pound of luggage that has to be cared and attended to; as a matter of course, a bandbox or such other articles, as a passenger may take into the passenger cars, excepted. This system could be easily carried out by placing a man at the platform or entrance who would not allow any parcels to pass that had a right to be paid for. This might help the company to lower the passenger fare, and the grumbling would cease. I remain, Gentlemen, Respectfully yours, AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Por disposición del Señor Juan de Primera Intancia en el Oficio Doctor Dr. Daniel María Cordero se han de hacer asambleas y remate, en las tardes de los días 4, 6, y 8 del corriente mes de Septiembre, de un terreno situado en el Barrio de la Barranca de Luján, entre el Ferro-Carril de la Boca, y la calle de Defensa, cuya area se compone de 312 metros 695 mils. de frente al Oeste, 307 metros 184 mils. por el Este, 347 metros 815 mils. por el Sud, 269 metros 109 mils. por el Norte; todo en la suma de seis mil ochocientos cuarenta y tres metros cuadrados y tres pesos 210.

Los que se interesen pueden ocurrir a la oficina del inscripto, en las tardes de manifiesto sus tasaciones y demas pormenores. Buenos Ayres Agosto 25 de 1865. MANUEL GRANADOS. 140. Sp. a 29.

Se cita a asamblea general a los socios del Club del Progreso para el martes 29 del corriente a las 8 de la noche con el objeto de conserle el dictamen de la Comision sobre la nota de las Señoras del Bazar Filantropico pidiendo la adhesion del Club. B. Ayres, Agosto 26, 1865. 137-3p a 28

Se han recibido directamente de la Habana cinco cigarros marca Londres: a demas hay otras diferentes marcas de mas acreditadas Fabricas de la Isla de Cuba; se vende por mayor y menor. En la cigarrera de la Iberia Calle Cangallo 76 Casa de la Anclita de Oro.

English Merceria, 21-CALLE DE LA FLORIDA-21. Entre Piedad y Rivadavia. In this Establishment will be found a good assortment of Mens' shirt collars and wristbands. Criméan shirts. Shirts with linen bosoms for children. Woolen, silk, and Jouvain gloves. Umbrellas and walking canes. Woolen head-dresses and exclaimras. A good assortment of linen handkerchiefs. Linen and muslin collars and wristbands. Silk and muslin embroidered neckties. Ladies' stockings. Combs, tortoiseshell and imitation. Children's cloth cloaks. Imitation Chantilly lace and gimpair. Real and imitation Valenciennes. Also A good assortment of Atkinson's and Lubin's perfumery, cosmetics, toothpowders, opiate and cherry pastes. Children's clothing and all other articles pertaining to the business. 21-CALLE DE LA FLORIDA, Between Piedad and Rivadavia. 113 3p-a26

Real Holland Gin! The finest Gin is the celebrated mark of the key, in stone bottles. 66-PIEDAD-66. 122 5p-a26

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BUENOS AYRES CRICKET CLUB. The cricket-match between the 'married' and 'single,' which should have come off on the 15th, but owing to the short notice given to the players several had made previous engagements, will be played on Wednesday next, the 30th. A very exciting game is expected, the bachelors having been victorious in three matches successively, expect again to carry off the laurels, which if they do, say the benedictos, they shall deserve them, as the latter mean to contest to the last stump. The following gentlemen are appointed to play— Married—E. Thornton, J. C. Simpson, H. Simpson, T. Wauklyn, J. Darbyshire, C. Mason, E. Glover, H. Marshall, J. H. Green, W. Thompson, Esqrs., and Rev. J. C. Ford. Single—J. Pakenham, E. Simpson, Howden, J. L. Jacobs, J. Elloit, P. J. Isaac, W. Winn, J. B. Smith, Roberts, R. Perry, J. Dowse, Esqrs. N.B. Wickets to be pitched at 11 o'clock prompt. A train will leave the 25 Mayo Station at ten o'clock a.m.

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Por disposición del Señor Juan de Primera Intancia en el Oficio Doctor Dr. Daniel María Cordero se han de hacer asambleas y remate, en las tardes de los días 4, 6, y 8 del corriente mes de Septiembre, de un terreno situado en el Barrio de la Barranca de Luján, entre el Ferro-Carril de la Boca, y la calle de Defensa, cuya area se compone de 312 metros 695 mils. de frente al Oeste, 307 metros 184 mils. por el Este, 347 metros 815 mils. por el Sud, 269 metros 109 mils. por el Norte; todo en la suma de seis mil ochocientos cuarenta y tres metros cuadrados y tres pesos 210.

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Notice. There is a letter at this Consulate for Mr. J. MacNevin, Buenos Ayres. FRANK PARISH, Consul. British Consulate, Buenos Ayres, Aug. 14, 1865.

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