

# The Standard

## AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

No. 1179—Fifth Year.

BUENOS AYRES, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1866.

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 of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants and 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 deposits 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 dollar 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 mercantile 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, 18 per cent.

For balances in favor of Customers, 7 per cent.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.

For balances in our favor, 18 per cent.

For balances in favor of Customers, 8 per cent.

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.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

For balances in our favor, 18 per cent.

For balances in favor of Customers, 7 per cent.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.

For balances in our favor, 18 per cent.

For balances in favor of Customers, 8 per cent.

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.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

For balances in our favor, 18 per cent.

For balances in favor of Customers, 7 per cent.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.

For balances in our favor, 18 per cent.

For balances in favor of Customers, 8 per cent.

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.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

For balances in our favor, 18 per cent.

For balances in favor of Customers, 7 per cent.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.

For balances in our favor, 18 per cent.

For balances in favor of Customers, 8 per cent.

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.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

For balances in our favor, 18 per cent.

For balances in favor of Customers, 7 per cent.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.

For balances in our favor, 18 per cent.

For balances in favor of Customers, 8 per cent.

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.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

For balances in our favor, 18 per cent.

For balances in favor of Customers, 7 per cent.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.

For balances in our favor, 18 per cent.

For balances in favor of Customers, 8 per cent.

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

P. P. MAUA & Co.  
WILLIAM LESLIE.

### LONDON 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 30th 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, etc. 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.

Bills of Exchange—issued on the following places—

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

J. H. GREEN, Manager.

Buenos Ayres—Nov. 1, 1865.

### LONDON 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 specie deposits on account current, 4 per cent.

On currency ditto, 3 per cent.

On specie deposits for ninety days fixed, 7 per cent.

On currency ditto, 6 per cent.

On deposit to thirty days, notice of withdrawal, the rate is 3 per cent. more than that paid in account current, therefore for the present this class of deposits in specie gain 7 per cent.

And in currency, 8 per cent.

On specie debit balances in account current, 12 per cent.

On Currency do., 15 per cent.

J. H. GREEN, Manager.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 12, 1865.

### 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, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, All branches of the National Bank

IRELAND, Antwerp, Hamburg, Paris, Genoa, Cadiz, Bayonne,

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864.

WANKLYN & Co.

104—Calle San Martin—104.

d3 x.

### LA ESTRELLA.

ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

AT FIXED PREMIUM.

Authorized by decree of the National and Provincial Governments.

CAPITAL 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.

Sr. D. Tomas Armstrong, President.

Samuel B. Haly, Vice President.

Eduardo Lamb, Sr. Director.

José Martínez de Hoz, Sr. Director.

Ambrósio Demachy, Sr. Director.

Jorge Hrablich, Sr. Director.

Manuel de Zamaran, Sr. Director.

MANAGER Sr. D. FRANCISCO F. MORENO.

Inspector-General A. Schmidt.

Co.'s Office, 118 Calle Piedad, altos, and at a fixed premium, every description of property. The Company is solely and exclusively responsible for losses occasioned by fire which may be suffered by insured parties.

The Insurance may be effected for periods ranging from one month to ten years. The total premium is payable in advance, in cases where the Insurance is effected for a term of one year or less, and annually where the term exceeds one year. In terms of from 5 to 10 years, payment in advance of 5 years premium, entitles the Insured to the reimbursement of one year's premium; or in other words the Company will only charge the premium corresponding to four years.

Payment in advance of ten year's premium entitles the Insured to the reimbursement of two year's premium, with a further abatement of 10 per cent. on the premium corresponding to the term of eight years; that is he will only be charged with the amount of eight year's premiums, less 10 per cent.

The Company furnishes guarantees of the highest character, based on the fact of there being no other Fire Insurance Company, at a fixed premium, having its head office in the Argentine Republic, and also from the circumstance of its large capital.

The Company's Funds are deposited in the Provincial Bank.

Further particulars will be furnished on application at the Company's Office, 118 Calle Piedad.

REAL HOLLANDS, Sole Agents, BERMAN VAN HOUTEN, Rotterdam.

This is a well known and well known firm to be had of the office of the undersigned in order to suit the public, and to be had in this city according to agreement, only to be imported by D. F. W. PAETS, 67 Calle Comercio 67.

D. F. W. PAETS, 67 Calle Comercio 67.

208, 3p 48

### MAUA BANK

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101—103.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

For balances in our favor, 18 per cent.

For balances in favor of Customers, 7 per cent.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.

For balances in our favor, 18 per cent.

For balances in favor of Customers, 8 per cent.

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.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

For balances in our favor, 18 per cent.

For balances in favor of Customers, 7 per cent.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.

For balances in our favor, 18 per cent.

For balances in favor of Customers, 8 per cent.

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

P. P. MAUA & Co.  
WILLIAM LESLIE.

### MONTEVIDEIAN BANK.

CAPITAL 1,000,000 DOLLARS.

In 2,000 Shares of 500 Dollars each.

(With power to increase it)

Office, corner of Calle Corrientes, in the new house of Don Juan Miguel Martínez, Montevideo.

CHAIRMAN, Francis J. Hoquard, Esq.

DIRECTORS, Sr. D. Pedro Borelli, " Joaquin Belgrano, " John McCall, Esq., " Antonio Marques.

The undersigned hereby makes known to the Commercial public of Montevideo that from this date the Bank is in a position to commence operations, will receive proposals and enter into arrangements for every class of banking operations.

CHIEF ACCOUNTS. Money is received or advanced on current accounts bearing interest. The Depositors may withdraw the whole or part of their Deposits by cheques at sight. Cheque and Pass Books will be supplied to its customers by the Bank.

DEPOSITS FOR FIXED PERIODS. Sums of 50 dollars and upwards are received for fixed periods, say from one to 12 months, at rates of interest to be agreed upon with reference to the amount and term of the Deposits.

DISCOUNTS. Bills of Exchange and Promissory notes will be discounted subject to the manager's approbation.

LOANS. Advances will be made on Promissory Notes and other securities on private terms.

The Bank will be open on all working days from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., with the exception of Saturdays when it will close at 4 p.m.

THE RATE OF INTEREST FOR THE CURRENT MONTH and until further notice will be as follows: On balances against the Bank, 8 per cent. per annum, " in favor of " 12 per cent. " Fixed Deposits—as especially agreed.

Those who desire to open Current Accounts with the Bank will be so good as to address themselves to the Undersigned.

PEDRO VARELA, MANAGER.

Montevideo, Nov. 1, 1865.

171—xp 0 1

### WILLIAM M. MOONEY.

WOOL-BROKER, NO. 72, CALLE PIEDAD, Buenos Ayres.

161, xp m 28

### South Plaza.

The undersigned begs to announce to his friends, that in consequence of numerous requests from his former friends, he has prepared accommodation for them next door to his former premises, where, in addition to his business of general board, he will be able to provide them with board and lodging, with every accommodation for horses, carts, &c.

All orders from the camp attended to with dispatch.

JOHN ROSS, Plaza de la Constitución, 128, xp a 26

### Meerschmumpf Pipes.

Just received ex "Una" from Liverpool, a varied assortment of first class Meerschmumpf Pipes, each in its corresponding case. Cigarros de Plata, Corner of Calle Rivadavia and Florida.

88—lm d 15

### WATSON'S HOTEL.

BELGRANO.

Hot and cold Suppers till 11 o'clock every night. Ice and Ice-Cream always on the premises.

All kinds of in and out-door amusements.

21, lm, 46

### Professor DALY.

Will provide the public with the best Italian, French, English, and German music; also Medicines for falls, parties, picnics, &c. Please apply to D. Dakin, No. 10 Reconquista.

180—lm d 21.

### Real Hollands.

And a small consignment of Genuine Amrotic Schiedam Schnapps just received by J. S. WYLLIE & Co., Classomus.

74—xp d 14

### Steam to Colonia.

Vapor Nacional L. I. L. I.

Saldrá para dicho punto todos los Martes y Sábados.

Regresará el mismo día.

Hora de salida Son punto de la mañana.

Precio de pasaje 4 Re.

Agencia, Dieckman and Bergman, Pasco Julio No. 60.

21, xp m 6

### On Sale.

Estancias—Shop—City Lands.

A very nice house 8 1/2 varas front by 203 deep, 4 rooms, kitchen, algarbe, out-houses, 96 varas square of the fondo, E. on corner street, M. Vidua. To Rent.

Estancias, Chacras.

ADDISON DORE, 45 Calle Cangallo—45 (up stairs).

110—lm d 21

### The History of the Argentine Republic.

In English, price \$20 currency.

Also Vol. 1 of the River Plate Magazine, price \$100, now on sale at Messrs. Mackern's and Mr. Loedel's Book Store, Calle San Martin.

161, ly April 27

### Champagne.

Legitimate mark "Veuve Clicquot" in quart and pint bottles, on sale at L. J. Sosa, Maypu No. 12.

100, 3p 28

### Money Lent.

On mortgage of houses or lands, ten, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, and ninety per cent. of the value of the property, at 6 per cent. interest. Parties interested will please bring their titles, in order to deposit the same in my office.

Apply to Buenos Ayres, 91 Calle Victoria.

194, 3p 429

### Scholastic.

To be deposited immediately, a well known Scholastic Establishment in this city, containing a good reputation, and long conducted solely by a lady. The present is an opportunity seldom occurring of investing a small capital to advantage. Apply at Messrs. Mackern's Bookstore, Calle San Martin, 11.

132, 1p d 29

### JOHN KENDALL WEST.

Your uncle Lees would be glad to see you on board the Steamer Ajax.

208, 3p d 31

### B. A. GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

FIRST AND SECOND CLASS.

Stations.

Buenos Ayres, 9 10 12 30 4 4 8 25

Barracas, 9 35 12 40 4 10 8 35

Lomas de Zamora, 10 5 12 50 4 15 8 45

Glew, 10 30 13 00 4 30 9 00

San Vincente, 11 4 13 10 4 45 9 15

Donselaar, 11 32 13 20 4 55 9 30

Ferrari, 12 12 13 40 5 15 9 50

Jeppener, 12 25 14 00 5 30 10 05

Facia, 12 55 14 20 5 45 10 20

Gándara, 12 55 14 20 5 45 10 20

Classomus, 1 30 15 00 6 30 11 00

Stations.

Classomus, 7 40 10 30 3 40

Gándara, 8 40 11 30 4 40

Facia, 8 40 11 30 4 40

Jeppener, 9 35 12 25 5 35

Ferrari, 10 30 13 20 6 30

Donselaar, 11 30 14 20 7 30

San Vincente, 12 30 15 20 8 30

Glew, 1 11 16 00 9 11

Lomas de Zamora, 1 30 16 20 9 30

B



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 com-  
munications. 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 fabi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."  
THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1866.

AMERICAN NOTES ON THE WEST  
COAST

THE FALL OF LIMA

FROM PERU TO BUENOS AYRES.

An American friend of ours who started from Buenos Ayres in February 1864, in search of adventures and a dry climate, has just returned, after a long stay in Chile and Peru, and we had the pleasure of a visit from him yesterday. He gives graphic accounts of his journey hence overland to San Juan, then across the Andes, his visit to the Chilean capital [Santiago], and impressions of Valparaiso, Callao, and Lima. We could wish to prevail on him to furnish us with a narrative of his two-years' experiences.

Being resident in Lima for the past year, he was an eye-witness of the recent capture of that city by the rebels and the expulsion of President Pezet, which he describes as follows.—

"The people were all opposed to Pezet, since his submission to the demands of Spain, but he managed to hold power, as he had plenty of money wherewith to keep the troops. On the 10th of October he marched out with his army, to face the rebels, and sent back word next day that he had them hemmed in between two mountains, where he would starve them out. Meantime the rebels contrived to get away from him, and pushing on by forced marches entered Lima at 5 in the morning to the number of 6,000, shutting the city-gates immediately. The citizens received them with open arms, taking the poor fellows, as they were very exhausted, into the adjacent shops for refreshment. On entering the city they had thrown way all their equipment, knapsacks &c., keeping only their firelocks, and the streets presented a strange medley of camp-furniture.

"The only troops left in the city were the palace-guard, who resolved to defend the Plaza, and here an obstinate and bloody fight ensued: the guard, although small in number, held out for 4 hours, and when at last vanquished, there were 280 corpses in and about the palace. There was, however, no butchery in cold blood, and no robbery or violence of any kind.

"I left my lodgings at 8 o'clock, not hearing any firing, but on reaching the Plaza had to take refuge in an American store, as the fight was going on hotly. It was sickening to see the dead and dying who lay about in all directions; and a poor German woman, only recently married, fell a victim to a stray shot. Some robbers broke open an exchange-shop, but the rebel soldiers at once drove them off and put a guard on the place. As soon as the palace was taken, its contents were sacked and the rebels only found in the Treasury a bag of copper; it seems Pezet had sent his son, some time previous, with 6 million hard dollars to France, where the rest of his family is residing.

"In the evening Pezet came up to the city with his army, and finding the gates shut, threatened to burn Lima, but the citizens laughed at him, and he started off to Callao, where a general sack ensued, and after robbing the Treasury, Pezet and his friends got on board a foreign war-vessel bound for Europe. Col. Prado chief of the rebels, was proclaimed Dictator at Lima, and order was soon restored, but I got tired of the place and resolved to turn my steps again to B. Ayres.

"Lima is not at all comparable to Buenos Ayres, being mostly built of adobes, and much infested with beggars. The ladies are not so handsome as the Porteñas, and cover all but their eyes when they go out. The

climate is mild and agreeable, generally cloudy, but it never rains, and vegetation depends on a heavy dew and artificial irrigation. The river Rimac has some picturesque scenery, and the outskirts are full of ancient 'tumuli' of the time of the Incas, which have been broken upon for the trinkets of the dead, and the bones scattered all about.

"In Chile I found the people determined to hold out against the Spaniards: they cannot be starved out, as they have white beans enough for 20 years. The Spaniards can burn the property on the coast, but it all belongs to foreigners. Santiago is a very fine city of brick and stone, but much smaller than Buenos Ayres: Valparaiso is a small place.

"Coming by Mendoza to Rosario, I found the Pampas very parched and dry as far as Rio Cuarto, and the cattle very poor; but on this side of Rio Cuarto the country is very green. I found the Indians anywhere, and believe they are much exaggerated. I found the posts a little better served than in 1864, but as usual preferred sleeping on my camp-bed outside the rancho, in order to avoid the vermin inside.

"For the information of travellers I subjoin a table of the fares by coach, mule, and steamboat, from Peru to Buenos Ayres.

"Lima to Valparaiso, train and steamboat, 1st class 140\$ bolivian. Valparaiso to Santiago, train, 4\$ Chilean. Santiago to Mendoza, two mules (one to ride, one for luggage) cost \$16. Mendoza to Rosario by diligence 55\$ bolivian. Rosario to Buenos Ayres \$16. Hotels and small expenses by the way 70\$—total \$300 or £55."

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The prayers of the sheepfarmers have been at last heard, and the rain has come. People in town can form no opinion whatever of the alarming state of the camp in the South; the drought and the locusts promised to finish off all the sheep in San Vicente, Ranchos, and Chascomus, but the rain has just come in time, and now all fears are dispelled.

Many persons are expecting to hear of the arrival of the Zingara from Liverpool, as she is bringing out some 150 Britishers. The Zingara, at last dates, was loading in Liverpool.

The great elections of Congressmen is at last over—everything passed off remarkably quiet. The names of the lucky candidates are as follows: Kier, Cardenas, Acosta, Gainza, Argerick, Tejedor, Obligado. This is regarded, we believe, as a defeat of the Club Libertad, as far as regards the city. From the camp the returns are not yet known, but it is supposed that the Club gained outside.

An English estanciero, from Azul, called to inform us that a most respectable native estanciero has been murdered on the road coming from the town to his estancia. The assassin of course is not known. The camps about Azul are in a splendid condition and so thickly settled with English that we are about to appoint an agent in the town of Azul.

McGovern and his men left last night in the steamer for Montevideo; the hegra caused quite a stir on the shore. Mr. McGovern goes to pave the way of Britishers with him. Quere, why was he not employed here? surely the streets want some repairs.

The public bathing house could not be opened on the 1st, although the establishment was, we understand, completely finished; the only thing wanting being water; the place will be opened on the 6th. The crowd on last Monday to get in was something unprecedented. We have no doubt it will do a great business.

Evaristo Lopez is the name of the new Governor of Corrientes. In order to silence all question on the matter, we may say that E. Lopez is no relative or connection whatever of Solano Lopez, the Paraguayan ruler.

Yesterday our esteemed Australian friend, Mr. Burgess, left for England per Cordova; we wish him a pleasant voyage homeward, and notwithstanding his strictures on Cordova post-houses, &c. are happy to say that no foreigner ever left this country with a higher appreciation of River Plate prospects. Mr. B. goes to Australia

via England, but he assures us that it is his intention at no very distant period to return to this country which has greatly captivated him.

We hear that very soon another race will come off between Engañador and Portaña; the friends of Portaña are not at all pleased at the last race, and insist that the winners should give them another chance. It was decidedly the best race in B. Ayres for years.

The French Consul notifies us that the postage on newspapers on and after January 1st is reduced. We will publish the notice to-morrow.

We have to thank Governor Saavedra for his kindness in presenting our Australian friend with a valuable series of maps.

The wreck of the Brazilian gunboat Joaquininhonha, still lies in the river. The allied army, as it passed up to Corrientes, viewed the scene of the greatest naval battle on South American record. The hull of the vessel is completely riddled with balls, and the masts are toppling over. A small lighter went alongside of her and took out the cooking stove, &c., but the Paraguayans left very little in her. We hear that the maize, tobacco, and mandioca planted by the Paraguayans is coming on well. In some parts the army trampled down everything, but in other places the crops are smiling. President Mitre has issued a decree, ordering the soldiers to respect the inhabitants and not to enter any house without permission. Baron Tamaré is anxiously expected at Corrientes: General Mitre won't cross until he arrives. The admiral is still in Buenos Ayres: he is the representative of the Emperor here. Ossorio feels quite confident that with a slight assistance from the fleet he can easily throw his men into the enemy's country. President Mitre seems to apprehend that the passage of the river will cost something. The war only rightly begins when the Allies march into Corrientes. 'Simbad,' our army correspondent, goes to the Paso de la Patria to witness the crossing, and report fully for the 'Standard.'

Our readers will regret to hear of the rather sudden demise of Mr. Robert Hannah, a respected Scotch estanciero of Ranchos. He died on New Year's Day at the estancia, we believe, from apoplexy.

The 'La Plata' is the name of a newspaper recently started in this city. As yet we don't know its politics, but it is well printed, nicely got up, and we salute our young friend cordially and with the best wishes for his prosperity.

Mr. Heurtley, from San Juan mines, has arrived in town. He comes on special business connected with the San Juan Mining Co., which we are happy to learn is now working on a very extensive scale.

The Cordova was to have left yesterday for Liverpool: she takes a number of passengers and a good cargo. We wish our friend Capt. Batty a pleasant voyage, and hope he will bring us out next voyage five hundred new sheepfarmers.

The little steamer Pollux made a dashing trip to Rosario: although heavily laden with cargo she goes up to Corrientes.

Several parties at the Lomas de Zamora complain about the rather poor accommodation for passengers. At their request we mention the matter.

The Northern Railway on last Monday could not accommodate all the passengers: although extra cars were put on still numbers were obliged to stand. This road must be making money.

The mails from Chile are expected to-day. The Spaniards insist that they have sunk the Esmeralda and Covadonga, but few believe it here.

The vacations of the English College, Santa Lucia, terminate on the 7th, and business will be resumed next day, Monday. Mr. Pongerrard has just added another wing to his establishment, which is now one of the finest in South America.

The statue of Leandro Gomez has not been inaugurated on the anniversary of the fall of Paysandu, as was anticipated, the delay being caused by a wish to recover the remains of the ill-fated hero, but of this there is little hope, as we believe they were scattered immediately after he was taken and shot.

Three vessels have arrived in port from the United States, but bring no later news.

Mr. Jehu Hitchins returns to England by next mail: we have not heard his opinion about the Tacuarembó gold-fields.

Our estimable friend D. Juan José Mendez had 8 votes as Governor of Corrientes, although he had refused the candidature: D. Evaristo Lopez was elected Governor, having 12 votes.

A shocking scene occurred yesterday at the corner of Calles San Martin and Cagallo: a drunken policeman exposed his person, and caused such a disturbance that the neighbors had to send to the Policia to have him arrested. Quere, how much was the fellow fined?

BUENOS AYRES 140 YEARS AGO.

In 1728 two 30-gun frigates sailed from Cadiz, having on board 80 Jesuits and 12 Franciscan friars: they called at Tenerife to take some families for Montevideo, and some dragoons for Buenos Ayres. Among the Jesuits was Padre Cataneo a native of Modena who has left some graphic letters, highly praised by Muratori for their elegance: his descriptions of Monte Video and Buenos Ayres are very interesting, and are contained in a letter to his brother, dated May 18th 1729.

"Perhaps you will not find Monte Video on the map, unless under the name Monte Sereido. It is a new colony founded a couple of years ago on the banks of the La Plata. The King of Spain has granted permission to the people of the Canary Islands to send every year to Buenos Ayres a vessel laden with vine, on condition of also carrying out a certain number of families to strengthen the colony of Monte Video, which, therefore, consists mostly of Canary folk. This port is of great importance, enabling the Spaniards to hold all the country between Brazil and the River Plate. The Portuguese have often tried to take it, in order to extend Brazil down to Colonia del Sacramento, where they have built a strong castle, in front of Buenos Ayres: they carry on a great contraband trade here, sending merchandise across to Peru and Chile, and the merchants of Buenos Ayres are much aggrieved by some 20 English, French, and Portuguese vessels at Colonia which under-sell them.

"In Montevideo there are 3 or 4 houses of brick and 50 to 60 huts, but there is also a fort flanked by 4 bastions, mounting several cannon, and garrisoned by 200 men. In 1725 the Governor of Buenos Ayres sent down 2,000 Indians to build the new city, for which they received no pay.

"We arrived at Buenos Ayres on Good Friday, and could not land, it being Holy week. Next morning the city-bells rang a joyful peal, to which we fired a salute, but they kept us 4 days on board, and a heavy 'pampero' came on which put us in great danger. On landing we found the beach covered with people of Spanish, Moorish, and Indian complexions, and at their head was our Rector, a venerable father who spent 40 years among the Indians of Misiones. We also met the Governor, Bruno de Zavala a nice old man who lost an arm in the Spanish war and has now a silver one. We then proceeded to the College, and sang a Te-Deum."

Padre Cattaneo afterwards went to Misiones, and died of fever at Santa Rosa, on August 28th, 1733.

Padre Gervasoni, also an Italian, writes another entertaining letter, dated June 9th, 1729.

"On April 15th we cast anchor about 6 miles from B. Ayres, since large vessels can go no nearer, this immense river being very shallow. We were not permitted to land until the King's officers came aboard to search for contraband. On our leaving the ship, the boatswain piped all hands to bid us farewell, and the vessels fired us a salute of 5 guns each. The fort also saluted us with 3 guns, the Governor met us on the beach, and the church-bells were rung as we passed up through the city, to our College, where we have been kindly received; but the difference in climate and cooking is very trying to our health:

"Buenos Ayres is a very large place, with some 24,000 inhabitants, of whom at last one-third are African

negro slaves. Our College has 300 slaves in its various establishments, no Europeans condescending to act as servants: all Spaniards, however poor, assume a wig and sword as soon as they set foot in the country. None but English vessels are allowed to bring slaves, and they make several voyages in the year, carrying each time 300 to 400 negroes: our first care is to teach them Christianity, and last week we baptized three.

"The houses are all on the ground-floor, and mostly of brick, but some of the principal personages live in thatched houses, including the Bishop, who has a revenue of 6,000 silver dollars per annum. Our college is a large European edifice, two-stories high, and vaulted: we are building a new wing for missionaries en route to Paraguay and Chile; our church is a superb Roman basilica, with a cupola and 10 chapels, built by Padre Primoly, who has also constructed the cathedral of Cordoba, the churches of San Francisco and the Merced. Divine service is well-attended, and performed with great decorum: the ladies dress as in Spain, but sit down on carpets which their negro-slaves carry.

"The Indians come very little to the city, except to buy what they may want or sell partridges, which are so abundant that I have seen 200 sold for 50 pence (six *pioliti*). Horned cattle also abound on the plains of the Uruguay, and anyone may take up to 10,000 for himself: if he want more he must get special license: it only requires the trouble of catching them and swimming them over to this city, where cows sell at 3 to 4 shillings a head. At present there is a great 'seca' on this side, and they have gone up to 7 shillings. The vessels returning hence to Spain take cargoes of ox-hides, of which each vessel takes about 10,000: the animals are killed for the hides, and the flesh is devoured by tigers and wolves which infest the outskirts. At the killing-grounds anyone may take what meat he likes, and the rest is left for the dogs, which are very numerous and corpulent.

"Horses are also abundant, but few people in the town take the trouble to keep them, while all camp-folk, Indians and Spaniards, live on horseback and always go at a gallop. Horse-hides are not exported but used for cords, bags, bed-linings &c. Glass is very scarce, the little we have being brought from Spain, but tale and a transparent stone supply its place.

"As yet we do not know our destination, but all are anxious to be sent to Misiones. Some 60 Indians have arrived with their canoes to take us to their country: they are very ugly, but gentle and amiable."

(Revista de Buenos Aires.)

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

CROWDS IN THE STREETS.

DINNER TO CAPTAIN CURLEWIS.

FRENCHMEN SPEAKING GUARAANI.

The last week has been melliflously pleasant: the old year departed under the most auspicious circumstances; the city is gay—it may be called truly the Paris of the River Plate. In Buenos Ayres, there is nothing talked of but wool and patacos, but Montevideo, all is fun and frolic; the luxuries of life are more in demand here than in Buenos Ayres; our community or society is different; for instance, the Buenos Ayres sheepfarmers or estancieros, when they come to town with their wool, spend their time at confiterias in the plaza or third-rate hotels and fondas down town; whilst the estanciero or sheepfarmer of the Banda Oriental, when he comes to town, is the most fashionable man in the city, puts up at the Hotel Oriental, the rendezvous of editors, admirals and foreign ministers, and instead of guzzling *caña* and water, or beer, shakes his thirst with only champagne or iced *grasella*.

The holidays have been unusually gay. Noche Buena every man, woman and child was in the streets, all prom-enading—such a crowd, and yet everything orderly, even the very policemen. The promenading fever is still the rage here; at twilight the handsomest women in South America dress in almost ball attire and lounge through the square and up and down Calle 25 de Mayo, and a few other gay streets.

Montevideo is more European than Rio. I never say such a change in any place as in this city during the last few last few years. Peace and quietness is all that is required for this lovely country. The present government, I have no hesitation in saying, is the best the country ever had, and even the Blancos admit this now.

The Arno brought a crowd of countrymen, some for Rio, others for England, and a few for here. The steamer is so praised that numbers oftentimes wait her arrival to go up to Buenos Ayres. Her commander, Captain Curlewis, is one of the finest fellows that ever walked a quarterdeck, his politeness and attention to passengers, and his great punctuality have endeared him to the British public in the River Plate.

The steamer that is doing most business in the river at present is, I am told, the Portaña—over one hundred passengers every trip. She brought a very fine horse on her last voyage; I suppose he must be a racer, possibly a relative of Ireland's Glory, I hope he is not a Fenian. The races here are all 'up the spout.' Mr. Lettsom, the Consul, has a horse, but I don't think, somehow, that either the Consul or the horse is much of a sporting character.

Nearly all the foreign gunboats in the river are here at present: the Decidéc, Veloce, and some half-dozen others. The Frenchman has just returned from Paraguay, and, as a matter of course, all on board are Paraguayans; from the commander to the quartermaster all wear huge Paraguayan rings, and may be recognised in any street in town by the miserable cigars they smoke. Some of the Decidéc men are quite proficient in Guarani, and so charmed are they all with the kingdom of Lopez, that all hands have given up coffee and taken to maté drinking; but Frenchmen are proverbially changeable. Salas, the imprisoned Consul, is on shore. The 'on dit' is, that the reason why he did not go on shore at Buenos Ayres was that he has one hundred and sixty thousand ounces entrusted to him by Lopez to deposit in the Bank of Ireland; Dublin.

The Danish brig Flemsburg from Malaga, has arrived with a cargo of wine and a lot of lead: the latter sells well, the former cannot be disposed of, and must be sent up to Buenos Ayres, where, if report be true, French wines are at present selling cheaper than at Bordeaux. They say here that some of the wine merchants must smash up.

The Galgo has arrived with 502 more Brazilians. When will these transports stop coming? People are beginning to get nervous about the great Brazilian tide of soldiers to the river Plate. If Dom Pedro wanted Bolivia along with Paraguay he could not send more soldiers.

The Brazilian mail boat Gerente has arrived: she only brought 25 passengers, and about 100 soldiers, but heavy mails and cargo. Half of the cargo is invoiced as 'articulos belicos para el ejercito.' Part of these 'articulos' I am told is £100,000 in gold. The Gerente leaves again on the 4th with a return cargo of despatches and newspapers: rather a profitable trade for the river Plate.

The English barque Mermaid, from California, has arrived with a cargo of pine, so let your readers not suppose that the only thing that comes from California is gold. A few years ago there was not a saw-mill in California, the woods were as neglected as those of the Gran Chaco, but Yankee enterprise has cleared away half the forests. A little of it in the Chaco might soon stop the importation of pine in the river Plate.

The Tre Fratelli, with 212 Genoese, arrived here on Saturday. As this market is well supplied, vessel and cargo went to Buenos Ayres, where oranges are in demand.

The opera is drawing crowds, notwithstanding the great heat all the boxes are full of navy uniforms. Briol is a great favorite.

Mr. Berro, the clerk of the patents and stamp paper, has retired from office owing to ill health, and the inspector of the Maza Bank has been named in his place. Mr. A. Blanco (I suppose a patriotic Colorado) has been named Bank Inspector, salary 1800 National Dollars. Mr. J. F. Vidal, the



Government book-keeper, has also retired, and M.J. Barboza named. From the 1st January all pensioners receive their pensions, &c.

The number of poisoned dogs about the Aguada is complained of, and regarded as dangerous.

The father of the Minister of Government, Don Pablo Zorilla, died on the 30th, greatly regretted.

A petition to open a new Plaza del Toros, for bull-fights, has been sent into Government. It is to be hoped it will be thrown out.

The French barque Blanche Marguarita, took fire in the middle of the day on Saturday and caused a great alarm in the port. The English and other war vessels sent at once to help extinguish the blaze. Damage slight.

The workmen at the new Bolsa on Saturday night gave a great blow-out in the building. It was a sort of farewell to the old year, and very noisy.

Twenty-four new shops and houses of business have been opened during the month.

In the Government House great preparations are going on for signing the treaties which last year were burnt. Octaviano is to come down and the affair promises to be a grand one.

Out in the camp some Brazilian soldiers have been caught and sent in as deserters. The numbers of Brazilian peons on the estancias is extraordinary.

MEAT FOR THE SHIPPING.

A serious complaint has been lodged with us in reference to another piece of police-law, which under the pretence of reform comes to aggrieve not only an industrious class of citizens but the whole merchant-shipping of our port. The police have given notice to quit to all the meat and vegetable factors on Paseo Julio who supply the shipping, and so summary is the proceeding that we believe they are all to be closed up this week.

When Mr. Cazon takes any measure, however unpopular, which is really calculated for the public benefit, we gladly support him: in the anti-fowling decree we stood by him, and became a mark for the double-barrelled sarcasm and censure of our colleagues: even in the fines for galloping we are decidedly with him in theory, but the practical enforcement is sometimes carried too far by the vigilantes, to whom we would repeat the famous precept of Talleyrand—"messieurs, pas trop de zèle!"

In the present instance, however, we cannot see what inconvenience is caused by the butchers' shops on the beach, while their removal will be an incalculable loss and injury to the shipping. Are we justified in depriving poor Jack of a little fresh beef in port, because, forsooth, Mr. Cazon thinks hairdressers and jewellery shops would look prettier than raw beef and cabbage? Is it supposed the sailors can leave their boats at the mole-head and come up through the city in quest of meat, or is it not more likely the ship-captains will keep their crews on salt-junk, to avoid the danger of their deserting? But if the sailors were to come up town for beef, it would be very inconvenient for them to carry it through the streets. And all this bother and annoyance is for a caprice of the Policia. If the neighbors had complained of these butchers' shops we could understand it, but, on the contrary, they are kept very neat and clean, and Mr. Cazon could easily send a policeman each day to inspect them, and fine them in case of uncleanness.

We repeat that if these butchers' shops are closed up, it will be a great inconvenience, and if Mr. Cazon persists in his intention, we should advise the proprietors either to sue him for damages before the Federal Court, or get up a petition, signed by all the ship-masters and merchants, to the National Government.

The pretext for the present outrageous decree is that according to the municipal law no butcher's-shops shall be allowed within a certain number of squares of the public market, and that now the new market has been opened in Calle Florida all the provision stalls in Paseo Julio must be closed. Was ever anything so monstrous before known or heard of? As well might the Chief of Police set about knocking

all the houses in Paseo Julio down, to oblige the house-owners at the other end of the town, as to close up the provision stalls on the beach to accommodate Mr. F. Madero and his friends, who have embarked their capital in the new market. We know of one or two parties on the beach who have large contracts with steamers, and the foreign war-vessels. How, may we ask, can these parties comply with the terms of their contracts, if the police shut up the stalls?

We trust to the good sense of the Government that no personal profit or gain will be allowed to ride rough-shod over industrious shopkeepers, and that under the pretence of carrying out some obsolete municipal enactment, no such injustice as the shutting up of a man's shop or place of business will be tolerated.

WRECK OF THE POWERFUL.

Respecting the loss of this English steamer on the coast of Rio Grande, the 'Telegrafo' furnishes the following additional details:

About 4 o'clock in the morning the steamer Yaguaron left Rio Grande with the Capt. of the Port and the Inspector, for the wreck of the Powerful, which lay off the Arroyo de Baeta, 40 miles from the bar. At 7.30 p. m. they returned to port, bringing the captain, 2 mates and several of the crew, beside some arms and clothing from the wreck.

The captain states his vessel was chartered in Rio Janeiro for Monte Video, and he was two days out from Santa Catalina when the catastrophe occurred, as he supposes, through a deviation of the compass. The soldiers got alarmed, and 2 officers, a sergeant and 20 soldiers who jumped into one of the boats were drowned, in the confusion, one of the davits having given way in lowering it. The steamer is completely lost, and full of water: she had on board 336 soldiers 40 officers, and 5 cadets, when she struck, which was at 10 p. m. on the 18th, while steering S. W. a quarter S., when she was supposed to be 50 miles from the coast.

THE WELSH COLONY.

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 2nd 1866. To the Editors of the 'Standard.' Gentlemen,

It is at all times a painful sensation when indifference to the sufferings and sorrows of others is brought under our notice, and the sight of prosperity, happiness, and peace on the one hand, and hard-fated misery on the other, clashes on the heart of the most unfeeling of human beings. It may be that true ignorance of the existence of surrounding woes attenuates the contrast and brings it under a more favorable light, but then it is only because it is supposed that immediately they become known to the favorites of fortune they will find relief and comfort.

The above reflections are not a mere common place preliminary to a fanciful leading article, but are inspired by the deep emotion caused us by the communication of one of those heart-rending tales, so common in the long history of colonisation.

Six months ago one hundred and forty Welshmen left the shores of England and sailed for one of those distant lands, which in Europe are marked on the map as a Thule even to the moderns. Patagonia, with its inhospitable coast, its naked pampas, its wild Indians, was at the end of their long and tedious voyage, determined to yield them the fruits of the soil only under the pressure of toil and hard labor.

As is often the case in these undertakings, the truth had assumed a more comely garb, difficulties had been lessened, dark obstacles whitewashed, and the whole proceedings had assumed that placid appearance which lead inexperienced travellers to suppose that all must go on well, since it is generally believed that things will take a good turn:

But on the arrival of the unhappy emigrants, the true state of matters stated them in the face. A broad expanse of land, without a tree or a shed, deserted by man and beast, situated at an immense distance from the very outposts of civilisation, was the only ob-

ject to greet their eyes. Provisions, there were little else but those that were left on board; and of all the horses, cows, sheep, &c., with which they thought the land was teeming, they saw not the least notice.

Such then [according to information given by Mr. Williams, an eye-witness and one of the party] was their position, to which must be added the threatening discovery that they had arrived too late for sowing. Notwithstanding their critical position, these poor people did not lose heart, and, thanks to some opportune relief, obtained through the credit of an English house of this town, they were able to maintain soul and body together.

However, the scanty supplies furnished them are exhausted, notwithstanding energetic measures, such as half-rations, etc., and misery and starvation are literally suspended over the heads of one hundred and fifty English subjects, thrown on a desert coast, where they have not the slightest chance of relief.

I will not enter into the merits or demerits of the Colony and its establishment. I will not ask if sufficient proofs have been required to establish the veracity or reality of the first agent's statements, so that all exaggerations, so natural in such an occasion, be guarded against; in short, I will not minutely examine the chances of success or failure that suggested themselves to the emigrants before their departure. Suffice it for me to say that there they are, alone and without succour? No other appeal than that is necessary to make every British heart leap with that divine anxiousness to help his fellow creatures which characterizes his race, and, obeying that impulse, and willing to help those to whom time alone is necessary to get a hold on the land.

P. P.

The following are the articles required for the immediate relief of the Colony:

- Jerked beef, 10 tons.
Wheat, 12 "
Flour, 8 "
Rice, 6 "
Sugar, 10 "
Potatoes, 5 "
Barley, 1 "
Tea, 3 cwt.
Coffee, 4 "
100 Sheep.
40 Mares.
20 Milk cows.
10 Yokes of oxen.
6 Carts.
Garden-seeds, fruit trees and seeds, alfalfa, and drugs. A small vessel of 40 tons would be useful.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

We feel great pleasure in announcing that our esteemed and learned friend, Dr. Fitzsimon, Rector of St. Patrick's College, Flores, was one of the examiners in Greek this year in the University of Buenos Ayres.

TEMPERATURE.

Wednesday, January 3rd, 1866. To-day—Highest 69°. Last night—Lowest 70°.

ON 'CHANGE.

Jan. 5th, 1866. First price of ounces, \$403 Do. sovereigns, 1231 Paper price of patacons, 25 15 Last do. 25 20 Cash sales, 60,000. Specie was very firm to-day, and a strong outside demand for gold felt, which is supposed to be caused by the Government loan which was spoke of yesterday; however, when the interest and amortization of the National Bonds are paid, this gold will all return to the market. Money of every class was in active demand, and 12 paid for gold to day. Paper money is still as scarce as ever, notwithstanding that the sales of wool are temporarily paralyzed. The time sales were as follows: For Feb'y 32,000, at 25/20. For 1st January 39,000, at 25/30. For Feb'y 25th, 50,000, at 25/00. Total sales on long dates, 121,000. In National Bonds nothing done, as sellers are trying to amortize at as high a rate as possible. As yet the rate is not known. The probably duration of the war is now the great topic on 'Change. Some sanguine 'leaves' adhere to the conviction that the war will be all over by the 1st of February. Computations and estimates of the expenses of the campaign from the chief feature of Bolla conversation. It is said that the Argentine war expenses are slightly over 500 million on an average per day, and the Brazilian three million dollars currency per day. So expensive a war should be terminated as quickly as possible before the resources of both countries are fairly exhausted. Baron Lamandare is said to be about to leave for Cortes, where his presence is much required. Amongst the 'chit-chat' on 'Change' we glean that a certain well-known German gentleman, who is connected with the Commissariat department, has already realized a handsome fortune.

Some idea may be formed of the enormous business operations going on, when we state that at one banking broker's on Saturday the movement of the cash for that day alone was eight millions paper money and seven hundred thousand patacons, whilst at one of our private banks the cash movement for the same day figures up to twenty-three millions paper money and one million and a half patacons. Such stupendous business transactions few would suppose in the city of Buenos Ayres, where, until the other day, banking brokers and private banks were completely unknown, and it is right to remark that these transactions represent the healthy activity of legitimate business, and not specious speculations on the Bolla. The trade of Buenos Ayres is increasing in the most gigantic manner, and with it the staple produce of the country, which is a good sign, but the currency is found to be utterly insufficient to meet the requirements of commerce, and the evil effects of this fall upon the farming interests heavier than any others. Wool would be at a good price if money was easier, and the wool itself better cared and grown. The latter is within the power of the farmer to remedy, but the former is a chronic evil of such standing that the River Plate cannot afford a man able and willing to introduce a reform.

The steamer Cordova, owing to the weather, could not get away to-day; she will leave to-morrow. In saladero produce we heard of one sale at reserved rates. 50 Pipes tallow, 15 lbs. 5,000 qq. Jerked beef, 17 lbs. In wool very little done, owing to the dust, the weather and the holidays. Over 90 was offered to-day for a prime lot from the Rincon Noario, and declined.

SOUTH MARKET SALES. 800@ good wool, 69 800@ do do 68 600@ do do 75 1,500@ mixed, 62 800@ do do 66 1,000@ good, 70 400@ do clean, 80

NORTH PLAZA. Some 20,000@ deposited. 7 Carts, mixed wools, dirty, 65. 3 " good, 75. 2 " do, 70. Several small lots, inferior, 55 to 70. In shipping business we heard of one charter for Paraná, 55s.

Norwegian baggage Edwin placed on the berth for Antwerp, current rates, by J. P. Boyd & Co. Commercial advices from Montevideo show a slight movement in the market. Mr. Martel has been down there and bought some choice lots cheap. About half a million arrobas in the barracks and none save the Frenchman to offer for them. The estanciaeros are furious with the Buenos Ayrean buyers.

70 bales mixed hair, 16.00 on board. No stock whatever. 100 bales washed criolla wool, at 3.57 1/2 in the barraca. 1,500 dry hides for the States, 21lbs., 4.60 dp. The cargo of lumber, ex-Mermaid, said to be sold at 41 rs, if not already sold in B. Ayres. The killing for the month of December, 27,000. Do. November, 30,000.

In wool sales only 4,000 ar. mestiza and mestizona, 32 rs; Martel buyer. It is said that some of the English houses are at last about to purchase and ship to the States.

Salt, per 228 fan. per Bolla, for Uruguay 2.16 cts. Do. 3000 fan. per Haid, Cape Verde, 1.20 on board. Do. 5,500 fan. Cadiz, ex Margarita, 1.44 do. Coal, 279 tons per Arab, for Paraná, 15.30. 11 Pine, 300,000 feet, ex St. Domingo, Boston, 23.32.

CHARTERS. For England, Italian brig Santana, load in Uruguay, hides and tallow, 45s and 5 per cent. Do. English brig Czeble, load 3000 salted hides, 43s 3d. and 5 per cent. Do. Italian brig Regina del Mare, to load in Uruguay, hides and tallow, 45s and 5 per cent. Do. English brig, Belle of Deron, load same place, same terms.

Do. Austrian brig Katia A, load in port, hides and tallow, 40s and 5 per cent. Liverpool-Han. Brig Valentin, load beef in port, 240 sterling. England-English barque Bolla, to load in port, 30s and 5 per cent. Do. Italian brig Oita, load in Uruguay, hides and tallow, 45s and 5 per cent.

Antwerp-Dutch schooner Catharina, load bales in port, 35s and 5 per cent. Corrientes-Dutch schooner, Bureau Veritas, to load coal in port, 5500 p. per month. Brazil-Portuguese brig Adelaide, to load beef 1,000 qq. in Uruguay, 41, 51 & 61 per qq., and 3 per cent.

Comestible sales very active, and heavy orders from upriver dealers.

DIED. On January 1st, 1866, at the Estancia del Carmen, Partido Rincon, Mr. Robert Hannan, aged 50, a native of Scotland, for many years a resident of this country.

To be sold by auction. On Friday next at eleven o'clock a.m. at the Perseus-Lane Foundry situate No. 263 San Martin street 27 capstans and all the machinery of an iron and brass foundry and a lot of wrought iron also.

REMATE POR MARIANO BILLINGURST

En su casa Calle de Potosí No. 70. De Comestibles. El Lunes 8 del corriente a las 11 en punto de la mañana se van a rematar sin falta alguna a 34 me all's postura y diez y cinco de contado. 20 barricas de azúcar con avitá. De otra pertenencia. Sáb. 20 cajones velas-sperma, 30 botellas avitá, 8 cajones cognac, 40 lamparas ketone, y otros artículos que estarán a la vista. 15 -Sp-11

POR EL MISMO. De la finca moderna situada en la Calle Chacabuco No. 307, perteneciente a la Testamentaria de la Sra. Dña-Leopoldina Jardón. De orden del Sr. Juez de la Instancia. Dr. Dn. Jorge Behavarría.

El Viernes 19 de Enero próximo a las 6 en punto de la tarde se ha de rematar sin falta alguna a la mas alta postura y cinco de contado, la espresada finca, con diez habitaciones, de azotea, tres patios, cocina, etc. Porción de árboles frutales, la cabaña está empotrada y las latas son ya empotradas. Los que se interesen pueden concurrir por otros pormenores al Rematador, Potosí No. 70, 126. -sp-121.

English and French Seminary for Young Ladies.

96-Calle Independencia 96. Miss M. STUART avails herself of the present to return her most sincere thanks to those kind friends who have patronized her since she opened the above-named Seminary, and begs to assure them and the public that no exertion shall be spared on her part to give every satisfaction. The usual branches of an English and French education taught, also plain and ornamental Needle-work and music. Terms may be obtained at the above address. A limited number of boys under nine years of age will be received. Studies will be resumed on the 8th inst. 9. -Sp-11

Para El Azul.

Salvafiebreniente la heredada de Diego Valenzuela, el 9 del corriente a las 7 de la mañana. Se despacha por la agencia Calle de las Piedras Núm. 82. Recibe carga hasta el 5 a la noche y pasajeros hasta el día de su salida a las 7. 13 -Sp-11

Mediáneros or on Thirds.

Flocks of sheep on halves or thirds on good fine ground in the South, in this province, where no epidemic has as yet appeared. To be had on application at Calle Venezuela No. 8. 8. -1m-w-d-jt

Carbon de Piedra. WILD & PERKINS avisan a los dueños y capitanes de vapor, que tienen en el Rosario un deposito de excelente carbon de piedra de vapor, el que ofrecen en venta. WILD & PERKINS. No. 87 Calle Cordoba, Rosario. 2 -Sp-11

Al Comercio.

La casa que giraba en esta plaza bajo la razon de Hro. Rossolin, habiendo ingresado en ella como socio a Dn. Daniel Rebonillon, girará desde el 1ro de Enero de 1866 bajo la razon Social de HRO. ROSSOLIN. 11. -Sp-11.

Brewer.

Wanted a man who understands the making of native beer. Apply to 95 Calle Cerro or to 270 Calle Charcas. 10 -4p-11

Aviso.

Habiendo deseado nuestro Dn. A. R. A. Alzolt retirarse de nuestra casa, queda esta disuelta desde la fecha. B. Ayres y M. Video, 31 Diciembre, 1865. Alzolt Ferber & Co.

Referendos al aviso de los Srs. Alzolt Ferber & Co. participamos al Comercio que hemos formado una nueva sociedad con el apoyo de los comandarios de nuestra antigua asociacion, Lajo la razon de Ferber Hahn & Co.

Quedando a su cargo el activo y pasivo de la distinguida casa de los Srs. Alzolt Ferber & Co. B. Ayres y M. Video, 1º de Enero, 1866. Robert Ang. Ferber. Fernando Hahn.

Hemos otorgado poder general al Sr. Dr. Ernesto Toruquetti, el que firmará por nuestra casa por poder. B. Ayres y Montevideo, 1º de Enero, 1866. Ferber Hahn & Co. 7 -Sp-11

Wanted Immediately.

A smart boy to assist in a Confectionery. Apply corner of Piedral and Reconquista. 17 -Sp-11

Wants Situation.

A respectable young woman with first class recommendation wants a situation as assistant seamstress or housemaid in a small family. Apply to A. S. Standard office. 14 -Sp-11

Wanted.

For an Estancia in the Oriental a woman for the care of children and housework. Apply to L. J. Isaac, Maypu 12. 12 -Sp-11

Wanted.

A young man, recently arrived from Europe, wants a situation as book-keeper for one or more stores; copying work will be gladly accepted. He speaks and writes French, English and German, and is able to give the best recommendations. Please answer at the Standard office, letters R.C. 6 -Sp-11

Wanted.

A smart youth who has a knowledge of the Drapery business, and speaks Spanish, 60 Piedral. 5 -Sp-11

To Let.

Comfortable furnished lodgings in an English house, with any attendance required. No. 55 Maypu, alios. 202 -Sp-11

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

On Sale at the Nueva Libreria, Ingeniero, 77 SAN MARTIN. Nearly opposite the Bolla. 16 -Sp-11

FOR MONTEVIDEO, PORTENA.

The splendid new American Steamer. Captain SCHUBER. This first class steamer will leave for MONTEVIDEO every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY evening at 6 o'clock and returning each MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. This Steamer built expressly for this route offers the most unequalled accommodation to passengers. For Tickets and further particulars apply at the agents. ALVAREZ & RISSO. 997 Calle Reconquista 997.

Sheep Run.

To be disposed of on very moderate terms a Mortgage Contract with five years unexpired. The amount of the loan situated in the neighbourhood of Chorosoma. The Sheep are first-class, mestiza and have given large increases; the wool is long-staple and the flock has reached as high as five to the arrobo. The flock counts 2500, the half of it would have to be purchased by the Mediáneros. The house has an azotea roof and contains five good rooms, and is picturesquely situated on the high banks of a large sheet of water; the mount contains about 4000 trees. This is an excellent opportunity for any young gentleman who wishes to commence a camp life. Apply after 11 a.m. at No. 10 Calle Peru. 1 -6p-11.

Mr. THOMAS WEST.

If Mr. WEST, who was formerly a surgeon in London, and who married in 1846 a lady named Scruby, of Thaxted, Essex, and left England for Buenos Ayres in or about the 1849, is now living, he may hear of something to his advantage upon communicating, forthwith, with Mr. Andrew Merges, Solicitor of Chalmers, Barr, England. If the said Thomas West should be now dead, any and all persons can give information thereof it will be thankfully received and all expenses paid. 4 -6w-d-w-jt

La Protejida del Pilar.

Starts from Montevideo every morning. Luggage letters, &c. to be left with Mr. Francis Rodriguez at the Luggage-room of the Parque Station. TOMAS AJESTO. 153 -10p-m-28.

Diligencia para Navarro y Lobos.

Salvafiebreniente la heredada de Diego Valenzuela, el 9 del corriente a las 7 de la mañana. Se despacha por la agencia Calle de las Piedras Núm. 82. Recibe carga hasta el 5 a la noche y pasajeros hasta el día de su salida a las 7. 13 -Sp-11

Joiner and Carpenter.

Who thoroughly understands stair-building and house work in all its branches, wishes employment in the city or camp. Call at any hour at Mr. Mulvaney's 32 Calle Cuyo. 205 -3p-131.

HESPERIDINA

STOMACH BITTERS

EXTRACT FROM The Bitter Orange THE Best Tonic Known, AND THE Surest Specific against the nervous affections of the

Stomach, Head, Intestines and Heart; A sure, quick and agreeable remedy for the cure of

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Cholice, Flatulency, Costiveness, Diarrhaea, Weakness, Dysentery, Chol. rosiv.

STIMULATES AND REGULATES THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, IT CURES THESE DISEASES

FORTIFYING THE BODY, and promoting the most HEALTHY NATURAL SECRETIONS, THE PERSPIRATION. Full directions accompany each bottle.

HESPERIDINA

Is sold in the following English houses:— Anderson, George, 55 Defensa. Barry & Walker, 97 Defensa. Bramwell & Murray, 66 Reconquista. Bramwell, G. A., 30 Rivadavia. Claypole Bros., 23 Defensa. Eastman, John and Sons, 11 Defensa. Fallon, Thomas, 61 a 68-Piedal. Feely Ledwith & Co., Once de Setiembre. Moore, Terence, 47 a 53 Reconquista. Mahan, Francis, 40 Paseo Julio. Muir & Co., 162 Defensa. Nuttall, Thomas, 77 a 79 Piedal. Natta & Wilkinson, Once de Setiembre. Torres & Barton, 65 Defensa.

IN MONTEVIDEO. Store of Newman & Co., 33 & 35 Calle 25 de Agosto. THE HESPERIDINA Is also for sale in all the principal business houses of the city and country. H. I. Bagley. 212 -6m-11.



