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The Standard.

"Nil falsi andem, nil veri non andem dicere." (Chicago.)

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1866.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

DATES TO DECEMBER 7th. We have been favored with the 'Plymouth Morning News,' of December 7th, from which we extract as follows:—

The Fenian trials are going on: O'Leary has been sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude; extra guards are put on the prison, as the jailors are supposed to be Fenians.

The Gazette announces the contract of marriage between the Princess Helena and Prince Frederic-Christian-Charles-Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg: the Prince's income is £300 English per annum.

Cap. Towke R. E., architect of the Exhibition building of 1862, is dead, from bursting a blood-vessel.

Mrs. Yelverton's action against the Saturday Review has failed; the jury being nine to three, in favor of the defendant.

The Shenandoah has put back to Liverpool disabled. The 'New York Times' says the United States have no right to demand the surrender of the crew.

Latest bulletins from Brussels say King Leopold is a little better.

The American Government has despatched General Schofield to Paris to explain some passages in the President's message, and state that Mr. Logan is sent rather to see about Junnez than as a diplomatic envoy to the Republic of Mexico.

Advices from Rio Grande to Nov. 15th say that the rebels were eight miles from Matamoras and gave up all attack on the city.

The Queen has issued a writ convening both houses of Parliament for February 1st.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH

IMPENDING BATTLE

CROSSING AT A NEW PASS

CATTLE GOING UP.

Esquina, Jan. 6th, 1866.

Gentlemen,

We have nothing from the north note-worthy to communicate. During the week six steamers have passed upwards with troops. The river had begun to rise and continued to do so for a few days when it again fell. It is now rising rapidly which probably will be the grand periodical flow. It is of the greatest importance to the allies this should take place, as the heavy steamers are powerless to act at present. Strong indications are seen portending that efforts will soon be made to penetrate into the enemy's territory. Many and numerous droves of cattle are daily leaving this, for the army, more than is wanted for present consumption: the surplus it is supposed will be held in readiness to be taken with the forces as they advance in the hostile districts. Large masses of troops are being concentrated at and near the Paso de la Patria, although it is thought the passage of the river will be attempted at another place, as the Paraguayans have made preparations to dispute the passing at that point. Furloughs are no longer dispensed as formerly.

The Correntino soldiers take French leave (at least those that went from this Department). They have for the most part returned without licence, and are now living at their homes unmolested: they complain, perhaps with reason, of having had more than their share of fighting to do, of bad pay, no cloths, and very little tobacco, yerba, soap, or salt. Since the campaign began, they have had but one payment of five Bolivian dollars. They also loudly complain of the injuries done them by purveyors, paymasters, and

sutlers, of the cruel and wicked y mōdā, [a Guarani phrase not necessary to be translated here] that is being done with impunity. The small-pox is making sad havoc in the northern Department's decimating the population. Here we have (besides a wife's cutaneous disease introduced by the Brazilians) lung complaints, malignant fevers, contagious distempers, unknown to the climate.

SINBAD.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The steamer from Corrientes arrived early yesterday; there was a rush to the mole and to the Post-office; as many believed that the steamer would bring news of a fight; the heat on the mole was so intense that several persons were obliged to retire before the boat from the steamer came ashore.

The Argentine war-steamer Libertad left for Corrientes with a cargo of military men; all the officers on furlough have returned in her, pursuant to Gen. Nuzar's decree. The provincial contingents at Rosario also go up in this steamer.

Mr. Oliden, the renowned beef curer, has made a contract with the allied army for the supplying of three thousand quintals of preserved beef at \$4.25 per quintal. This beef is required for the army when it enters Paraguay, as it seems all the cows which the Paraguayans swept from Corrientes have been eaten up or died, there is no meat whatever in the country. Oliden's contract with the Government, we understand, is for 3,000 quintals per month as long as the war lasts.

Our agent from the town of Jeppener reports great progress—town going ahead—an Englishman in Buenos Ayres buying up the building lots—all the diligence men have changed from Moron to Jeppener, which is more convenient for them. The locusts have done great damage to the montes and quintas in the neighborhood, but the camps are good, and things looking well.

Yesterday we had a visit from Dr. Wilde, of Quilmes, on the subject of the Boca and Ensenada Railway. He says that the people of Quilmes view with great surprise the very slow progress of the works, and wonder the cause of the delay. A petition is about being got up, which will be signed by all the principal people of the place, praying of Government to remove all the difficulties in the way, and to assist Mr. Wheelwright in his enterprise.

Farmers need not despond about the wool market, as for really good clean wool high prices are still paid. We note the sale this week of a superior lot of wool belonging to one of our subscribers in the Leones. The price, 92 all round, in the present state of the market must be considered a good one.

Mr. Peña, the great Paraguayan writer, and possibly future Governor of that country, publishes a long letter in the 'Nacion' of yesterday, directed to the 'Standard,' the import of which is that he, Peña, suffered all we stated. We regret, from the extreme length of the communication, our inability to publish it.

It is said, we believe on the authority of one of the officers of the Decidee or Veloce, that all the Argentines and Brazilians in Paraguay are close prisoners, and kept night and day in irons.

The new English steamer Ajax we hear has been sold to Benites in 55,000 patacons; she will, we suppose, be made a passenger steamer.

The friends of Don Ricardo O'Shea, a leading merchant of Buenos Ayres, will be glad to learn that although in the train when a frightful accident occurred near Saragossa, he escaped perfectly uninjured: the accident was a frightful one and many of the passengers were killed, but fortunately Mr. O'Shea escaped unhurt.

Don Bernabe Quintana, who filled the post of Clerk of Congress, died on last Saturday, greatly regretted by a wide circle of friends.

The public schools of this city are opened to-day, the Christmas vacation having terminated.

The Brazilian army comisario leaves this week for Corrientes, with the tribe of one hundred thousand sovereigns to pay the soldiers.

The funeral oration of D. Santiago Estrada over the grave of Canon Fuentes, is so prized by the parishioners of the late curate, that it has been nicely printed and circulated amongst the friends of the deceased. It is really a most eloquent and beautiful address, and reflects the highest credit on the talented Mr. Estrada.

A fire occurred on Sunday in Calle Temple, near Maypu. The gazometer took fire, and in an instant was in flames. No water anywhere, and the neighbours taking fright began to remove their furniture. A gentleman passing by extinguished the fire by shutting off the gas, to the no small astonishment of the neighbours.

A subscriber from Gualeguayacu writes us that the town is in a fearful state of excitement, owing to a general clearing out of all the authorities. Villar is absent at his estancia, Haedo has given up his post, and Mendez has done the same. The town is in the hands of policemen and 'serenos.' No language can depict the forlorn attitude of affairs: the shopkeepers and sheepfarmers think the 'millennium' is at hand.

In the woods of Palermo on Sunday a small editorial difficulty was arranged, according to one of our colleagues, in a most satisfactory manner. Nobody shot or wounded, but very high words interchanged.

When Mr. Le Long arrived at the allied camp there was a cheer all along the lines. President Mitre perceiving the popularity of his quondam friend, sent two of his aides to wait on him. He dined the first day with Gelly on preserved oysters and Oliden beef-steaks, washed down with some delicious Mendoza claret. Mr. Le Long pits up at a small mud rancho. He has a Crimean bed that has only three legs, but prefers it to the inconvenient hammock. Mr. Le Long has discovered some delicious water cresses on the banks of the Laguna Brava, which he recommends for breakfast. He writes at present for the 'Tribuna,' but he will have to work hard to come up to Pallejas. He describes the Laguna Brava as follows:—"This lake is about a league and a-half in dimensions, but very shallow and swampy. The whole of the lake is covered with flaggers and weeds, and sands are accumulating in the centre. Around this lake is encamped the whole Brazilian army, which falls little short of 35,000. Many of the officers are Rio lawyers, who inspired with the lofty patriotism of 'opening up' Paraguay, have volunteered for the army."

The Justice of the Peace of Belgrano has summoned the proprietor of the Model School at Palermo to pay six months' rent due the Municipality of Belgrano, \$18,000. It would seem that the jurisdiction of the country judges has been enlarged, since Mr. L. Oliver can entertain a suit for so large an amount. We believe that the school in question has not proved a very paying speculation. It is however in the interest of commerce that the judges in the country towns should have summary jurisdiction for all such matters, which being purely of a local nature come exclusively within their province.

MONTEVIDEO.

The Cuñapirú difficulty—The Opera Co.—Balls and bull-fights—The Brazilians—Biela's comet—A purse overboard—New Mail-coaches—Milkmen compounding at the Police—Dr. Minelli's theories—Shipping disaster.

A very serious question is likely to arise between Montevideo and Brazil about the lands of Cuñapirú, which the Imperial authorities have had the insolence, a few weeks ago, to survey and measure, although within the frontier of Banda Oriental. It seems during the Presidency of Pereyra the Brazilian Government attempted to barter the Rincon de Artigas for this little territory, which is asserted by Sor Chacon to contain gold deposits: the Montevidean Senate refused either to sell or barter it; and as the Brazilian wanted to round their frontier-line near Sant Ana they again intrigued with Nin Reyes, under Borro's Presidency, to get the coveted Cuñapirú, but with equal ill-success. D. Andres Lamus was willing to make the exchange, and even signed an agreement to that effect, but the Legislature always resisted its ratification, and now without the smallest pretext the

Brazilians by an overt act lay claim to the lands, which may prove another Sleswig-Holstein question, as the press demands of the Montevidean Government to require explanations from the Cabinet of Rio Janeiro.

Mme. Briol is starting with great success, her Traviata being a regular triumph: the opera of Loue has also been given, and the theatre is well attended every night. Some one having proposed masked-balls for the Carnival, the Opinion calls for the prohibition of these immoral diversions: this is what we call "squeamishness," and it is really a pity the press does not preach down the abominable, degrading, sanguinary, barbarous, and demoralizing bull-fights. This shocking exhibition of depraved taste was repeated last Saturday: no one killed this time.

Brazilian reinforcements continue to arrive: the Viper has brought more troops from Rio: mortality among the Brazilians declining; only 3 on Friday.

The Siglo mentions a comet just now visible, through a telescope, which goes by the name of Biela's: it seems that in the year 1845, in its irregular way of knocking about, it met with a dreadful accident which smashed it right in two, seriously endangering the inhabitants of this lower sphere: it will be visible in the River Plate until March, and then leaves for parts unknown.

A gentleman revelling in the name of Cuchet writes to thank the Captain of the Rio Paraná for stopping the steamer, on her last trip, to allow him to pick up a purse he had casually dropped overboard. This gentleman might make a fortune as a diver, if he started in this line. It is no joke to pick up a purse in the River Plate, while the steamer is going full speed.

A new line of diligences now runs from Montevideo to Paso Polanco on the Rio Negro, which is a great convenience, this being the first time regular mail-coach service has been opened on this route.

Four milkmen have been caught tripping and fined at the Policia for 'coming it too strong' in the shape of water: 'leche' should contain at least 50 per cent milk. We perceive large invoices of fire-arms to the well-known French house of Courras & Cie. A Frenchman narrowly escaped assassination, last week, but his assailant has been arrested. Don Julio Herrera, Secretary to Gen. Flores, returned to the seat of war on Monday.

Dr. Minelli in answer to some unfair anonymous attacks, publishes his biography since landing in South America: professor of history (without salary) in the university of Buenos Ayres, unpopular lecturer on Genesis in the upper Provinces, Justice of Peace at Mar-Chiquita, vice-Consul at Minas, Banda Oriental, and now editor of 'La Europa' and bosom friend of Count Barbolani. We must, however, take exception to his final sentence—"Few editors in La Plata have commenced their career like me, without stain or reproach." It is unnecessary to say in reply that we believe the Doctor an honorable man, but that we, the gentlemen of the 4th estate, in Buenos Ayres, are not a set of pick-pockets, black-legs, and thimble-riggers, as his delicate 'inuendo' would imply.

The Cordoba sails for Liverpool on the 10th.

The Hanoverian schooner 'Angela' brings news of a terrible disaster which occurred to the French barque 'Josephine' off the coast of Brazil: the Josephine left Santos with a cargo of coffee and cotton for Havre, on Dec. 12th and at half past 11 on the 20th she capsized and sank, Lat. S. 26 33, Long. N. 40. 53. the chief mate and several sailors going down in her. The rest of the crew, including the captain, got into one of the boats, but she ran foul of the vessel, and after holding on for two hours the captain let go and was drowned. The survivors managed to mend the boat, caulking her with cotton, and remained in this way for 3 days. On the 21st they sighted a vessel, but could not attract her notice: next night the quartermaster having gone crazy jumped overboard fancying he was near the shore, and a sailor followed him: both were drowned. On the 23rd at 8 a. m. Capt. Schuten of the schooner Angela found only two survivors, Paul Leon Potet, the cook aged

21 years, and Jean Prevot, mariner, aged 19, whom he treated with every kindness, as they were in the last stage of exhaustion. The French Consul has warmly thanked Capt. Schuten for his conduct.

NEWS FROM PARANA.

We have the Parana of the 5th inst: Sor Bilbao Lavieja arrived, on a commission to inspect the Custom-house. The newly-elected Deputies Nunez and Leart, led for Concepcion, to take their seats in the Legislature. It is said one of the English steamers used as Brazilian transports which recently went up to Corrientes, was so badly supplied with provisions that 30 of the soldiers died before reaching Corrientes. It seems the rations were mostly farina, which they ate raw, and then took much water, causing in many cases an inflammation of the stomach.

IMPORTANT FROM BOLIVIA.

COLONEL BALLIVIAN ARRIVES IN CORDOBA. The 'Tiempo' of Santa Fé, 6th inst. publishes the latest news from Bolivia, in a letter from Salta, dated December 12th.

Colonels Ballivian and Fernandez have arrived here, being defeated by General Melgarejo: Fernandez is going to Jujuy, but Ballivian started by last diligence for Cordoba, intending to go on to Chile via Mendoza. General Melgarejo is everywhere successful: Arguedas has abandoned La Paz and escaped to Peru and Melgarejo's recent victory at Puna has made him master of the South, but a new revolution will soon overturn him."

OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT OF THE POLICE.

POISONING DOGS THROUGH A BUZON.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A WHOLE FAMILY.

INTENSE INDIGNATION.

The murderous and repugnant system of scattering poison through the streets has been the subject of complaint for years in this city. Mr. Cazon, callous to all the appeals of suffering humanity, still persists in the old practice; nothing can inspire this hoary old police officer to leave off his rather dangerous tricks; every paper in town has called attention to this infamous plan of abolishing the dogs, but no notice whatever has been taken by the Government. The evil is now at its height, dogs and poison are everywhere; but the cure has proved to be worse than the disease, and each summer for the hundred dogs poisoned, we have a long list of old women and children sent from the back-slums of the city to another and, it is to be hoped, a better world. Of course there is no remedy so long as Mr. Cazon is Chief of Police, and so strongly does Mr. C. adhere to his post that the united shouts of one hundred and fifty thousand citizens demanding his removal are insufficient to convince his worship that his services are more required at the Paso de la Patria, with a musket in his hand, than in the back parlor of the Policia, distributing strychnine amongst the 'intelligent' police. In vain we have raised our voice against the hideous practice of scattering poison in the streets, which not even the Turks would tolerate in Constantinople, which is the greatest dog city in the world, but the present case is not that of throwing strychnine in the streets, but of throwing poison into people's houses!

Mr. Burneyster, a respectable wool-broker in this city, discovered the poison thrown into the hall of his house in Calle Venezuela, through a slit in the door, yecept 'buzon.' The poison could not have walked in of itself, the hall door was locked, it was early in the morning, the poisoning policeman had just passed up the street. No subterfuge or shuffle could clear the vigilante of a charge which in this, as in other countries, ought to be punished with hanging. Mr. Burneyster made his charge to the Policia, and the only satisfaction he got was a promise that it should not occur again, as the police had special orders not to throw poison into the 'buzon' of any house.

A case so monstrous as the present never before came under our notice.

Can such things be, And overcome us like a summer's cloud, Without our special wonder?

In the absence of any special legislation on the subject, we insist that the

best method for stopping this new plan of poisoning by the million is to take the bull by the horns: many would suggest the hiring of some rifflan to keep throwing poisoned meat all day long into Cazon's private house, but the innocent might suffer and the guilty escape. Mr. Cazon must be held responsible for the acts of his policemen.

'Qui facit per alium facit per se.' In the eyes of the law it was Cazon himself who put the poison into Mr. Burneyster's 'buzon,' not an irresponsible vigilante. Putting poison into a man's 'buzon' is such a heinous offence that we trust it will not be looked over. Mr. Cazon should be put on his trial for this offence, and made a public example of. Poison may be thrown in the streets, in the squares, plazas and promenades, these are places where dogs do congregate, but to throw poison into a man's 'buzon' must be an attempt on the part of the police to do away with some literary dog, who very possibly writes for the newspapers. We trust our colleagues will take this matter up, and join with us in demanding the immediate removal of Cazon.

DIARY AT HEAD-QUARTERS

MARCH OF THE VANGUARD.

(By Col. Palleja.)

December 18th. Marched at 4.15 a. m. the marshy ground being much worse after yesterday's rain: a league brought us to the slope overlooking the Parana, and the road improved. We halted in two places, for a quarter of an hour, to draw breath, and at 8 a. m. encamped near a lagoon on the 'estancia' of the widow Cossio, Itatitá; having made 3 leagues. Today we passed the spot where Colonels Saavedra and Paz were murdered, after being taken prisoners at the battle of Veneces, by Colonel Escobar, on the Bedoya 'estancia': Sor. Bedoya has erected two simple crosses on the spot. Major Sosa has arrived with uniforms, but they will not be distributed till we pitch our tents abreast of Paso la Patria. By latest accounts we have another version of the Paraguayan marauding party at Guardia Cerrito: they did not murder the Brazilians, but carried off one of them, and surprised a troop of 800 fat cattle, of which they swam some 200 safely over to Paraguay. Meantime we are done up for horses, and if we don't get a fresh supply, how can we invade the enemy's country?

Dec. 19th. At 4 a. m. the army marched in parallel lines, the cavalry in front: the road was good, and at 8 o'clock we pitched our tents by one of the numerous lagoons in front of San Isidro, having made 3 long leagues, and with order to march again at 4 p. m. We left the village of Itati two leagues on our right: it is an old Indian reduction, and the scanty population occupies itself in raising alfalfa and making water-jars which are celebrated for their cooling quality and solidity. The church is quaint and old, with a statue of the Virgin. Marched again at 5 p. m., the road being now hemmed in between lagoons and thickets, which made one league of the journey actually three, by the constant turns. In crossing some streams our men were up to their hips: after 1 1/2 leagues we reached a group of ranchos, full of women and children, by sunset, the situation being very picturesque. The hot weather has abated, but the mosquitoes are insufferable. Sor. Vidal is looking for cattle for the Argentine army, which has not yet reached Corrientes: poor fellows they have suffered even more than ourselves, being some days without food!

Dec. 20th. Marched at 4., the road being like yesterday, but the country more thickly inhabited: these slops form a lovely belt, reminding one of Indian scenery, ever varying in beauty. After 3 leagues, reached Ensenada, famous for its lagoons, full of alligators: we are now half-a-league from San Cosme and within 2 of Paso la Patria. Beron's Correntina division is encamped between us and San Cosme; and a league higher up is the Correntine army under Gen. Caeceres.

Pasture is here very scarce, and we shall have to shift in a few days. We have at last reached our destination, and are in front of the enemy, preparing for Act 3. of the grand drama. After a month's constant marching we are

adly in want of repose, boots, and uniforms. Our men are in a wretched state, and our friends in Montevideo seem asleep, but, woe to them if we do not beat Lopez! the whistle of the bullet will soon awake them. Special orders given to keep the camp clean, as there is much waste of meat, which breeds pestilence: our troops are at present healthy. The enemy is very watchful and has a force of 30,000 men on the opposite bank, besides complete command of the river and coasts. A few hours after we left Bedoya's estancia they sent a party across, which, however, met with no booty except a canoe of Sor Bedoya's. It is possible they may attack our small army here, before Mitre or Osorio come up, but as the river is rising we hope the Brazilian fleet [so long waiting for water &c. &c.] will shew some activity.

thunder and dust clouds.—The great difference of temperature in this district in a short time is astonishing. On the 24th the thermometer marked 106°; five days afterwards the highest reading was only 64° and on the closing morning of the month the ground was covered with a white frost. The lagunas are now nearly dry, the long pasture of these lands is scorched, but the thistles even yet hold most of their leaves and only commenced seeding a fortnight since. I am Gentlemen, Yours truly— J. H. 1st. January, 1866.

but not least, the new English newspaper, the 'Standard' the great reformer of every abuse. Another thing which attracted my attention also, was the vast number of photographic establishments in the town, a not insignificant proof in itself, of the prosperity and physical advancement of the inhabitants; for where such a large number of these establishments are supported, it shows that the people are paying great regard to their personal appearance, as well as paying something else. Seeing it notified that I could get a dozen striking likenesses for fifty dollars, I ran my fingers through my bushy whiskers, and mounted the steps leading to the den of one of these celebrated artists. 'On the first floor down the chimney,' as Sam Weller would say, I encountered an elderly Gentleman, with a very un-artistic head of hair and a very business-like face, but seeing no other on the premises, I judged him to be the photographer, and to him I communicated my wish, to have my likeness taken. A gentle smile spread over his countenance at the bare mention of a job, and muttering something about my body being a 'perfect model,' he opened a door and ushered me into a small room, telling me as he shut me in, to 'get ready.' Left alone with a looking-glass, hair brush and wash-hand stand, I felt myself in a bit of a quandary. 'Get ready!' Wasn't I ready when I spoke to the humbug? What could he mean? Suddenly a light broke in upon me. I was reckoned a stout, well-made fellow—he said something of my figure being a model—he must then mean to take me as a gladiator of old, my body divested of its conventional covering; which only conceals the beautiful symmetry of the human frame. Yes! that must be it, and inwardly praising the artistic eye of the old fellow, and with a self-conceited chuckle at the preference shewn to me, a camp man, I hurriedly threw aside my clothes, and in a twinkling stood awaiting his summons. To be continued.

cause amongst a certain class a serious inconvenience. Gold was borrowed freely to-day at 1 1/4 per cent. Best city names 30 and 60 days. Paper money is still very tight, but we hear less about discounts in paper now than previously. The demand for wool purposes has slackened considerably, owing to the enormous quantity going into deposit, and the advanced stage of the wool season. Over half a million of arrobes at present in deposit. The steamer Pollux arrived in six days at Corrientes with a heavy cargo. There is some news at hand about the loan, we could not find out if authentic; a rough figure is stated as the probable rate, but until the arrival of the packet nothing very certain will be known about it. Exchange very active on England and France, about from £100,000 to £200,000 passed, rate on England 30 1/2 to 31, and on France 5 1/2 to 5 3/4. Salt is in great demand and so scarce in Barracas that at some of the saladeros the beef is going to waste. We hear of one thousand fanegas lent to the Argentine Government, no price fixed, to be sent to Corrientes. Oliden has contracted for four thousand quintals beef for the army, at 4 1/2 patacons. In wools we have the following sales: SOUTH PLAZA. 750@ with carrizilla 70 660@ do 73 1,200@ do 71 600@ do 69 1,800@ do 66 600@ do 66 400@ do 86 2,000@ in deposit 86 SOUTH PLAZA. 700@ good merino, 80 600@ do 68 500@ do 63 400@ do 60 3,300@ mixed lots, from 51 to 62 In pine, the cargo per Vesta, N. Y., 40 patacons on board. Two cargoes salt said to be sold on private terms. CHATELIER-HAMILTON & BRANDON. National barque Maria, full cargo tallow, Liverpool, 40s and 5 per cent. Belgian brig Helvetia, salted hides, for orders, 12s. 6d. and 5 per cent. Italian barque Fratelli, salted hides, 25s; tallow, 40s; hides, 30s. and 5 per cent. SCHOOL NOTICE. The American Church School will commence its fourth year on Monday, the 13th inst. A few boarders can be provided for in a private family. Very satisfactory arrangements have been made for teachers for the year 1866. There are two departments, Primary and Academic. The Primary Department consists of 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th classes, in which are taught reading, penmanship, arithmetic, grammar, geography, letter-writing, &c. The Academic Department includes the recitations in Latin, French, German, Vocal and Instrumental Music, book-keeping, Drawing, History, Pure and Mixed Mathematics, Philosophy, &c. Each class occupies a separate room and receives the entire attention of one teacher. Special attention is given to correctness in the English language. 45-15p j10

For a short time in Bs. Ayres. Arrival of DR. M. A. SCHLOSSER. The Renowned Surgeon Chiropodist Of London and Paris The only Professor Of this important But neglected Branch of Surgery Who Cures, Effectually and Permanently CORNS, BUNIONS, SOFT CORNS and all DISEASES OF THE FEET. Without Cutting or Causing the least Pain So that the most timid persons May place themselves with The utmost confidence, under such SAFE TREATMENT. Dr. SCHLOSSER, would in the most respectful manner announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Buenos Ayres, that, at the urgent solicitation of many families he has been induced to visit the city professionally for a short time only and would impress upon all who have been suffering from Corns, Bunions, or any diseases of the Feet, that his system, so novel, has been acquired after many years of extensive practice and attention, being the result of personal experience besides what he derived from pursuing his studies under the most competent authorities, and should he be fortunate enough to gain the kind opinion of Ladies and Gentlemen of this City, his unremitting anxiety to excel in the profession he selected will be considered by him to be sufficiently fulfilled; and his anxious desire to be of use to his fellow beings, in alleviating those sufferings, to which human nature is unfortunately liable, will be fully realized. Dr. SCHLOSSER'S success among the first families in this continent, as well as among several of the Imperial & Royal Families of Europe has gained for him as much as ten thousand Testimonials, from some of which he begs to submit the following: COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS. From His Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon. Dr. Schlosser operated on my feet successfully and skillfully. CHATELIER-HAMILTON & BRANDON. From Viscount Ingester, 1st. Life Guards. Dr. Schlosser has operated on my Corns without the slightest pain, and to my entire satisfaction. Viscount INGESTRE. From the Right Hon. Lord MacDonald. I certify that Dr. Schlosser has extracted several corns from my feet with the greatest ease and without giving me the least pain. J. MACDONALD. From Dr. Clifford. Dr. Schlosser has operated upon my Corns very well and without pain. J. H. CLIFFORD. From Dr. James Rutledge M.D., London. Dr. Schlosser has extracted two very large Corns from my feet without causing the least pain and to my satisfaction. JAMES RUTLEDGE. From Dr. J. Laurie, M.D., London. I certify that Dr. Schlosser has extracted several corns from my feet in the most skillful manner and without pain. J. LAURIE, M.D. From the Bishop of Limerick. I hereby certify that Mr. Schlosser has extracted from my feet several Corns, with great dexterity and without giving me any pain. WILLIAM LIMERICK. From the Bishop of Cork. I have employed Mr. Schlosser in his professional capacity and have found him in every respect satisfactory. JAMES, Bishop of Cork. Dr. Schlosser has also the certificates of His Imperial Majesty Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico. His Majesty the King of Bavaria. His Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon Bonaparte. His Royal Highness Prince Alexander de Wurtemberg. His Royal Highness Prince of Wisa. His Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen. His Royal Highness Duke of Saxe-Weimar. His Highness Prince Richard Mettenich. The signatures and seals of the above testimonials and names with over ten thousand more from Statesmen, Merchants, Diplomats, Clergymen, Physicians, Military Men, and Editors, of this Continent and Europe, may be seen at his Consulting Rooms, HOTEL DE LA PAIX, Parloirs 9 and 10. Consulting hours from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m. Only a short time in Buenos Ayres.

CHANGE OF TIME FOR MONTEVIDEO, The splendid new American Steamer PORTENA. Captain SCHIRANO. This first class steamer will leave for MONTEVIDEO every TUESDAY and SATURDAY evening at 4 o'clock p.m. returning each MONDAY and FRIDAY This Steamer built expressly for this route offers the most unequalled accommodation to passengers. For Ticket and further particulars apply at the agents, ALVAREZ & RISSO, 99 1/2 Calle Reconquista 99 1/2. A los Estancieros. Rebedero de Hierro para hacienda vacuna para caballo y para oveja, desde 75 pesos vara. Pilotas de hierro de todas dimensiones. Mangas de hierro, Norias de toda clase, Maquinas de sacar agua, Maquinas de cortar cañas y abrojos, Maquinas Francesas de cortar pasto, Cornales portátiles. Mojones y pilares de hierro. Fabrica de VAN DE VELDE HERMANOS, Buen Orden 245. 34-6p j9. For Valparaiso. British Barque VOLUNTEER, A.I. 581 tons register, Captain R. Thompson. This fine vessel will be ready to receive cargo for Valparaiso in a few days. She has excellent accommodation for first and second class passengers. For freight or passage apply to JOHN P. BOYD, 48-1w j9. Hair Cutting Salon. The French Hair-Dresser, late of No. 77 Calle Rivadavia, has the honor to announce to his customers and the public that he has opened his new establishment at No. 6 Calle 25 de Mayo. Having been some time in New York he understands and speaks English, 41-3p j9. To the Public. NO MORE TOOTHACHE. A perfect cure guaranteed. An Argentine Lady (the undersigned) offers always her services to such of the public as may be suffering from the above-named disease. Her remedy (for no one else knows how to apply it) is very simple and efficacious. May be consulted at her own house daily from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m. For each tooth cured 5/10, 25c. if going to your residence and if at a distance must be supplied with a carriage. The Argentine lady will be as usual attended gratis. No. 2221 San Martin. 54-3p j9. To Let. Comfortable furnished lodgings in an English house, with board and any other attendance required. Apply Maypu No. 95, alto. 66-3p j9. Furnished Rooms. To be let at 86 Calle Parque, a comfortable furnished bedroom. 38-3p j9. Apartments to Let. Suitable for officers, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at 146 Calle Florida. 43-3p j9. Assistant. A young man of some experience, smart at accounts, and who writes a good hand, is open to an engagement in a drapery or other kind of store in town or country. Good recommendations can be given. Apply 'W. A.' 47-3p j9. Wanted. Immediately in an English family a wet nurse. Apply at Calle Esmeralda No. 357. 42-3p j9. Wants Situation. As Cook or Pastry Cook in a private or merchant's house; advertiser is a man of much experience, can speak English and Spanish and has the highest recommendation. Apply A. B. office of this paper. 50-3p j8. Wants a Situation. A young Woman who understands washing, making up, &c., and is a good needlewoman, would like a situation in a respectable family in town. Please address L. L. Standard Office. 39 3p-j6. Situation. Wanted by a respectable young girl a situation as Housemaid or Waitress. Reference given if required, call at any hour at 32 Calle Cuyo. 37-3p j6. To be let to single men. Furnished rooms in the house Temple street No. 56. 19-6p j6. Mensajerías, Union Argentinas. El empresario de dichas mensajerías avisa al publico que aunque haya habido un cambio en las horas de salida de los trenes del Ferro-Carril del Oeste desde el 21 del corriente mes, el no ha hecho ningun cambio en sus salidas para el Carmen de Arce, Salto, Rojas, Junin, Pergamino y San Nicolas de los Arroyos. Salen siempre de la Capital los dias pares en el tren de las ocho de la mañana, llegando en el mismo dia y hasta el Salto y al dia siguiente en Junin. Las encomiendas se reciben en su agencia calle de la Victoria No. 223, hasta las 4 de la tarde, y la correspondencia hasta las 2 de la noche, la vispera de la salida. 9x, p.d. 3. LA EMPRESA. Stationery, Books, Music, Printing Ink, &c. Exported by F. P. BATES, 4 Edward-street, Newington-street, London, England. Newspapers and periodicals despatched with regularity. The trade supplied on advantageous terms. (No orders executed unless accompanied with a remittance.) N.B. London Agencies wanted for Foreign and Colonial Firms needing a representative in England. 1f, 1y, j6. ARRIVAL OF Dr. M. A. Schlosser. THE RENOWNED SURGEON CHIROPODIST. OF LONDON AND PARIS! The only Professors of this important but neglected Branch of Surgery, who cure effectually and permanently Corns, Bunions, Soft Corns, and all Diseases of the Feet, without cutting or causing the least pain! So that the most timid persons may place themselves with the utmost confidence under such a safe treatment. Consulting Rooms, HOTEL DE LA PAIX, Parloirs 9 and 10. 40-3p j6. MENSAJERIAS ARGENTINAS. 98-Calle de Rivadavia-98. La Diligencia para el tren de Arce y Arretes, sale por el primer tren del Ferro-Carril del Oeste, todos los dias martes y viernes a las 10 de la tarde. LA EMPRESA. OTRO. Salidas para el Carmen de Arce, Salto, Rojas, Junin, Pergamino, San Nicolas y Rosario los dias 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, y 29 y regresan los dias 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28 y 30 de cada mes. LA EMPRESA. 46-x p-c 10

A VOICE FROM CHAPALDOPU. Gentlemen, I was glad to see inserted in the 'Standard' the maximum and minimum temperature of each day, for it will enable friends at home, to judge far better of the weather here than by the comparative statements of great heat or cold; which convey but limited meaning to those unacquainted with this climate.

The following is the result of some observations for the last month of Dec. taken at a spot about equi-distant between the towns of Azul and Tandil and about 200 miles South West of the city of Buenos Ayres. The average temperature is 63° Fahrenheit, varying between 34° the minimum, and 106° the maximum in the shade, on the 24th.—The average difference, between the highest and lowest readings, of each day is nearly 35°.—The average of an aneroid barometer is 30.05.

Scarcely any rain has fallen during the entire month although the heat has been intense; it has passed off with

ON 'CHANGE. January 9th, 1866. Paper price of ounces \$401 Du. sovereigns 124 First and last price of patacons 25.25 Cash sales, 44,523. 'Patacons are going up,' was the news on 'Change to-day. Gold was felt very scarce, and the report that the Brazilian Minister was about to send up £100,000 sterling in the steamer to pay the troops increased the growing tightness in the market. Time sales:—For Monday 2,000, at 25.25; for 31st January, 74,000, at 25.35; and for February 25, 48,000, at 25.65. In National Bonds 10,500 were sold at 401. The Government amortized to-day at 40.90 etc., although the total amount in bonds was only 90,000 to be amortized. The bids were only a little under half-a-million, which evinces such a willingness to sell, that these securities felt the effect; but the great and pernicious evil brought to bear against these securities is not the war of the critical state of the country, but the constant rumors which are ever circulating in the Bolsa as regards treach emissions. To-day it was said that now that the interest and amortization had been paid, some 600,000 were to be emitted in payment of claims put forward by some Rosario houses. It was rumored on 'Change that the Provincial Bank is again about to alter its rate of interest, owing, we suppose, to the continued demand for money. The Bank notice, calling in all mortgage debts, has caused a sort of panic amongst real estate holders, and it is thought will lead to a serious decline in real estate. The inappropriateness however of the Bank holding so much of its funds so locked up in such a class of securities is now so apparent, that the notice in question is considered a very sound measure, even though it

Special Notice. \$300 Reward and thanks Will be given to any one who will give information as to the whereabouts of Walter Mason, a Scotchman, who fled from an Irishman's residence, La Chusa, Parfido Lujan, on the 26th December, 1865, bringing with him a Saino malacara horse and English saddle &c. The fugitive is about 5 feet in height, sandy complexion and of very slight build, supposed he went on towards the Capilla del Señor. Information will be thankfully received by Don Jose Cruz Senil, well Lujan. N.B.—The horse has one mark, resembling a stirrup. 57-6d 2w j10. Sheep on Sale. 6000 picked from 50,000 of superior quality, the owners sell to reduce his flock; they can be delivered on Esmeralda; also by the cut from two to eight thousand. Apply Reconquista 46. 51-3p j10. Al Comercio. La casa que queda en esta plaza, bajo la razon de Hino, Rossollin, habiéndose ingresado en ella como socio a Dn. Daniel Rebouillon, girara desde el 1ro de Enero de 1866 bajo la razon Social de HINO, ROSSOLLIN. 11-6p j6. Brewer. Wanted a man who understands the making of native beer. Apply to 93 Calle Cerrito or to 270 Calle Charcos. 10-4p j6. Ex R. M. S. Arno. A small parcel of Marton's celebrated Table Cloth guaranteed London manufacture, also Hunting and Pocket Knives of the finest finish. JOHN EASTMAN & SON, Defensa Nos. 9 & 11. 35-6p j9

Only a short time in Buenos Ayres.

