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The Standard.

"Nil nisi animum, nil veri non animum dico."
 Cicero.
 SUNDAY, JANUARY 14, 1866.

EUROPEAN POLITICS AND GOSSIP.

(Translated from the Havas Correspondence.)

Paris, Dec. 6th 1865.

Winter has not yet set in, and our gardens and parterres still preserve the verdant bloom of Spring, for the leaves have hardly begun to fall. Tomorrow the King and Queen of Portugal are expected at the Pavillon Marsan, whence their Majesties will proceed to Compiègne and remain there till the departure of the Court, fixed for the 15th inst. After a brief stay at the Tuilleries they will finally start overland for Lisbon, via Madrid and stop for a week with Queen Isabella. Gaiety and fashion are the order of the day at Compiègne: last week took place the private theatricals entitled "Cæsar's Commentaries or the Review of 1865" by Marquis de Massa. The scene represented the Champs de Mars, the Princess Metternich playing the part of a Vivandière, Napoleon that of Cæsar, and the Prince Imperial addressed some touching lines to the old veteran, Gen. Miellinet, who was so moved that he embraced the young conscript in a flood of tears, amid the applause of the illustrious 'dilettanti.'

The marriage of the Princess Anna Murat is to come off on the 18th inst. The Empress presents the bride with her wedding-dress, which is of the richest 'point d'Alençon' and valued at 80,000 francs [£3,200].

French improvements are now being introduced in Russia: some new Hotel-waggons have been placed on the Petersburg and Moscow railway, provided with saloons, corridors and bed-chambers, of which the traveller can avail himself by paying two roubles [7 shillings] extra.

The Parisian booksellers are getting up wonders for the New Year: foremost among books of a scientific and amusing character is a work by M. Liais called 'L'espace Celeste,' a complete treatise of astronomy and physical science. M. Liais, during four years travels in Brazil and other parts of South America, made great discoveries among the virgin forests, the wild beasts, reptiles and butterflies of those untrodden regions, all beautifully illustrated from the author's pencil.

Rossini has changed his residence from the Bois de Boulogne to the Boulevard des Italiens. A new theatre has been opened, under the name 'Fantasies Parisiennes,' near the above Boulevard: it was formerly a lecture-hall and holds 700 persons.

In the political world our statesmen are chiefly occupied in reductions, so as to balance the ways and means of the Budget with the expenditure, and this economy gives general satisfaction. The vacation at Compiègne, now drawing to a close, is the prelude to a grand campaign of public matters, and preparations for business are actively going forward among our neighbors. In England, Earl Russell is endeavoring to complete his Cabinet and take a decided attitude in the question of parliamentary reform which is now agitated with vigor. In Italy they are getting their new Chambers into ship-shape. In Spain, a crisis is at hand, owing to the capricious policy of the Ministry, in its foreign relations. In Austria the great labor of reconstructing the Constitution is being attempted in the various Provincial Diets, and some difficulties have arisen in the Hungarian Chambers. In Prussia, Count Bismark is preparing for a tussle with the Lower Chamber. In Belgium, old King Leopold is on his last legs, and great apprehensions prevail, of a change in affairs, consequent on his death. The American

Congress, also, will shortly assemble, and its movements, will be attentively watched.

While the Reform question attracts such notices in England, the Chambers of Sweden are being entirely re-modelled, and this popular triumph must have its effect on the neighboring Empire of Russia. The old system of 4 Chambers was found inconvenient, and King Charles XV invited them to bring in a liberal measure of legislation suited to the spirit of the age. This was joyfully accepted by the Chambers of 'burgesses' and 'peasants,' but received with animated discussions by the 'nobility' and 'clergy.' Public excitement ran high, the troops were quartered in the streets, and several arrests made. Latest telegrams from Stockholm announce that the Reform would probably pass both the latter Chambers with a good majority.

New loans are now talked of on all sides. After the Austrian loan of ten millions sterling, emitted at Paris on Nov. 27th and all taken up on the same day, we hear of an Italian loan for 12 millions sterling, a Russian loan for 9 millions sterling to be emitted by Rothschild, and even a Spanish loan.

Most European states thus show their financial necessities to be every-day increasing, which causes a ruinous competition in the money-markets under conditions that are becoming each time more onerous. Italy must get her finances into better order, instead of living as heretofore, from year to year, on loans. The loan just effected by Austria, in France, pays over 8 per cent per annum interest. Turkey, a habitual borrower and victim of usurious leeches pays 12 per cent. Spain, by means of treasury-expedients, pays about the same and must sooner or later include all her obligations in one large loan.

The new Italian Chamber sees the difficulty of making loans, with so many competitors in the field, and M. Sella, finance-minister, in a recent speech declared the reorganization of Italy must be made in its finances. Reduction seems impossible, as the army cannot be put on a lower footing, and the Government has to pay large sums in guarantees to the new railways. In this emergency, resort must be had to the perilous impost on live-stock, and to a sweeping confiscation of church-property, which may cause a revolution, and will remove all hope of an arrangement with the Pope. M. Mari, a Conservative, has been named President of the Chamber of Deputies.

The Papal Government is preparing for the change which must ensue on the evacuation of Rome by the French troops. The bands of brigands are vigorously pursued, and all suspected Neapolitan refugees handed over to Victor Emanuel, by mediation of the French agents. In order to guard against any attempt at revolution, the Papal army, now 10,000 in number, is being steadily increased.

Men's eyes are now turned on the effort to re-model the Austrian Empire according to the patent of September 1865, which is a great liberal advance and is well received in Hungary, Galitzia, Bohemia and the other non-German provinces of Austria. It is a delicate and difficult work, which if carried out will be productive of splendid results, and place Austria on a footing with the most free and favored nations.

The question of Spain and Chile seems entering on a more pacific phase and M. Bermudez de Castro, in his last despatch denies any intention of conquest on the part of Spain, which country only requires satisfaction for wanton and unprovoked insults. It is likely matters will be settled by a mutual explanation.

The belligerents in the River Plate seem to remain in statu quo, and this might be a favorable opportunity to accept the Emperor's idea of holding a Congress at Paris for the pacification of America.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Admiral Tamandaré leaves immediately for Montevideo, where he will remain for a few days. On the 20th inst. he leaves this port for Corrientes; about the 1st of February we may expect important news from the seat of war.

A subscriber from Lujan, informs us that the camps in that partido are not

at all so bad as represented—the locusts did a little damage, but now they are all gone. There have been no sales by the cut, but a butcher has been out there and purchased a couple thousand fat capones at \$38, which is a very good price. The want of a post-office is greatly felt in Lujan; the mayors of the diligences throw the letters about everywhere, and leave them at whatever pulperia they may chance to stop at in the town—no one knows where to look for a letter. It is to be hoped that Mr. Posadas will at once open a post-office in the town, as otherwise there is no possible means of getting letters or papers with any regularity; besides, the present system of converting the mayorales' breeches pockets into a receiving letter-box is most inconvenient. A regular letter-box attached to every diligence in the country should be ordered by the Post Master General. The present system of letter-carrying in the country is the laziest and most slovenly imaginable, and we confess we are surprised such a go-ahead public man as Posadas would tolerate the nuisance.

The tramway of the Great Southern Railway is now finished, and we believe running; owing to the outrageous conduct of the cartmen and peons, the principal difficulty attending a city tramway is the police, but, as we understand it, Mr. Banfield, the talented manager of the line, is about to swear in his own policemen, which will be a move decidedly in the right direction. Parties would then have the luxury of being walked off to prison by an English 'peeler.' But from what we have seen on the Boca Railway we are fully aware of the many difficulties which attend all tramways. Some cartmen get on the line and will not go off, even at the risk of the train going over them.

The new Municipal Board is at last formed; we publish the list in another column. Now at last we trust some effort will be made to water the streets, repair the pavements, shut up the Recoleta, and open a new cemetery for the public.

Dr. Señorán's gig was all but smashed to pieces the other day. Just as he got out at the hospital the horse took fright and away went the gig down along the calle Esmeralda. Luckily no one was killed.

Mr. J. Nunez, of the 'Nacional,' has returned from Montevideo. Some person played a practical joke on him the other day, sending a letter to the paper with absurd news about Montevideo.

The news from Entre Rios is again of an unpleasant character; a passenger who left Concepcion on Thursday states that, when he went on board, Urquiza was shooting some half dozen of deserters. The passengers who came on board at Fray Bentos from Gualeguaychu state that the town was full of deserters from the infantry regiments about to be shipped. It is now painfully obvious that the Entre Rios refuse to obey all command, and Urquiza has completely lost all his power in the province. The infantry ordered to march have been now for several months under arms, they cannot be regarded as raw recruits; on the contrary, they are well trained soldiers, but there seems to be an indomitable dislike to the present war. The Entre Rios which were once such docile, obedient soldiers are now the most unmanageable in the Republic; not fifty Urquizas can raise an army to fight Paraguay, whilst the commonest gaucho in the Province if he were to preach a crusade against Buenos Ayres, would readily find plenty of followers. Englishmen who settle in Entre Rios wonder much whence comes this extraordinary dislike which all Entre Rios entertain for the Buenos Ayreans; we, ourselves, cannot understand it, but there can be no doubt it exists, and the sooner Urquiza and his contingents are dispensed with the better.

In the allied camp there is much alarm about the Paraguayan spies, who are said to be everywhere. For the last few weeks the matter has been talked of, but the very sudden explosion of 8 ammunition carts, killing 4 and wounding 28 soldiers, has at last opened the eyes of the Brazilians: the waggons were fired by a Paraguayan prisoner. On the evening of the 2d January a body of Paraguayans crossed the river, surprised the vanguard,

and succeeded in sweeping off a number of horses and cows, and two pieces of cannon. This daring exploit has caused no small surprise, but the vanguard has been very careless, the sentries good for nothing.

On Monday next there will be a meeting at the Bolsa to report on the business of the year and declare a dividend.

The Governor of Catamarca, Sr. Maubecin, has been in town, we hear, several days, and yet few seem to be aware of the fact. We have now two Provincial Governors in town.

Admiral Chaigneau will shortly leave this station, his time being up. He has succeeded in making himself very popular both here and in Montevideo. M. Coupven Desbois will succeed him.

It is rumored that Messrs. Matti and Co. have purchased the Iron King, but the price is not stated.

During the last week over 150 French and Italian emigrants arrived in port. They are all already engaged.

The new Italian and River Plate line of steamers is at last established. The Clementina left Malaga, 'en route' for Buenos Ayres. She is the second vessel on this line.

Our Corrientino colleague states that the allies are mounting mortars on the banks of the river, in front of the Paso de la Patria, and several small schooners with cargoes of bombs are about to discharge there. The shells can be easily thrown into Itapiru, which is the Paraguayan fortress at the pass.

Dr. Aleobendas has resigned his post in the office of the Comisario de Guerra. He was an able and efficient officer, and his loss will be greatly felt.

A small schooner, the Baldomero Espartero, has made a splendid salvage at the wreck of the French barque Victoria. Most of the cargo has been saved.

In Corrientes, all the mechanics &c. are busily occupied; we even hear that several English carpenters are hard at work making flat-bottomed boats; they are so constructed as to contain about 200 soldiers each. We regret to hear that Mr. Thompson once the engineer on board the 'Lily Bell,'—dropped dead in Corrientes, the other day, supposed to be from the excessive heat.

One of the gunboats recently ordered out to the Plate put into Falmouth in a leaky state and was condemned.

The 'Times' of the 6th Dec. publishes in its city article an article from our columns on the progress of Buenos Ayres.

MONTEVIDEO.

The Cuñapirú gold-fields—New Finance Committee The Opera Co. versus the Gas Co.—Sr. Conceicao's new steamer—A Brazilian officer murdered—Importation of salt—Paul Jullien—who takes the laurels!—News from Brazil.

Some people having pool-pooled the story of gold deposits in the famous lands of Cuñapirú, Don Teodoro Chacon arrived in Montevideo from Buenos Ayres on Wednesday to agitate the question; a correspondent of the 'Siglo' maintains that there are gold veins all the way from Cuaró to Santa Ana. It seems the whole 'rincón,' about which so much noise is made, only comprises 4 square leagues of land.

By decree of 11th inst. the Government has increased the Committee of Finance, by appointing Messrs. Bonifacio Martinez, Exequiel Perez, and Antonio M. Marquez to that Board.

The row between the Opera Co. and the Gas Co., for the latter refusing to light the Solis theatre has resulted in a suit by M. Pestalardo who demands 4,000 hard dollars damages.

Sr. Conceicao's new steamer is to be launched on Sunday, 14th inst.: it is a little smaller than the Dayman by the same builder.

A Brazilian officer named Policarpo Guimaraes, secretary to Colonel Fideles, was attacked on Wednesday night, behind the Solis theatre, by an Italian, who stabbed him in two places. According to one account the wounds are mortal; but it seems this is not correct. The police are in pursuit of the assassin.

The 'Telegrafo' states the export of salt from Cadiz for the River Plate, for the month of November, to amount to 44,458 fanegas, and yet the demand is so great that saladeristas find themselves in great extremities.

The mortality among the Brazilians

still numbers 4 to 5 daily, although the forces are not at all numerous.

The 'Siglo' finds great fault with the Liverpool merchants for giving all the glory of the campaign to Don Pedro's army, and remarks with some truth that at least a share of the laurels should be awarded to the Argentines and Orientals.

M. Paul Jullien is still in Montevideo, although we had thought him by this time in Singapore: he is about to play for Lelmi's benefit.

A Portuguese boat's crew of 4 men got capsized in port, and one of them, named José Viera, was drowned.

The friends of literature are much afflicted by the demise of Ventura de la Vega, the great Spanish writer: he was born at Buenos Ayres in 1807 and has just died at Madrid.

Latest advices from Rio announce the arrival of Admiral Riccardi with an Italian squadron, on the 4th inst. Two new iron-clads were hourly expected from England, and three floating-batteries are being finished in the Rio arsenal, which will be ready to leave for the River Plate, by February.

THE SHEEPFARMERS' GREAT DIFFICULTY.

"What the d—l are we to do with our sheep?"

"Mush, and ye may well say that."—Coloq.

Ten millions to fifteen millions annual increase of sheep which do not average over 2 lbs. of wool each when grown. Our camps are full, were over-full before the increase, and the 'sarná' to boot. "Sell 'em. Bedad! yes; but who'll buy ten or fifteen millions, and where are they to go? Sure and never a one will give us \$20 for a hundred thousand, and we have ten millions to sell!" "Vara true," says a north countryman, as he taps his "mull." "Sell for ten, and if the ten canna be got, sell for five." "And its me as has paid a million dollars for my laud, and \$800,000 for my league, and I'm to sell my sheep for a five dollar note!" "If ye dinna sell 'em for five noo, ye'll hae to gie 'em for three, and pay for taking 'em away. Dinna ye ken that it's all yer aine doings. Ye would gang along buying them bits o' footy things as gied ye bits o' scraps o' fine wool; d—l a bit anything else; small mutton and smaller grease! A wise man should ever hae twa strings to his bow; when he rears a beast on gude land, paid for with gude siller."

Too true. The fatal 'penchant' for the small unthrifty breed of fine woolled sheep, is about to prove next door to the ruin of the sheepfarming interest. The numbers are growing larger, the sheep smaller and smaller, and beautifully less, the wool lighter, shorter, and of depreciated value, the camps at starvation point, and the sheep not worth buying to kill, not worth steaming down, as any fat they would give would not perhaps pay expenses of steaming.

Sandy is quite right; it is all our own fault. Common sense would tell any one else but a Buenos Ayres sheepfarmer, that to go on breeding at the rate of millions and tens of millions of sheep per annum that would yield nothing but 'fine,' false, and filthy' wool, must very soon reach its limits, and reaching them, the sheepfarmer would be caught in his own net, and would have nothing to fall back upon. We have neglected wholly and entirely the chief value in sheep, viz.: carcase and grease, points which may be dispensed with on a small scale of breeding in a Saxon 'cabaña' for a special object, but which are the life and soul of a national industry.

Mr. Latham, in his recently published pamphlet on sheep, has indicated the expediency and necessity of adopting a course of breeding which would produce heavier fleeces and longer wool, larger carcase, and a good yield of grease, and has supported his recommendations by the highest authorities, citing the most approved practise of the civilized world, England, France, North Germany, Spain, and, above all, Australia, so closely resembling this country, in climate, and circumstances; and when by a wise forecast the farmers have established a class of sheep unrivalled in its yield of wool, and which notwithstanding pays as well to kill for grease, &c., as to keep for wool. But, I take it, few have comprehended the full force and truth of Mr. Latham's indications,

his recommendation to 'get rid of' [anyhow and at any price] a half or a third of the present stock, and commence to breed from large, sound, and well-bred acclimatized rams, whose progeny will yield both wool and grease, will be found on reflection to be of the soundest, most practical, and productive of lasting good. No sheepfarmer need have his camps overstocked so long as he can 'grow grease to pay, kill the sheep for the grease, and get good value for them;' his being able to do this depends on the breed of the sheep.

Now, what would be the yield of grease from the generality of the flocks of the prevailing breed [Saxon and Negrette cross] as they at present stand? Good judges set it down as 5 dols. mjc. per head. The yield of wool of the same would be probably \$8 mjc.

Well, I have within the past few days been through a flock of sheep of a thrifty, good-carcase breed [Rambouillet], the yield of which, calculated by experienced 'abastecedores,' is set down on average of 2½ or 3 arrobas. Some of the sheep, ewes and boregas, were estimated to yield more or less 5 arrobes: they were put into the scale, with the object of making the estimate, and weighed 7½ to 7¾ arrobes shorn. Taking the average estimate, they would yield \$125 to \$150 per head in grease! The deduction is clear.

A sheepfarmer having a breed of sheep that would yield him an arrobe and a-half of grease on an average [I do not refer to capones, which would give more], which would be worth \$70 to \$75, need never be hard up for dollars, which he must necessarily be if the wool market is dull; and need never have his camps overstocked, for it will pay him as well, and answer him better, to steam or sell sheep for killing, remaining only with the young ewes, than to keep a large flock of wool. By so doing, too, he would have a much larger increase of lambs, and he could always keep his sheep in good condition.

By so doing, too, he would have a much larger increase of much stronger lambs, and he could always keep his sheep in good condition.

The class of sheep that would yield the average of \$75 in grease, would also yield a much better return in wool, as I know from experience. At least \$24 per an. in wool could be obtained from them, and when killed after the 3rd or 4th 'paricion,' \$75 for the grease, and \$38 for the skin with the wool on.

Yours,
 FARMER.

LONDON & RIVER PLATE BANK.

REPORT

Of the Directors to the third annual general meeting of shareholders, to be held at the South Sea House, Threadneedle street, on Monday, the 11th December, 1865, at 12 o'clock precisely.

THE DIRECTORS in presenting for the third time their Annual Report to the Shareholders, have again the satisfaction to announce the continued progress and success of the Bank.

The accompanying Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet exhibit that after payment of Interest on Deposits, and all expenses, besides amply providing for all contingencies, they are able to write off the order of preliminary Expenses of £30,000 to add £26,000 to the Reserve Fund, thus raising this amount to £70,000—they are enabled to recommend a Dividend of 5 per cent., and a Bonus of 5 per cent., which, with the 5 per cent. ad-interim Dividend already paid (26th June last) for the first six months, will make together 15 per cent. for the past year, and leave a sum of £6,144 10s. 1d. to be carried forward to Profit and Loss New Account in addition to the Rebate of £21,951 11s. 6d.

The Directors have great pleasure in stating that Sr. D. N. de la Riestra, who has acted as corresponding Director at Buenos Ayres, whose valuable services have so greatly contributed to the success of the Bank, is now on a visit to this country. The Directors therefore deem it a fitting occasion to express how highly they appreciate the invaluable efforts of their esteemed colleague to advance the prosperity of the Bank.

Buenos Ayres.—The Directors have the pleasing duty of acknowledging the pre-eminence success of this Branch, which they mainly attribute to the zeal and ability of their Manager, Mr. J. H. Green.

MONTEVIDEO.—The success attending the experiment of appointing a consulting Director at Buenos Ayres induced the Directors to make a similar appointment at this Branch, having succeeded in obtaining the valuable aid of Mr. James Lowry, from whose well known prudence and local knowledge they augur the most beneficial results.

NEW CAPITAL.—The Directors, acting on the Resolutions passed by the Shareholders on the 16th December, 1864, have decided on issuing, rateably among the Proprietors, at a Premium of 30s. per share, 20,000 Shares of £25 each, being half the amount authorised.

J. HACKBLOCK, Chairman. A. E. SMITHERS, Secretary. London, 4th Dec., 1865.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO. (LIMITED.) Extractum Carnis Liebig. CAPITAL £500,000 in 25,000 shares of £20 each.

PROSPECTUS.

The object of this Company is to manufacture on a large scale the pure and genuine "Extractum Carnis Liebig" (Liebig's extract of Meat), with the assistance and under the immediate control of Baron Liebig—in those countries where Meat is unusually cheap, principally the River Plate and Brazil, where the average price of a full-grown Ox is about £2—and for that purpose to take over the business and entire property of the Fray Bentos Company, established some years since at Fray Bentos, on the River Uruguay, and at Antwerp.

Full particulars of this valuable article are given in an explanatory Memorandum accompanying this Prospectus, and it will be sufficient to mention here that one pound of Extract contains the soluble parts of 30 lbs. of the finest Meat free from fat and gelatine, and that less than half a small teaspoonful of Beef or Mutton Extract, dissolved in half-a-pint of hot water, with the addition of some salt, makes at once strong Beef-tea or Mutton-broth of excellent flavor.

According to experience one pound is found sufficient, with the addition of some Potatoes and Bread, to make rations of strong Soup for 130 men, which at the present Antwerp wholesale price is about One Penny per ration. The quality of the Extract manufactured at Fray Bentos is pronounced perfect by Baron Liebig and the highest professional authorities in Europe.

Mr. Giebert has taken the necessary steps to obtain patents in the River Plate countries and Brazil, thus securing the monopoly of production for

many years in those parts of the world where alone the extract of meat can be produced at a very low cost.

The number of cattle slaughtered there annually amounts to between three and four millions, whilst 1,000,000 pounds extract may be manufactured from 100,000 head of cattle. It is deemed indispensable at once to enlarge considerably the manufactory at Fray Bentos, and to erect two additional establishments, one in the Argentine Confederation and another at Rio Grande, in the Southern Provinces of Brazil, so as to make available the patent-rights acquired by Mr. Giebert.

Arrangements have therefore been made for transforming the Fray Bentos Company into a now Anglo-Belgian Company, under the English Joint Stock Company's Act, with limited liability, an enlarged capital, and the seat of the Board of Directors in London. In order to carry out this plan the Fray Bentos Company have entered into a provisional agreement for securing to this Company at the price of £165,000

1. The whole of the Fray Bentos property and establishments, consisting chiefly of—

(a) The manufactory of the Extractum Carnis Liebig at Fray Bentos, with complete machinery and apparatus.

(b) The Saladero of Fray Bentos, where 60 to 80,000 head of Cattle are slaughtered per season, with all buildings complete, Machinery, Railroad to the River, and Wharf large enough for 3 or 4 vessels of heavy tonnage to load and discharge at the same time. This Saladero is actually let to Señor Apolinario Benites, one of the most important Saladeristas of the River Plate, at a rent of \$15,600 (£3150) a year.

(c) A tract of land of about 25,000 acres, with a frontage on the River Uruguay and surrounding the Town and Port of Fray Bentos (the best Seaport of the River Plate States), a stock of about 21,000 fine Mestizo sheep, 5000 head of cattle, 250 horses and mares, farm buildings, shepherd's stations, with camp implements, and the necessary corrals (inclosures). No Meat Extract Establishment on a large scale could dispense with a considerable tract of land for resting and feeding the cattle.

2. All the rights already acquired by Mr. Giebert respecting Patents in the River Plate and Brazil.

3. Arrangements have also been made for securing to this Company the services and experience of Mr. Giebert and his whole staff.

4. Baron Liebig's continued co-operation and control of analysis.

5. The establishment of analysis, repacking and general depot at Antwerp under the direction of Mr. Joseph Bennert, and under the direct control of Baron Liebig, which will be conducted in the same manner as hitherto.

The terms of purchase are very advantageous for this Company considering that the Fray Bentos property at present yields an annual income of £12000 Profit on Meat Extract. 3150 Rent of the Saladero. 3500 Increase of about 7000 sheep. 500 Sale of cattle.

£19,150, or at 10 per cent on the above price of £191,500 thus offering the certain prospect of a good dividend for the first year already; the business of the Fray Bentos Company with the benefit of several years' experience, the patents and several other advantages being acquired without any additional payment to that Company.

7320 Shares will be issued as £14 paid-up and applied in pursuance of the arrangements for taking over the Establishments at Fray Bentos and Antwerp, part of the purchase-money having been agreed to be taken by Shareholders of the Fray Bentos Company in partly-paid-up Shares of this Company.

It is not intended to call up (except with the consent of the General Meeting) more than £14 per Share so as to raise (including Shares issued as partly paid-up) a Capital of £350,000, which it is deemed will be amply sufficient upon careful calculation to cover all expenses for the acquisition of Fray Bentos, and the increase of machinery there, so as to produce 1,000 to 1,200

lbs. Extract a day, also for the Establishment of a Manufactory in the Argentine Confederation to produce 1,000 to 1,200 lb. a day, and of a third Manufactory at Rio Grande do Sul, in the Brazil, to work at the same rate, and leave amply sufficient funds for working capital and payment of all preliminary expenses.

Taking the present average price of cattle in the River Plate and Brazil, and calculating the cost of manufacture on a large scale, based upon the experience and results of the working at Fray Bentos; it is very confidently expected that the probable annual minimum production of the three manufactories of 1,000,000lbs. of extract, the profit, at 4s. per lb., will amount to about £200,000 per annum on the paid-up Capital of £350,000.

The production in 1866 will probably be at least 60,000 lbs., in 1867 about 600,000 lbs., and in 1868 about 1,000,000 lbs.

In addition to the large profits expected from the Manufacture of Extract of Meat and shipments of produce, profits will also arise from Sheep Farming and the constant increase in the value of the land, particularly of building ground in the immediate neighbourhood of the town of Fray Bentos.

As only the finest Meat can be used, fat being excluded in the Manufacture of the Extract of Meat, a considerable quantity of refined Beef or Mutton Lard, suitable for cooking and other purposes, is gained, which constitutes another important source of profit.

A Contract entered into with the Admiralty for the supply of the British Navy will be transferred to this Company.

It may also be mentioned that on the Saladero [slaughtering establishments] of Fray Bentos and the neighbourhood, about 20,000 tons of animal matter accumulate annually and are lost, but which, according to Baron Liebig's theory of manures, would form better manure even than Guano. If this material can be brought into an available and portable form it would afford a further source of profit. Baron Liebig and Mr. Giebert hope to solve this question shortly.

Power will be taken to increase the Capital with the consent of a General Meeting, and borrowing powers to the extent of any unpaid Capital.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen at the Offices of the Solicitor of the Company.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Company's Temporary offices, N.º 43, Mark Lane, and of the Bankers, Brokers, and Solicitor.

RED TAPE.

THE ARNO, R.M.S. PACKET.

Unfortunately for the commerce of Buenos Ayres, the R.M.S. Arno, instead of being under the control of her able commander, R. Curlewis, is subject to the caprice of H.M.'s Consul, or agent. On this last trip the mails were detained 27 hours. This is absurd and unjust to the community, as, owing to the late delivery of the letters at our post-office, they cannot be answered by the French mail, sailing to-day.

The great absurdity of such detention in Montevideo is, that the Portuña, a regular packet between the two ports, left in company with the Arno, the latter bringing one passenger and seven letters. The detention of this fine steamer, and the non-delivery of the mails yesterday, has caused much inconvenience to the commerce at large, without any profit to the Company, and it is to be hoped that these few lines will meet the consideration of the Directors in Moorgate Street.

An old resident of the RIVER PLATE. January 12th, 1866.

THE NEW MUNICIPALITY.

Cathedral (North)—D. Juan Achebrena. Cathedral (South)—D. Miguel Azcúenaga. Monserrat—D. Vicente Letamendi. San Nicolas—D. Manuel A. Aguirre. Balvanera—Dr. William Leslie. Piedad—D. Francisco G. Villa.

Pilar—Samuel B. Hale Esq. San Telmo—D. Juan Lanus. San Miguel—Dr. Ventura Bosch. Socorro—D. Jorge Draballe Esq. Concepcion—Dr. Sinfrosino Amodeo Barracas (North)—D. José Herrera. Terna for President—Messrs. Juan B. Peña, Vicente Cazon, and Juan B. Molina.

TEMPERATURE.

Saturday, January 13, 1866. Last night—Lowest 71º. To-day—Highest 85º.

ON 'CHANGE.

Jan. 13th, 1866. Paper price of ounces, \$104 Do. sovereigns, 124 First and last price of patacons 25 25 Cash sales, 151,380.

There was an active business in specie to-day; the brokers basked in the sunshine of prosperity; orders for all the leading houses in town. The cash sales were over the average owing to many of the merchants having waited till after the arrival of the packet to make their purchases.

The gloomy fact that there is no loan burnt upon the brokers to-day. Many clung to the hope that the paragraphs which appeared in the native papers some months ago were based on official information, but the news by this packet has dispelled this last hope, and now at last it is known that the loan has not been made. The subject was much discussed on 'Change. All seem to agree that Mr. Riestra, in holding out for too high a figure, has let the opportunity slip, and many express no small astonishment that so experienced a financier would be guilty of such an error. That the loan will be made at some reduced figure there seems to be little doubt, and private letters mention the probable rate at from 80 to 65. A party well connected at home writes that Mr. Riestra is not to blame at all, and that very probably few in Buenos Ayres are aware of the fact that Mr. Riestra has had to contend with a strong and systematic opposition, emanating less from any friends of Paraguay than from some parties on the Stock Exchange whose interest it is to force the loan under their own control.

The popular delusion, that money is so easily obtained in England that the Argentine Republic would find no difficulty in getting a loan of 2½ millions sterling at 80, or even 75, is now apparent; and, from what we gather, it would seem that only Sr. Riestra himself thoroughly appreciated the difficulties which attended his mission. The plain fact of the matter is, that the Argentine Republic is of such recent date, that few in London know anything about the River Plate, beyond the city and province of Buenos Ayres, and the wars between the Cruces and Cocidos have been discussed in the back parlours of Messrs. Baring and Rothschild, and engendered the greatest distrust. If people will not keep quiet; but for ever be quarrelling amongst themselves, they must at least be prepared for the consequences, and instead of blame being attached to Mr. Riestra, the whole responsibility should fall upon the noisy politicians of the hour.

Respecting Captain Harrison, it is said that as yet his company has not been created, but that there is every reasonable probability that he will ultimately succeed.

Another complaint against a steamer was handed to us to-day at the blackboard. The Lili, which is, generally speaking, so punctual, was yesterday detained two and a-half hours, greatly to the annoyance of sundry merchants on board. The cause of the delay, we hear, was M. Vernouillet, the French Chargé, who was dining at the Louvre. We have no remarks or comments to make, only that the agent of this favorite little Frenchman will henceforward be more punctual.

Respecting the private specie sales which we noticed yesterday, there was much said, the brokers in general questioning the authenticity of the statement: we can only say that within the last few days several private transactions between some leading houses, on long dates, have been effected, and that as far as we can judge from the information given us, these sales amount to very nearly one million patacons. Another private sale was effected to-day for the end of August, 20 to 30,000 at 23, but it is right to observe that some of the most responsible parties on the Bolsa offered to sell freely for the end of June at 26 80.

The shareholders of the Bolsa will meet on Monday to hear the report, which, through the kindness of Mr. Rom, we have been favored with. The affairs of the Company could not be more prosperous; a dividend of 16 per cent. will now be declared, and a reserve fund of \$105,000 m/c, put to the credit of the Company in the Bank. On Tuesday we will publish the report, which shows the prudent management of the Regente, Mr. Rom.

The new tariff was published to-day and greatly discussed. The export duty this year is 8 per cent., which is a very important matter for the farmers. This being Saturday the attendance on 'Change was good; at the door of the hall there was a crowd of clerks—we noticed the brother of the Chief of Police in the crowd. Collections through town poor, and money, both paper and gold, in active demand.

In the wool plazas very little done, owing to this being Saturday.

Table with columns for item, price, and quantity. Includes items like '600 @ good wool burry', '700 do do', '300 do do', '1400 do mixed', '200 @ prime wool, South', '700 fanegas new wheat', '350 matadero hides', '470 camp hides'.

We understand one house has received orders from Antwerp to ship 43,000 salted hides.

2000 salt heroa hides, 13 1/2 rls. 2000 do do 14 rls. 300 @ Corvestino wool, 25 rls. 1000 salt cowhides, 26 per 48lbs. 2000 do ox, 32 per 60lbs.

The Dutch brig Laureus, to load salt hides in port, 46s. and 6 per cent. DO. BY H. A. GREEN AND CO. British barque Magna Charta, full cargo for Liverpool.

The barque Niccolò II., to load for Antwerp, salted hides, 26s., bales, 30s. and 6 per cent. DO. BY J. P. BOYD AND CO. British brig Fantome, to load for salt hides, Gualeguay 46s and 1 per cent.

Mr. Dorr, the real estate broker, has some fifty leagues prime land for sale. Advertisement on Tuesday.

Theatre Franco-Argentin

BOUFFES PARISIENS. Sous la direction de Mr. D'Hote. Dimanche 14 Janvier. Representation Extraordinaire. Les memoires du Diable. Piece en 3 actes. Pas de Deux. Le feu d'artifice. Chansonnette para Mr. D'Hote. On commencera a 8 heures précises. Nota.—A l'Estado ADRIENNE LECOQUEUR, drame en 3 actes.

VESSELS LOADING IN PORT, &c.

By JOHN P. BOYD & Co., Shippers, Calle San Martin, No. 56.

FOR LIVERPOOL. The Steamer "GALILEO." A 1 for 20 years, 1625 tons register. Captain Russell.

FOR BOSTON. The British barque "ROSETTA." 336 tons register. Captain Jones. Consignees, Messrs. R. Shaw and Co.

FOR VALPARAISO. The A 1 British Barque "VOLUNTEER." 584 tons register. Consignees, the Gas Company.

FOR ANTWERP. The British barque "ROWENA." 207 tons register. Consignees, John P. Boyd and Co.

FOR THE CHANNEL FOR ORDERS. The British schooner "READY RHINO." 127 tons register. Captain Strike. Consignee, W. Haedo, Esq.

LOADING AT GUALEGUAY. The British brig "FANTOME." 191 tons register. Captain Roach. Consignee, J. Coghlan, Esq.

FOR BOSTON. The fast sailing British Brig J. Darrel, Captain George Aves, has splendid accommodation for 20 first class passengers; will positively sail in 7 days. For passage &c. apply to the Captain at No. 40 Paseo de Julio. 89-3p j14

YFERNET, Custom-house Broker. 70-Florida-70. 85-3m j14

Notice. Parties about visiting Europe can find a respectable female servant for the voyage by applying to T. T. Standard office. 88-6p j14

Land on Sale. One third of a league of land near San Nicolas with permanent water: also to rent a puecto suitable for 1000 sheep with abundant pasture, it has a good ranch and corral, Calle Reconquista No. 46. 83-3p j14

SE VENDE. Un caballo sano, tierno, buen andar y de silla. Quien quiera verlo, ocurra a la calle de Cuyo Nos. 213 y 217, desde las 8 de la mañana hasta las 4 de la tarde. 97-3p-14 c.

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 \$10, \$20 m/c. if going to your residence and if at a distance must be supplied with a carriage. The Argentine soldiers will be as usual attended gratis, No. 222, San Martin. 92-5p, j14

CHANGE OF TIME FOR MONTEVIDEO, PORTENA.

The splendid new American Steamer PORTENA. Captain SOUZA. This first class steamer will leave for MONTEVIDEO every TUESDAY and SALVADORE every FRIDAY. This steamer built expressly for this route offers the most unexcelled accommodation to passengers. For Tickets and further particulars apply at the agents, ALVAREZ & RISSO, 99½ Calle Reconquista 99½. n10

Situation Wanted. A young foreigner who was in charge of a commercial house of this city and whose circumstances obliged him to leave his employment wants a situation in Import-house, Barraca or Corralon. He speaks English, French, German, and Spanish and can give the very best references. A note addressed to A. B. will reach him in Calle Corrientes No. 124. 86-6p j14

Wanted. A housemaid and woman cook at Calle de la Independencia No. 25. 93-3p j14

Wanted. A situation as companion to a sick man or other. Apply to 170 San Martin. 91-3p j14

Cooks Aboard. Wanted a Cook, first class, on board one of the foreign war vessels in Port, wages an ounce a month. Apply Bewlsteaks, Standard office. 87-6p j14

Wanted. By a sheepfarmer in Aricafe, a smart, active young man. Apply for three days at Barry & Walker's, 97 Calle Defensa. n81-3p j13

Wanted. A Coachman who can bring a good recommendation. Apply at Calle Victoria, No. 269, altos. 65-3p j12

Man-Cook. Wanted an experienced man. Apply 55 Defensa. 60-3p j12

Wet Nurse. Wanted one who can give good recommendations, a most liberal pay will be given. Apply at this office. 72-3p j12

Cook or Steward. A young man of good recommendation wants a situation as Cook or Steward in a respectable private house in the camp or city. Speaks English very well and understands a little Spanish. Address J. K. Standard office. 53-6p j12

Wanted Immediately. Two good female servants for general work of a private house, to competent persons liberal wages will be given. Apply 173 Calle Piedras, altos. 69-2p j12

Wanted. A smart active youth having a knowledge of the Drapery business and able to speak Spanish. Apply 66 Piedad. 76-3p j12

Do you want your Boots polished. A lot of very best American Shoe-blackening for sale, samples to be seen at the Standard office, and at Mr. MacKern's, English Book-Store, Calle San Martin. 75-6p j12

To Sheepfarmers. To rent 1/2 league of camp with 5 puectos thereon and with jawelles, in the partido Carmen de Arco. Apply Calle Florida 297, or to Mr. Michael Duggan in the Plaza Once Setiembre. 65-3p j12

For Sale. Two carriages, recently arrived, strong and well built, suitable for either camp or city use. They may be seen at the Cochera San Martin, nearly opposite the Bolsa. 59-6p j12

For Sale. The Gauger's Guide and Measurer's Manual, rods, slides, &c. all new, for sale Calle Defensa No. 114. 70-3p j12

To be Let. Two single furnished Rooms, Calle Temple No. 56. 68-6p j12

To Let. A small house with 6 good rooms, kitchen, etc. Parque 77, suitable for a small family. 72-3p j12

American Carriage for Sale. A first-class American Buggy, new, may be seen at the carriage shop of Jose Aguirre, No. 273 Calle Peru. 68-6p j11

Professor DALY. Will provide the public with the best Italian, French, English, and German music; also Musicians for balls, parties, pic-nics, &c. Please apply to D. Dakin, No. 40 Reconquista. 180-1m d24.

GEORGE KEEMAN, Formerly in India, Will hear of something to his advantage by communicating with this Consulate. FRANK PARISH, Consul. 74-3p j12

TEUTONIA. General Versammlung Mittwoch den 8½ Uhr abends 17ten Januar die herren mitglieder werden ersucht sich recht zeitlich einzufinden. DER VORSTAND. 71-3p j12

Ten Horses Stolen. Daniel Mellon of El Tigre, Chacabuco, notifies the public that in the beginning of December ten horses were stolen from him, as follows: 3 Colorado cart-horses, 1 Pampa, 2 Ocurros, 2 Rosillos, 1 Saino, and 1 Moro, all marked "75," on the mounting side. A liberal reward will be given to any person sending information of the stolen animals, to the "Standard" office, B. Ayres, or to Messrs. WYLLIE & Co. Chacabuco. 56-4p j12

Ex R. M. S. Arno. A small parcel of Morton's celebrated Table Cutlery guaranteed London manufacture; also Hunting and Pocket Knives of the finest finish. JOHN EASTMAN & SON, Defensa No. 9 & 11. 35-6p j9

House Auction. On Wednesday, at 11 a.m., the house 261 calle Europa, in front of Quinta Rivadavia, will be sold by auction. We recommend capitalists to attend: the house is new, and built of the best materials. 3p j13

Private Tutor. An English merchant requiring a first class Private Tutor can find one by addressing a note to Sallust, Standard office. n60-3p j13

For Valparaiso. British Barque VOLUNTEER, A. I. 584 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, 66-Calle San Martin-56. 48-1w j9.

