

The Standard



Edition for Europe

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

per French Mail.

No. 1203—Fifth Year.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1885.

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 or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.
Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.
Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazil, England and Franco, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.
Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.
The establishment is always open from 9 a.m. till 3 p.m.

P. P. MAUA & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

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WILLIAM LESLIE.

MAUA BANK

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101—103.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.
For balances in our favor, 7 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers, 18 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.

Jan. 1st, 1885.

Briton & Medical General (Incorporated with the Unity General) Life Assurance Association
Chief Office—WEST STRAND, LONDON, W.C.
Capital—3,000,000. Sterling.

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

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company.
Established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.
Office—118 CALLE PIEDAD.

DIRECTORS.
Sr. Don Tomas Armstrong, President.
Sr. Jacob Parvianini, Vice-President.
Sr. Eduardo Lumb.
Sr. Ambrosio P. Leica.
Sr. Enrique Toukinson.
Sr. Mariano Casares.
Sr. Ricardo Yturra.
Sr. Francisco P. Moreno, Gerente.

For Rosario and Intermediate Ports
British Steamer IRON KING,
Captain J. J. THOMPSON
The Iron King leaves this port every Wednesday, and arrives here on Monday.
Fares, Cabin.
Rosario 16 Pata.
S. Nicolas 12
Las Hermanas 12
Obligado 10
San Pedro 8
Steerage half price.
Apply at the Agency Calle Mayo No. 67.
Parcels delivered at the Agency the day before sailing by 5 p.m.
HENRY DOWSE, Agent.
120—xp 23

GERMAN BURMEISTER,
Consignatario de frutos del pais.
Wool and produce broker,
105—CALLE VENEZUELA—106

JOHN GREENWAY,
Agent for the Board of Underwriters "in New York." Apply at 186 Tuomman from 8 to 10 a.m. or 5 to 7 p.m., or at the Exchange rooms from midday to 4 p.m.

To English Travellers.
Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in this city. Charges are most moderate.
Wines Superb.
Table d'Hotel on European Style.
Board, with room, gas-lights, and attendance, from 5s. to 10s. per day.
HOTEL DE LA PAIX,
(Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle Reconquista.)

REAL HOLLANDS,
Solo Exporter
HERMAN VAN HOUTEN.
Rotterdam.
This celebrated and well known Giga to be had of the office of the undersigned in lots to suit the purchaser shall from this date, according to agreement, only be imported by
D. F. W. PRATS,
63 1/2 Calle Corrientes 63.
39—xp 28

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., 1884, £44,000 do.
Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances.
Customers have the advantage of drawing cheques—of having approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of depositing bills, coupons, &c. for collection—and of lodging with the Bank valuable property in the fire proof strong rooms for safe custody.
Deposit Accounts—Deposits received from the public generally—either for fixed periods or subject to seven or thirty days notice of withdrawal—Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the principal daily papers.
Bill of Exchange—issued on the following places—

- London,
Dublin,
Paris,
Antwerp,
Hamburg,
Genoa,
Rio de Janeiro,
Montevideo.
- J. H. GREEN,
Manager,
Buenos Ayres—Nov. 1, 1885.

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:

ALLOWED	CHARGED
On deposits on account current, 6 per cent.	On specie debit balances in account current, 15
On deposits for ninety days fixed, 9 "	On Currency do. 24 "
Do. subject 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 9 "	
And in currency, 9 "	

J. H. GREEN,
Manager,
Buenos Ayres, Jan. 5, 1885.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE—SIGHT EXCHANGE—
Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from WANKLYN & Co.
No. 104 Calle de San Martin,
On the following places—
LONDON,
LIVERPOOL,
All branches of the National Bank IRELAND,
Antwerp,
Hamburg,
Paris,
Genoa,
Cadix,
Bayonne,
Buenos Ayres, Dec. 2, 1884.
WANKLYN & Co.
104—Calle San Martin—104.
20 33 x.

TAY & UPTON'S SHIPPING LIST.

FOR NEW YORK.	FOR BOSTON.
American Brig Fautin.	Argentinobarqueo Clarita.
British barque Col. Jas. Scott.	Swedish Ship Octavia.
British Barque Pacific.	British Brig T. A. Darrel.
British Barque Carina.	British Brig Kate Smith.
British Barque Eugenie.	
British Brig Signal.	
British Brig Meta.	
British Brig M. A. Herrera.	

For freight by above vessels apply to TAY & UPTON,
n78..1m j13 Ship Brokers, 38 Reconquista.

Mr. THOMAS WEST.
If Mr. WEST, who was formerly a surgeon in London, and who married in 1846 a lady named Scubby, 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 Moggo, Solicitor of Chelmsford, Essex, England. If the said Thomas West should be now dead, and any person can give information thereof it will be thankfully received and all expenses paid.
4—6 w d & w j5

Diligencias
Para la Ensenada, Magdalena, Ranchos, Chascomus, Dolores, Moro, Laguna de los Padres, Acul, Tandil, Calle de la Piedra 82.

MONTEVIDEAN 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 Dr. Juan Miguel Martinez, Montevideo.

CHAIRMAN,
Francis J. Hoquard, Esq.

DIRECTORS,
Sr. D. Pedro Berall,
" 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.
CURRENT 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 1/2 per ann.
" in favor of " 12 " "
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, 1885.

VESELS LOADING IN PORT, &c.
By JOHN P. BOYD & Co.,
Shippers,
Calle San Martin, No. 56.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
The A 1 British Barque,
" WITCH OF THE TEIGN,"
255 tons register, Captain Popperell,
Consignees, the Gas Company.
The A 1 British Barque
" JAMES CARTHRY,"
271 tons register, Captain Shepherd,
Consignees, Messrs. T. Drysdale and Co.

LOADING IN THE RIVER URUGUAY.
The British Barque
" CLANSMAN,"
246 tons register, Captain Lealie,
Consignees, the Gas Company.
FOR BOSTON,
The British barque
" ROSETTA,"
336 tons register, Captain Jontes,
Consignees, Messrs. R. Shaw and Co.

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

FOR ANTWERP,
The British barque
" ROWENA,"
267 tons register, Captain Cox,
Consignees, John P. Boyd and Co.
The first-class Belgian ship
" MANNIX DE ST. ALDEGONDE,"
600 tons register, Captain Cordero,
Consignees, Messrs. C. F. Warnholtz and Co.
The first-class Belgian barque
" LUDWIG,"
313 tons register, Captain Arpsten,
Consignees, Messrs. C. Desarmand and Co.
The first-class Norwegian brig,
" VALKYRIEN,"
227 tons register, Captain Larsen,
Consignees, Messrs. Zimmermann and Co.
The first-class British brig
" INO,"
462 tons register, Captain Watson,
Consignees, Messrs. Milligan, Williamson, & Co.
The first-class Norwegian barque
" EDWIN,"
322 tons register, Captain Sorenson,
Consignees, Messrs. Zamarran and Co.
The first-class British barque
" TORONTO,"
513 tons register, Captain Dawson,
Consignees, Messrs. H. A. Green and Co.
The first-class Italian brig
" EMIRNE,"
281 tons register, Captain Carbone,
Consignees, Messrs. Sivori and Schiaffino.

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,"
101 tons register, Captain Roach,
Consignee, J. Coghlan, Esq.
Freight can be taken or passage secured in the above vessels, on application to
JOHN P. BOYD & Co.,
Calle San Martin, 56.

B. A. GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.
FIRST AND SECOND CLASS.

Stations.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Buenos Ayres	9	12 30	4	8 26
Barracas	9 10	12 40	4 10	8 56
Lomas de Zamora	9 35		4 35	
Glew	10 5		5 5	
San Vincente	10 30		5 30	
Donsellaar	11 4		6 4	
Ferrari	11 32		6 32	
Jepener	12		7	
Facia	12 25		7 25	
Gandara	12 55		7 55	
Chascomus	1 30		8 30	

Stations.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Chascomus		7 40		3 40
Gandar		8 10		4 10
Facia		8 40		4 40
Jepener		9 5		5 5
Ferrari		9 33		5 37
Donsellaar		10		6 4
San Vincente		10 30		6 32
Lomas de Zamora		11		7
Barracas	8 15	11 55	1 30	7 55
Buenos Ayres	8 25	12 10	2 40	8 10

86xp,d16 E. BANFIELD, Gen. Manager.

Ferro-caril de la Boca, Barracas & Ensenada.
Desde el 11 de Diciembre de 1885, el servicio de los trenes sera como sigue:
DIAS DE TRABAJO Y DIAS DE FERIADOS.

Estaciones.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
Ensenada.	7:00	7:30	8:00	8:30	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30	11:00	11:30	12:00	12:30
Venecuela.....	6:00	6:30	7:00	7:30	8:00	8:30	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30	11:00	11:30
Boca.....	5:00	5:30	6:00	6:30	7:00	7:30	8:00	8:30	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30
Tres Esquinas.....	4:00	4:30	5:00	5:30	6:00	6:30	7:00	7:30	8:00	8:30	9:00	9:30
Buenos Ayres.....	3:00	3:30	4:00	4:30	5:00	5:30	6:00	6:30	7:00	7:30	8:00	8:30

So suplica a los viajeros que, para evitar demoras presenten el valor justo del boleto, cuyo precio uniforme en toda la linea, es cinco pesos moneda corriente con escepcion de niños desde 3 a 10 años que pagaran 3 pesos.
Nota.—Los trenes pararan en la Casa Amarilla, y en la Barraca de Peña, en los casos solamente de haber pasajeros para esos puntos, o que estén esperando allí para subir. Los pasajeros que deseen aparcar en esas paradas deberan avisarlo al guarda tren al entrar en los carruajes.
MANAGER—Sr. D. FRANCISCO F. MORENO.
Inspector-General—A. Schmidt.
Co.'s Office, 118 Calle Piedad, altos.
The Company insures on equitable terms, 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, from the fact of there being no other Fire Insurance Company, at a fixed premium, having its head residence 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. 93 xp n15

LA ESTRELLA.

ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO.
AT FIXED PREMIUM
Authorized by decrees of the National and Provincial Governments.
CAPITAL 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.
Sr. D. Tomas Armstrong, President.
Samuel B. Halo, Vice President.
Eduardo Lumb,
Joaquín Domarchi,
Jorge Drabille,
Manuel S. de Zamaran.
MANAGER—Sr. D. FRANCISCO F. MORENO.
Inspector-General—A. Schmidt.
Co.'s Office, 118 Calle Piedad, altos.
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Further particulars will be furnished on application at the Company's Office. 93 xp n15

Los trenes pararan en Palenque y Rivilavia solamente en caso que hubieren pasajeros para esas estaciones.
Los pasajeros que deseen aparcar en esas paradas deberan avisarlo al guarda tren al entrar en los coches.
Los pasajeros que deseen aparcar en esas paradas deberan avisarlo al guarda tren al entrar en los coches.
Los pasajeros que deseen aparcar en esas paradas deberan avisarlo al guarda tren al entrar en los coches.

Estaciones.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
Ensenada.	7:00	7:30	8:00	8:30	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30	11:00	11:30	12:00	12:30
Venecuela.....	6:00	6:30	7:00	7:30	8:00	8:30	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30	11:00	11:30
Boca.....	5:00	5:30	6:00	6:30	7:00	7:30	8:00	8:30	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30
Tres Esquinas.....	4:00	4:30	5:00	5:30	6:00	6:30	7:00	7:30	8:00	8:30	9:00	9:30
Buenos Ayres.....	3:00	3:30	4:00	4:30	5:00	5:30	6:00	6:30	7:00	7:30	8:00	8:30

FOR BOSTON.
The first-class British clipper barque
ST. DOMINGUE,
will positively sail on 13th February. For balance of freight apply to the consignees, Messrs. Samuel B. Halo & Co., or to Tay & Upton, ship brokers, 39 Reconquista. 130..15p,j21

COLEGIO DE SAN PATRICIO,
SAN JOSE DE FLORES.
MERCANTILE, LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE
PRINCIPAL.
DOCTOR FITZSIMON, A.M., Dr. Ph
London University,
Ex Rector of one of the London University Colleges.
Boarders \$450 per month.
Half-Boarders 300 " "
Externs 100 " "
The Principal's experience in the practical management of a large Collegiate Institution and in preparing pupils as well for the London University degrees as for the CIVIL SERVICE COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS in England enables him to hold out unprecedented advantages to parents in this country who wish to secure for their sons an education of the highest order.
The general Curriculum of studies in this establishment ensures to all a full and complete knowledge of
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND SPANISH.
The Commercial Course including—Penmanship, Arithmetic, Mercantile forms and Calculations together with Book-keeping (theory and practice) is so conducted as to impart to the student a thorough knowledge of accounts and prepare him in a comparatively short time for the merchant's office.
History, English composition, Geography, Elocution and Epistolary correspondence receive all the attention which these subjects owing to their paramount importance require.
Instruction is given daily " free of additional charge " in Latin, Greek, Geometry, Algebra and Trigonometry to all who wish to acquire a knowledge of these branches.
Generous treatment combined with parental care and kindness—Strict scholastic and moral discipline—spacious and well ventilated dormitories and class-rooms with extensive grounds for recreation—guarantee the health and comfort of the pupils.
7..xp. 6s.

Butchers-shop and Whale-boat-office.
!!!No. 39 Paseo de Julio No. 39!!!
Important Notice to Captains of vessels of all nations.
Great reduction in the prices of fresh provisions. In the above establishment and until further notice the prices of fresh provisions are fixed at the following rates:—
Fresh Beef \$14 m/c. per 25lb.
Fresh Mutton \$10 m/c. per quarter.
Potatoes \$25 m/c. per 25lb.
Live Sheep \$70 m/c. each.
Salted Tongues, Mutton Hams, Vegetables, &c. in proportional deductions to former prices.
Whale boats for the attendance of vessels leave the mole-head every morning (weather permitting) half an hour after sun rise.
GEORGE KEAN.
152—1m 26

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

SINBAD AT HEAD-QUARTERS.

Corrientes Jan. 26th.

Gentlemen,
I am here, at last. I have a wide field before me. It has rained pretty much all the time since my arrival. I have had an interview with Gov. Lopez I told him at once what my object was, he frankly promised me he would communicate any reliable news at the earliest moment, for B. Ayres or Europe, at the same time requesting not to be spoken badly of. I told him if I had nothing good to say I would be silent: there is a strong party against him. I have seen and had a long conversation with Muratore—at the present moment this city is a perfect Babel or more properly speaking a true Pandemonium—the Italians are reaping a glorious harvest. I say nothing of passing the Paraná or the sailing of the fleet: this may take place two months hence. I have seen Dr. Gallardo, an old friend and a good one. In short I am now in a position to put all competition aside: above all I would like to silence Le-Long. I send you a slip taken from the 'Tribuna' of Jan. 10th. If you think proper print the original in a note, his remarks are not true.

The allied squadron is at anchor in front of the city, within a little distance from the shore, in the same place where they cast anchor three months ago: there are eleven Brazilian armed steamers including an iron clad, an armed sailing schooner-brig, three steam transports, two pontons and twelve sailing transports. There are two under the Argentine flag, (the Guardia Nacional and Chacabuco). At the outskirts of the city there is an encampment of five thousand Brazilian troops: it would confer a very great favor upon the inhabitants in general of the capital were it possible to have the camp as also the fleet placed at a greater distance. The city is thronged with soldiers and sailors who go armed Street fights are very common which invariably end in blood, robberies are complained of, perpetrated for the most part by foot-pads. Any portion of drunkenness and debauchery may be seen at any time. Connected with this painful topic there are three hospitals located within the city limits, the inmates of which are afflicted with typhus fever, dysentery, severe lung complaints, inflammatory rheumatism, and chronic diarrhoea, caused in a great measure by continued exposure, or living upon tired meat.

We have visited the Argentine infirmary. The superintendent Dr. Angel Gallardo of your city, took great pleasure in showing all that pertained to the establishment throughout. Although perhaps all was not as it should be, still it was far superior to anything of the kind ever seen in these parts. The sick had beds upon bedsteads to lie on, and clean clothes to cover themselves with. They were attended to by Surgeons or Doctors who understood their vocation. There was a well-stored pantry, and also an Apothecaries department supplied with medicines and surgical instruments necessary for all requirements. The hospital contained one hundred and seventy invalids, fourteen of whom were Englishmen and one American. In attendance were two Doctors, one Surgeon, two Apothecaries, one Phlebotomist, two Stewards, three Cooks, and thirty five (Paraguayan prisoners of war) servants. The building was well ventilated and kept clean. The English patients gave Dr. Gallardo a good name for his care; they also prized him for the reason he understood their language which was of the greatest importance to them. Among the number there was a handsome young man, an assistant engineer, engaged in conversation with a sick comrade; who when asked if he was upon the sick list, replied he was wounded, the result of a dispute with a native, that as he was rolling up his shirt-sleeve in order to give the fellow such a dig in the lug as would have sent him a spinning, the opponent gave him a stab, and ran off: fortunately the knife had only caused a flesh wound that was speedily healing.

Persons who left the Paso de la Patria this morning report all quiet there, that a little further north the Paraguayans persist in crossing the Paraná daily in canoes, and remain the day throughout, gathering what plunder that is to hand, unless they are chased away by some advanced party. This is the sum-total of war news up to the present hour. One of the local papers tells the reader "Algun plan tendrá en vista, maestro General en Gefe, cuando no trata de interrumpir estos paseos del enemigo." This needs no translation or comment, in as much as these petty raids are made in the face of scores of thousands of men with arms in their hands. We must for re-

putation's sake take note of and give a passing reply to what M. LeLong is pleased to give the readers of the 'Tribuna' as the 'exact truth respecting the Paraguayans.' M. LeLong declares it to be false that they committed any acts of incendiarism, or even that the inhabitants had abandoned their homes, and to tell the whole truth few robberies were perpetrated by them in the interior of dwellings—but all horned cattle, every horse had been stolen, not only those upon the road as well all that were to be found within the circuit of many leagues, not leaving a single head of horned or other cattle." The houses M. LeLong alludes to are built of mud covered with caranday palms which are as inflammable as a stone. The Paraguayans have yet to learn how to make mud burn before they can fire the houses spoken of: if they did not steal, the reason was, there was no furniture or any thing else worth the trouble to be found in any of the houses in that part of the Province. It has rained almost incessantly since the Espigador arrived. The weather continues very warm, while the mosquitoes give but little rest day or night: as soon as it clears up you shall hear more from
SINBAD.

TELEGRAM FROM SINBAD.

January 26, 1866.

The Hotel de los Aliados just robbed of two thousand dollars: a number of gold watches missing; correspondence for the Emperor of Brazil, and a large package from the army minus; one negro killed outright and one badly hurt—

"Ah! me, what perils do environ,
The man that meddles with cold iron."

LATEST FROM HEAD-QUARTERS.

LOPEZ AND HIS ARMY AT PASO LA PATRIA.

The 'Nacion' correspondent, under date 21st inst., writes as follows: We have nothing new to report for yesterday or to-day, except some detailed information respecting the enemy, obtained from two of their deserters who came across the river yesterday with a battalion in canoes, protected by a battery on the far side and some 12-pounders which they have mounted in an island in the middle of the river. You are already aware of the invasion, on the 17th, by 600 of the enemy who landed on our side, and engaged the Correntino cavalry, in which skirmish several were killed, on both sides, but the enemy always keep close to the coast and regain their canoes. Gen. Mitre has ordered Generals Hornos and Caceres not to sacrifice men uselessly, for the mere amusement of the enemy. We had thought to prepare for them a night ambuscade, but this has proved very difficult, as the coast for a league and a half offers numerous places, for landing, and they change their route every time, landing at some new place: still we hope one of these nights to take them by surprise and give them a lesson.

On the far side of Paso la Patria the Paraguayans have put up a battery of 8 and 12 pounders, and a league inland on an affluent of the river is the grand encampment where Lopez commands in person an army of 30 batt. infantry (21,000 men) and 20 regiments of cavalry (10,000) with a good park of artillery; but one-half of this force is composed of old men or boys.

At Humaytá, we learn on good authority, they have 5 battalions of artillery, besides other forces at different points threatened by the allies. Besides the Brazilian fleet and our grand army of 50,000 men, we have a Brazilian 'corps d'armee' under Baron Port Alegre about to move forward against Itapua on the upper Paraná, and another Brazilian force marching into Matto Grosso.

Lopez seems determined to risk all in a battle at the Paso la Patria, as he announces daily to his men, who are under arms night and day, but he is not without fear of some treachery and has shot the ex-commander-in-chief Robles, his aide-de-camp, and several other officers on suspicion of carrying on negotiations with the allies.

If Lopez really determines to fight a pitched battle either here or in the neighborhood of Humaytá, as seems most likely, the war may be considered as nearly over: Both the enemy and our armies will be saved many harassing and bootless marches. It is hardly probable that Lopez would allow the key of his position, Humaytá, to fall into our hands without a desperate struggle, and the chances are that he will give battle here, counting on a secure retreat, in case of defeat, to his impregnable fortress of Humaytá.

It is necessary to explain how the Paraguayans can make these constant inroads on our side: it is that they are at present complete masters of this part of the river, which they will aban-

don as soon as some of the vessels now lying at anchor in Corrientes receive orders to force the passage of the river.

The greatest plague at present here is the flies which almost drive us mad, for it is impossible to imagine the swarms which assail us on all sides.

DIARY AT HEAD-QUARTERS.

(By Colonel Falleja.)

January 3rd. Drill in the morning and then wash. The Paraguayan prisoners (120) of the Florida batt. supplied with clothing and \$2 a head and then sent to Corrientes to be forwarded to M. Video. Several officers of the Libertad batt. having resigned also proceed to M. Video. In the evening drill again. Pres. Mitre is still with the Argentine army a league distant from San Cosme: his men drill twice a day and are equal to any troops in Europe. Gen. Gelly-ibes is gone to Corrientes to receive the Argentine reinforcements. Gen. Mitre is very reserved, tells no one his plans, and when the time and place are arranged we shall be all ready.

Jan. 4th. At 5 a. m. counter-marched from San Cosme to Itati and camped near the chaera of Sr. Mesa: in this beautiful quinta which boasts hundreds of orange-trees, I also saw a fine cotton-tree about 9 feet high and the trunk 12 inches in circumference; besides some excellent indigo and coffee. This country only wants foreign immigration, to team with riches. Mr. LeLong has arrived, to bid adieu to some friends before returning to France. To day we had fine fat cattle for rations. In the evening, drill.

Jan. 5th. Drill at morning and evening: in this season of repose there is nothing to break the monotony of everyday life.

Jan. 6th. At 5 a. m. the troops assist at military mass performed by Padre Irasusta, after which they pass before the General's tent. Gen. Flores is again knocked up from effects of a bath: several officers are also sick from bathing in these stagnant 'lagunas.' The officers of our Brazilian brigade fitted up a handsome summer-house, with refreshments, and during the night the band played the Brazilian, Argentine and Oriental hymns. Our men having got leave for amusements passed the night merrily, the negro soldiers dancing the Candombe and other African minuets: there was not the least disorder.

Jan. 7th. Gen. Flores received intelligence of the arrival of 300 recruits and waggons with uniforms for the Brazilian brigade, on which account the march was countermanded. Padre Irasusta celebrated mass for the sick, the Florida band and some officers and neighbors assisting. The Brazilian waggons have brought them all new tents and uniforms. The Argentine officers had a grand fête to-day at San Cosme, blessing the new flag of the Morales batt. of Buenos Ayrean Nat Guards: after a review in the plaza of the village, the men had 'carne con cuero.'

Jan. 8th. Marched at 4 a. m. for Yacuarú on the banks of the Paraná, and reached there (34 leagues) by 8.30. The country here is almost unpopulated, and we had to wade through a lagoon up to our knees. Encamped in order of battle, and turned out the cattle to graze. Gen. Flores getting worse, with inflammation of the throat.

Jan. 9th. No drill: the troops making sheds, to shelter their arms, and ranchos to accommodate 4 men each, our tents being long since worn out. The beef continues fat and healthy. Pay given round to the troops, in Bolivian \$, as follows: Colonels 100, Captains 50, sergeants 8, soldiers 4. We are so hard up for change that some of the huxters have emitted a newtendency of tin tokens, and others in end to issue leather money. Mails from home, with news of our loved ones. I have received a present of a thermometer from a friend in Montevideo, which is a great acquisition: in the shade to-day it marked 30 centigrades. Cleared an approach to the river, which is about 600 yards distant, and is at present rising. Gen. Flores rode out this morning, but was obliged again to take to his bed. Our picquets on the river can distinctly hear the enemy's bugle-call on the other side. Gen. Flores has sent to buy horses, as ours are all used up, and when we cross into Paraguay then the campaign will begin in earnest.

Jan. 10th. The ground so wet from rain and dew that the men cannot drill: they continue putting up ranchos. A German and another, of the Florida Batt. died to-day of exhaustion after the harassing marches. Two more of our men deserted. The Correntino forces of Caceres suffer greatly from desertion, the men having little affec-

tion either to their flag or their general, and anxious to go home, now that the enemy has left their territory. General Flores is slightly better. The river continues rising. Thermometer 29 centigrades.

Jan. 11th. No drill, the men still putting up ranchos and fixing the camp. Gen. Flores all right again and riding about on horseback. Lean cattle again for rations. Capt. Baylon having brought 500 half-starved animals. Yerba, tobacco and soap served round to the men. Weather still cool, 33 cent. in the shade. The river rising: no sign of the enemy on the opposite shore, although we can hear at night and daybreak the rattan and trumpet call of their encampment. Our naval force consists of a boat and a canoe. The health of the army continues excellent. It seems no operations can be commenced until the arrival of Admiral Tamandaré, for the Brazilian fleet to co-operate, and Gen. Flores is so impatient that he intends to visit the Admiral the moment he arrives. Unfortunately this crack fleet of the Brazilians is always in want of something and it is to be hoped when the river rises they may seize the opportunity and not do as they did last June at Salto when they went away to look for something and left us in 'berlina'. It seems we must depend entirely on the fleet, for no preparations in the way of boats, rafts &c. have, to my knowledge, been set on foot for crossing the Paraná. It is true the President is very reserved and may be preparing secretly; but it will be tedious and difficult if we have to cross in big vessels, owing to the sand-banks, islands &c. If we had, say, 4 steam-launches, 10 whaleboats each carrying a gun in the prow, and 250 canoes, we might overcome the first difficulty, by throwing 10,000 Argentine and Oriental troops with 30 pieces of cannon across the river, and these would be able to hold their ground against the hosts of Lopez, while the Brazilian fleet could make an important diversion by forcing the pass of Tres Boques. But it is vain to speculate: let us confide in the ability of our leaders, and hope soon to reach safely the right bank of the Paraná, for we cannot long delay in this locality.

Jan. 12th. No room to drill, as we are hemmed in by a quagmire, and the underwood is so thick as to defy passage on foot or horseback, but we have plenty of pasture, firewood and easy access to the river. At night very heavy dew, and by day the sun is scorching: thermometer 38 cent. in the shade. The devil got among us to-day, for our quarters were afire in three places, during siesta, and the ranchos which the men had nearly completed were mostly burned down, besides a quantity of arms and clothing. A Brazilian magazine has blown up, killing three men, wounding seven, and destroying 50,000 rounds of ball-cartridge. The river still rising.

Jan. 13th. Rations very bad, the animals having been brought up a month ago by an Argentine contractor and now only fit to skin. Four officers and 8 men proceeded in a canoe to reconnoitre the river: they landed on an island but saw no sign of the enemy. The river has risen 8 feet since our arrival, and many of the islands have disappeared: the natives say it will be a great flood, but Tamandaré is not expected before the 20th. The heat excessive: 39 centigrades in the shade. A little rain in the evening cooled the atmosphere.

Jan. 14th. Mass at 6 a. m., but General Flores could not assist, being slightly unwell. There was a festival at Itati, at which the Florida band attended. The river still rising; weather cooler; 30 centigrades at 1 p. m.

Jan. 15th. Drill: rations of the same wretched meat as yesterday. Colonel Albin despatched to Caacati; and Major Bailon in another direction, both in quest of cattle. D. Andres Rivas sent us 5 bags of farfina, which was joyfully received by the troops. After cleaning up the camp the men continued building their huts, which, however, proceed slowly owing to want of tools and to frequent conflagrations. Awfully hot, 32 centigrades at noon: a storm in the afternoon with rain. The river falling. Captain Villareal of the San Martin regiment died: his remains interred at Itaty with military honors. We have now 100 sick in the Florida and Abril batts. (800 men), probably owing to the great heat and too much bathing: Yesterday and to-day we heard cannon and musketry at Paso la Patria, which 'is said' to have been two Paraguayan steamers that went up the river and covered the landing of the enemy's infantry from canoes, the latter then engaging the cavalry of Hornos. It is surprising that a strong force of infantry is not stationed at the Pass, to check these inroads.

Jan. 16th. Drill, and building huts all day. Cannon and musketry again heard in the same direction. The weather looks very threatening: the day cool—28 centigrades at noon. General Flores starts to-morrow to confer with Generals Mitre and Osorio, and we send our letters by his orderly. We are wearied with 'ennui,' and there is no sign of preparation for the great work of crossing the river: we are anxiously waiting for Tamandaré, and the river is again rising.

OUR CORDOBA CORRESPONDENT.

THE NEW CORDOBESE BANK-SCHEME.

NEW SETTLERS, ANGORA GOATS &c.

We have great pleasure in introducing to our readers a new and talented correspondent, who promises us a weekly bulletin from Cordoba, that province now beginning to merit special attention, thanks to the Central Argentine Railway, the new industry of Angora goats and the increasing number of English settlers. Cordoba, Jan. 18th 1866. 96 Fabr. in the shade.

Gentlemen,
I arrived here on the 14th inst. from your city and as you are kind enough to think my letters from Cordoba would be interesting, as I have been four years established here, I begin by telling you what I have seen new from Rosario hither.

At Rosario I saw a good sign for the future of these provinces, in a lot of Angora goats, which they had just landed. This is an industry for which I have labored much, and the readers of the 'Standard' are already aware that some six months ago I introduced the first Angora goats into this province, which animals have got on as well and grown as fat as if on their native hills of Angora or at the Cape of Good Hope; so much so, that Mr. Barker, who brought them from the Cape to Montevideo, resolved to send a further batch of 430 animals to Cordoba, and it was there I saw lauding at Rosario. They will shortly commence their march for this province, and be first placed on the estancia of Mr. Simon Ernsthial at Las Peñas, until the establishment designed for them be ready. Mr. Barker's experience and business-like qualities give reason to hope for the fullest success, which his exertions deserve. The camps all the way from Cordoba are verdant and blooming after the frequent falls of rain recently.

On arriving in Cordoba I found everybody talking about the project of a 'General Cordobese Bank of Credit,' the first of which was to take place in 3 days. I was anxious to see how it would turn out, and although the Statutes presented by the initiator were in my opinion very good, his hopes were completely frustrated, for of all those who had promised to support the enterprise only 4 gentlemen attended on the appointed day, and the project fell through; this is much to be regretted, as a Bank is of vital necessity, and unhappily the apathy of the inhabitants deprives them of an establishment, whose benefits would be incalculable.

The chief cause of the misery of these provinces is the want of a spirit of association such as is productive of great wonders in the industrial world of the present day. If it were possible to get up a joint-stock Co. for establishing 'Cabañas' of Vicuñas, Alpaca's, Llamas even Guanacos, besides the Angora goats, and prize sheep, it would be a splendid and lucrative business: the Sierras are peculiarly suitable for rearing these animals, as we see by the goats, sheep and Guanacos raised there in such abundance; in a word the Sierras of Cordoba offer a fine field for speculation; whether in stock-breeding, agriculture, or minerals.

In my next I shall have a good deal to say, and remain, meantime, your friend and correspondent.

Rudecindo Ybáñez.

AWFUL HAIL-STORM IN CORDOBA.

On the 23rd ult. the city of Cordoba was visited by one of the most terrific hail-storms ever known. At 1.30 p. m. the city was overshadowed by a dense cloud, so thick that it was necessary to light the lamps in the shops and private houses; and it was impossible in the streets to discern an object 12 yards distant, so fearful was the dust. The atmosphere became quite hot, and caused a disagreeable sensation to every one. Suddenly a hurricane came, accompanied with thunder and lightning, so awful that the inhabitants thought the end of the world was come, and hurried half-distracted to the churches, filling the air with cries. Then came a shower of monstrous hailstones, some as large as an ostrich-egg, which broke in even brick roofs,

smashed all the windows and 300 street lamps, levelled mud-huts and destroyed all the quintas. It lasted 15 minutes, after which the aspect of the city and suburbs was most deplorable: dead dogs and poultry were carried along in the streams which ran down every street, and articles of furniture were in some places carried away several hundred yards.

LATEST FROM GUALEGUAYCHU.

ENTRE RIOS ANGLIFIED.

GREAT RAINS.

Yesterday an English estanciero from Urquiza's dominions paid us a visit, and we are happy to say that things are beginning to wear a most favorable aspect as regards sheep-farming—the Florida camp is now studded with Englishmen, and not a square acre is to be rented, so it is useless for Englishmen to be galloping about there looking for camp.

Around Gualeguaychú the camps are so settled with Englishmen that that portion of Entre Rios is regarded as the English colony.

An English hotel is much wanted in Gualeguaychú; the town is so fast becoming British that the Basque hotel won't do; any smart, active fellow who would start an English hotel, and keep a good table, wines, etc., at a moderate charge, would make his fortune.

Respecting the attack on Mauá's clerk, we learn that the young man had a very narrow escape, as the intention was to murder him, and the robber cocked his revolver, but the ramrod got foul and he did not understand it, which saved the clerk's life.

No sales of cattle save in the Banda Oriental, where sheep are selling for a mere song.

Land, none to rent or for sale.

Urquiza baling his wool and about to ship on his own account.

TRIUMPH OVER THE INDIANS.

San Antonio, in the Gran Chaco January 24th 1866.

We have obtained a complete victory over the Indians; having killed in various parts of the Chaco no fewer than 74, with 4 of their women, and including 5 caciques, Morena, Abai-quihacalcé, Cacicóqui, Polvadera and Amaquin; another cacique named Javier escaped into the woods, badly wounded.

Commander of the North frontier

AMERICAN CHURCH IN ROSARIO.

(A Card.)

To the many kind friends in Buenos Ayres and Rosario who have subscribed towards the erection of our church and school here on the land generously donated by Messrs. Lamb and Armstrong, I offer my sincere thanks for the aid they have afforded us.

That they may know our financial position I make the following statement:

Our church is finished and paid for. Amount received by me towards its erection, 3000.51 patacons; amount expended, 2996.00 do. Balance in my hands, 4.51 pats.

THOMAS CARTER, Pastor. Rosario, Jan. 1.

MONTEVIDEO.

The Italian banquet—Insult to the Portuguese Minister—Preparations for Quintero's anniversary—Death of Sr. Truebas—Another Brazilian iron-clad—Navy items—Blowing up the Gran Salto—The Junta deputación—Mariotti's benefit—Pharaoh's serpents—Italian and Brazilian claims—Another camp-fire.

The banquet to Admiral Ricardi and the Italian officers on Sunday evening, at the Hotel Oriental, was a brilliant affair. Covers were laid for 130, and at 5.30 the Italian residents were assembled in the court-yard to receive the guests. At 6 o'clock the Admiral arrived, arm-in-arm with the Minister Count Barbolani; and followed by Consul Rallo and 27 officers of the station.

The band of the Magenta played a spirited march, and the street was crowded with people. The Admiral sat at the centre of the table, having the Minister for *vis-a-vis*, and the civilians and officers alternated at each side.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs writes to the 'Siglo' that the demands of the Italian and Brazil Ministers for claims of their subjects are not immediately of an urgent character. A terrific fire broke out on the Estancia Toledo, 25th January, and threatened the neighboring village of Pando, but 100 of the inhabitants turned out, and the wind luckily changed: some women and children were miraculously rescued, and only 2 houses burnt.

A very ugly trick has been played on the Portuguese Minister. A letter bearing the signature Baron da Sousa appeared in the 'Tribuna' of Sunday, exculpating himself from hoisting his flag for the butchery of Quinteros, to which he publishes the following reply, dated 29th inst.

Great preparations are made for the Quintero's ceremonial: the committee have invited all natives and foreigners to attend the church-service and to half-mast their flags in token of mourning on the 1st and 2nd inst. Colouel Escola arrived from Buenos Ayres to assist at the obsequies of his comrades-in-arms, and a *carte blanche* had been sent to D. Hector Varela, Oriental Chargé d'affaires, to invite all friends in Buenos Ayres to attend the 'função.'

The iron-clad Barroso arrived on Saturday, 7 days from Rio Janeiro, under command of Captain Salgado: she is manned by 150 men. The transport Riachuelo arrived on Sunday with 225 men. The American steamer Powhatan which had remained for the letters by mail from Europe, left on Saturday to overtake the rest of the squadron.

The Taverna family, comprising Michael Taverna, his wife and 4 little children, the eldest 12 years and the youngest 14 months old, and a partner named John Bonetti, owes its prosperity to the experience of Taverna, the order and frugality of his wife, and the constant and careful labor of Bonetti: this family arrived in 1859, and now possesses a fine house with arches, 46 head of horned cattle, 12 horses, 14 pigs, 50 hens, besides a farm of 60 'almudes' of wheat, 45 acres of maize and vegetables, and 2,000 fruit-trees.

The Haemmerly family, of Swiss origin, arrived in 1859, at first comprised Albert Haemmerly, his wife, three sons and two daughters, all of an age to work: the wife died in 1862, and all the children have got married and purchased concessions for themselves, except the youngest son, who has remained with his father.

The Reuteman family, Swiss-Germans, is composed of 9 members, including 7 children from 2 to 18 years of age: the concession is surrounded with poplars, paraisos, and some 4,000 fruit-trees.

The Berenguela entered the port of Caldera, last week, and burned the

entirely at his own expense, for the benefit of his saladero; and the photographs taken show that he has removed most of the rocks: he boasts that before long he will succeed in opening the navigation of the river even at low water to vessels of small draught. This is a signal service to commerce.

The Junta Economica, finding it impossible to get along with the Public Works department, deputed Messrs. Martinez, Vidal, Perez, and Pedro Varela to wait on the Government and request an entire separation from Sor. Montero's jurisdiction. It seems that an Italian named Fieschi, coachman to Sor. Montero, is put forward as author of the alleged libel against the Secretary of the Junta: the jury was named and the cause was to be tried on Tuesday.

Mme. Mariotti's benefit was a failure: owing to Mme. Briof's illness the theatre was thinly attended, and the singers being out of voice, there was very little applause. The opera of Marta was to be given, at last, on Tuesday night.

The Bojica Romana advertises having received a quantity of 'Pharaoh's serpents': this is an extraordinary pyrotechnic contrivance no bigger than a pea which being set afire on a dish produces a huge serpent. They are causing quite a 'furor' at present in England, but we caution our readers that Prussic acid forms an ingredient.

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A terrific fire broke out on the Estancia Toledo, 25th January, and threatened the neighboring village of Pando, but 100 of the inhabitants turned out, and the wind luckily changed: some women and children were miraculously rescued, and only 2 houses burnt.

The Government seems to have abandoned the idea of impressing the 120 Paraguayan prisoners, resolving instead to set them free. Ten vagrants have been enrolled in the new corps. The mortality of Brazilians is now exactly 4 per diem. The masked-ball of Sunday was attended with disturbance, and one or two challenges.

THE SAN CARLOS COLONY.

To the Editor of 'El Tiempo.' In fulfillment of my promise on occasion of the Governor's visit to this Colony, I hasten to give you some particulars about a few of the families here.

Among the most comfortable families I may mention that of Sigel, with its handsome house on the right of the high-road. This family is of German origin and arrived here in 1859: it counts 7 persons, the youngest 12 years of age. Mr. Sigel is a laborious and intelligent man, assisted by his children who are already able to guide the plough: from the beginning he has had good crops, especially that of 1862 when grain fetched 12 and even 16 dollars per 'fanega.'

The Taverna family, comprising Michael Taverna, his wife and 4 little children, the eldest 12 years and the youngest 14 months old, and a partner named John Bonetti, owes its prosperity to the experience of Taverna, the order and frugality of his wife, and the constant and careful labor of Bonetti: this family arrived in 1859, and now possesses a fine house with arches, 46 head of horned cattle, 12 horses, 14 pigs, 50 hens, besides a farm of 60 'almudes' of wheat, 45 acres of maize and vegetables, and 2,000 fruit-trees.

The Haemmerly family, of Swiss origin, arrived in 1859, at first comprised Albert Haemmerly, his wife, three sons and two daughters, all of an age to work: the wife died in 1862, and all the children have got married and purchased concessions for themselves, except the youngest son, who has remained with his father.

The Reuteman family, Swiss-Germans, is composed of 9 members, including 7 children from 2 to 18 years of age: the concession is surrounded

with poplars, paraisos, and some 4,000 fruit-trees. This family owns 84 head of horned cattle, 10 horses, 1 pig, and 100 poultry, besides a farm of 65 'almudes' of wheat and 45 acres of maize and vegetables.

The Reale family, of Italian origin, counts 11 members, with a fine house and out offices, 60 horned cattle, 12 horses, 13 pigs, 60 poultry, and a farm of 40 'almudes' of wheat and 80 acres of maize, but only a few fruit-trees.

The Berenguela entered the port of Caldera, last week, and burned the

Chilian steamer Corvalan, the garrison retreating at the first broadside. Valparaiso is at present blockaded by the Resolucion, Venecora, Blanca, and Villa de Madrid; and Caldera by the Numancia, Berenguela and Victoria: in both these ports troops are being hastily collected, as there seems to be every likelihood of a bombardment or landing by the Spanish forces.

The Goetschy family, of Swiss origin, owns 83 horned cattle, 6 horses, 20 hens, and a farm of 48 'almudes' of wheat, with 2,000 fruit-trees and a fence of poplars and paradise trees.

Messrs. McClure and Co. have received permission to establish a bank, with a capital of 500,000\$. A contract has been concluded with M. Devia for carrying mails over the Andes to Mendoza. It was rumored that 12 Spaniards had been shot for mutiny on board the Villa Madrid, but this is not reliable.

The French packet, we learn, brought to Rio Janeiro two and a-half million patacons, or £500,000 sterling, being part of the last Brazilian loan. The ladies are all preparing for the grand mask balls about to be given at the Coliseo and Progreso. They will be on a style of magnificence far surpassing any mask balls hitherto given in this city.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PACIFIC MAILS.

Senators.—Dn. José Marmol, J. X. Muñiz, N. de la Riestra, H. Medrano. Deputies.—S. Kier, J. R. Pegada, G. Uzal, J. Cardenas, R. Muniz, A. Peralta, C. Araujo, R. Pividial, D. M. Cazon, E. Pereira, J. A. Acosta, A. G. Garaño.

The long looked for Zingara has at last arrived with 69 Irish emigrants; we extend a hearty welcome to our newly arrived countrymen, and congratulate them on their coming at so good a season when wages so high and sheep so cheap.

The Brazilian Admiral seems about to depart—we hear of purchases of every imaginable article, from a pickaxe to cannon balls; some of the stores in town are almost emptied by the Brazilians.

We regret to announce the demise, on Sunday, of Mr. Fusoni, one of our oldest and most respected foreign residents: the immediate cause of his death was taking a number of ice-creams and then a cold bath.

The United States' war-vessel Shawmut, from Montevideo, arrived on Tuesday. Mr. Helper, the United States Consul, went on board.

The third Brazilian monitor has at last arrived in the River Plate, the Barroso; she is the same construction as the Tamandaré, and draws less water. The Brazilians have now three ironclads, armed with splendid guns, fitted out in the most impregnable manner; we suppose, therefore, Humaitá will be at once attacked, as the public is naturally growing very impatient at the extraordinary delays at Corrientes.

Messrs. J. B. Peña, M. Ascenega, J. Lauzu, S. B. Hale, George Drabble, J. Herrera, V. Letamendi, M. Aguirre, S. Amodeo, and J. Leslie. A more respectable board could hardly be formed; we hope therefore to see it go to work at once and pave the streets: the first street that should be repaired is Calle Cangallo, it is really in a most break-neck condition.

At Pisagua the Chileans made a similar sack, which lasted 3 days: a detachment of troops was sent to the scene of plunder and arrested some 2,000 Chileans with their leader, a fellow named Cotapes, who were all sent across the frontier to Cobija, in Bolivia. As the Chilean papers do not mention these things, I suppose you are not yet aware of the dreadful Chilean riots at Chañaral, last September, when the mob committed every kind of outrage.

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THE "STANDARD"

Sent to Subscribers in Europe by each fortnightly mail.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Weekly Standard, £1 per Annum.
Daily Standard, £2

AGENTS.

Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill, London.
Mr. J. C. Sharpe, Reuter's Telegram Office, Southampton.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

WANTED—100 capitalists with £5,000 each, to start as ostenciores: guaranteed profit 50 per cent per annum.

WANTED—1,000 young men of limited means (from £30 to 1,000), to enter as partners or 'modianos' in flocks of sheep: guaranteed income after 5 years, £1,000 per annum.

WANTED—20,000 good shepherds or farm-laborers: wages £2 per month, with board, lodging, &c., and a prospect of sheep on halves.

WANTED—1,000 railway navvies: wages £6 per month, with board, wine, &c.

WANTED—1,000 good housemaids and cooks: wages £2.10s. per month.

NOT WANTED—Married tradesmen, professional men, shop assistants, office clerks, and in general all who without means or a knowledge of the Spanish language are yet unwilling to do hard work.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

The Standard.

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

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1866.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The French mail leaving this month a week previous to her usual day of sailing, we have little of note to communicate to our home readers.

The event of the week has been the unexpected arrival of General Flores from the seat of war, which, of course, has given rise to a thousand vague interpretations, few of them even approaching probability. The most plausible version is that the commander-in-chief of the Montevideo contingent, who has often expressed his impatience of Brazilian tardiness, has come down to hasten the departure of Admiral Tamandare, whose presence is anxiously looked for in Corrientes, to make the grand move by the Brazilian fleet against the batteries of Humaitá. Be this as it may, we only know that General Flores has proceeded to Montevideo; that the Admiral is hourly expected to start for the theatre of events, and that the belligerents maintain their respective positions on opposite sides of the Paso la Patria.

In Buenos Ayres the vexed question of the new Municipality has given place among coffee-house discussions to the great action for libel by the Directors of the Government Bank against the 'Nacion Argentina' newspaper for the following passage in the last packet-review of that journal:—"the benefits of the Bank are only accessible to a small circle of Directors and their protégés who continually put their hands into its coffers and let out at a high rate of interest, what they procure at a low figure." Our foreign merchants mostly treat this as a slander on the highly respectable men forming the Board of Directors, but it remains to be seen whether the jury will consider the above sentence as technical libellous.

From the Provinces we have only to report a terrific hail-storm in Cordoba, the execution of 7 mutineers in Santiago, increased activity in the San Juan Mines, a fight with some Indians in the Gran Chaco, the arrival of two locomotives at Rosario, and the opening of the Legislature of Entre-Ríos.

The arrivals of immigrants continue brisk, and we have great pleasure in noticing that the Zingara has brought out 69 British settlers who have been immediately absorbed by the sheep-industry, just as so many hundreds would be if they came hither. The demand for labor is still excessive, the

Western Railway offering, as before, 5 shillings per day, with board, lodging and wine, for 'navvies'.

The tramway of the Great Southern Railway was opened to traffic yesterday, and the increasing traffic of the line has induced the intelligent manager, Mr. Banfield, to run 4 trains daily (instead of 2) to the 'Lomas de Zamora. The Western prolongation to Chivilcoy rapidly approaches completion. The Northern is doing a brisk business. On the Ensenada line, the Boca and Barracas stations are nearly finished.

In this general picture of progress and prosperity there are only two unpleasant items which we have to record: sundry camp fires have occurred in different parts, one of which is set down as an act of incendiarism; and some fatal encounters with knives are reported at Dolores, in which however, none but 'gauchos' were concerned.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

To-day being a holiday, will be a great day for excursions: probably the most tempting is a trip to the cricket ground, to witness the grand match. Watson of Belgrano will have a refreshment tent on the ground, some newly arrived cricketers will take part in the game, so we suppose Palermo will be crowded, the tents pavilions and stand house afford protection from the sun, whilst the balmy zephyr, of the Plate gushing from the river will freshen the atmosphere for the players. We hear the Narcissus men have accepted the challenge sent them and will shortly come up to play the game.

Another Brazilian iron clad, the Minerva, is expected shortly out from England: she will be larger than the others which have arrived, being built in England and carrying two 120 pounders. Admiral Tamandare it seems won't wait for her, as the 'on dit' yesterday through town was, that he goes up in the iron-clad Barroso: we should advise him to prefer the Esmeralda and Espigador as there are few conveniences on board iron-clads.

The foreign races in Montevideo are fixed for the 19th March next: we understand that the Committee intends to invite the 'Standard' although neither of the editors have great sporting proclivities, an invitation of the kind must be attended to with as much respect as a Queen's Bench intittat.

The landing of two splendid locomotives at Rosario for the Argentine Central Railway, is the absorbing topic in Santa Fé: in a few days they will be put together and then the trains will run for public traffic.

Great as was the sensation caused in Buenos Ayres by the unexpected arrival of Gen. Flores, it was nothing to the row in Montevideo when His Excellency arrived there: not a soul in that city knew of his intended visit, nobody expected to see him until Lopez was gone to Southampton, all sorts of rumours were soon afloat and the wildest excitement prevailed through the city during the day. Some of the Brazilians here have taken great exception to the remarks of the 'Tribuna,' and a stiff letter was published yesterday in the 'Nacion,' denying that the delay of Tamandare was the cause of the general's return, but the 'Tribuna' only spoke what every man in town believed, and if the Brazilians were to write letters in the papers each day to the public they would not convince anybody of the contrary. Close observers of passing events figure up the total cost of the war as respects the Brazilians up to the present at SEVENTY ONE MILLIONS of Patacones; we confess we cannot ratify this estimate, but even supposing that fifty millions is the proper figure, surely it is stupen-

dous enough to call for the most immediate action. All these delays and postponements are excused or accounted for by strategic plans and grand schemes, something on the style of McClellan on the Potomac; but Admiral Tamandare might as well know the truth as not, everyone in the River Plate blames him, and with the exception of the Emperor, his master, no one approves his conduct: with a splendid navy at his command and a force of fifty thousand men at his orders he remains in this city, 300 leagues from the scene of war. Two Presidents stand on the margin of the river awaiting him; mail after mail arrives and yet no Tamandare; of course the grandeur of his schemes is sufficient plea for his delay, but the public see the white feather in the business, and as well might the gallant Admiral try to turn the current of the Parana as to labor to convince the public of the contrary. It is now six months since the battle of Yatay and yet Humaita, a South American bamboo fortress, stands. Why, the smallest English or American gunboat in the river would have knocked the place about Lopez's years in half the time; old Spanish iron guns, horrible infernal machines by a yankee shopkeeper of this city, and grand schemes in progress of incubation at some fashionable hotel in this city have up to the present saved Humaita, but the blow must be given, and if Tamandare is not the man for Galway why somebody else must take his place. The fall of Humaita, the surrender of Asuncion, and the downfall of Lopez, if accomplished before the end of March, will satisfy the River Plate public and the Brazilian creditors, but if months after months are to pass over, and the ultimate success of the war to be purchased by the bankruptcy of the Republic, the grand and scientific plans of the invading generals will be but a poor excuse for the ruin entailed by such a victory.

The great bank lawsuit is still the great topic through town: the enemies of the bank say that the books must be produced and gone into, and every one who has a bill in the bank will have the pleasure of seeing his name published in the papers: luckily we don't owe the bank a farthing, although we have good credit in every bank in town: we question if our colleagues can say so much.

Yesterday the Oriental flag was hoisted half-mast in honor of the Quinteros martyrs: no other consul however seems to have followed the example. The story about Lopez shooting two whole battalions for conspiracy turns out to be all bosh. Mr. Bustamante upon whose authority the rumour was circulated was grossly misinformed. General Lopez Jordan, who is now a more influential man in Entre-Ríos than Urquiza, has resigned his seat in the chambers—some of the Montevideoan papers state that Urquiza is dead, having died from a fit of apoplexy, but we regard the thing as a 'bola'.

The Great Southern Railway table has been altered, and we notice an increased number of trains from the 'Lomas de Zamora', to meet the convenience of the residents—in our next we will publish the table. The Duke of Saxe, a steamboat and not the Emperor's son-in-law, is expected hourly in Montevideo from Rio: she will probably bring later European news.

The Western Railway has just received a cargo of rails from England: the Chivilcoy extension is being pushed on with great vigour and will be opened to the public about the 1st May next.

Small pox we hear has broken out to a fearful extent in the Gran Chaco, and

the unfortunate Indians are represented to be dying off in hundreds from the plague.

The Rosario Capt. of the port, has been ordered to Concordia: this is regarded as a great loss for Rosario where this able and efficient officer has been so many years employed.

A shop-keeper in Calle Victoria has just been robbed of some Twenty thousand paper Dollars: a party who was stopping at his house is suspected of the theft and has been traced to Rosario.

The Espigador brought down in her last trip some 98 bars of silver lead, consigned to the River Plate Bank,—all the other remittances were in specie the up-river shop-keepers now send down sovereigns and Brazilian coin instead of hides and tallow as in former years.

There are over twenty small schooners on the stocks at the Boca building, whilst on the opposite side of the river are three iron-launches: the busiest place about Buenos Aires now a days is the Boca, all the ship carpenters are making fortunes.

On Wednesday a man dropped dead in Calle Mexico, supposed to be from the excessive heat of the weather, yesterday was a very hot day, 86 Fahr.

The new Municipality met yesterday and named the following committees: Pub. Works, Messrs Drabble and Herrera; Finance, Messrs Hale & Aguirre; Health, Drs. Leslie and Bosch; Instruction, Messrs. Amocedo and Letamendi; Police, Messrs. Letamendi and Lauz. The Board accepted the offer of the 'Standard,' for publication of its proceedings, gratis. We learn there is a deficit of a million \$ currency to begin with.

There will be no Concert to-night at the Coliseum, but the tickets will serve for the next time.

Rév. Pastor Morell, of the Vandois Colony Banda Oriental, will preach, in French, in the American church next Sunday at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

IMPORTANT FROM CORRIENTES.

SINBAD VISITS THE BRAZILIANS.

Corrientes, January 29.
To the Editors of the 'Standard.'
Gentlemen,

Upon the arrival of the Espigador the news of the hour was that Flores had effected the passage of the Paraná without opposition. The following day the General, to the astonishment of many, was seen entering the city: some supposed he had been routed. No such thing; there had been no rout or any passage of the river. A fast-going steamer, with Flores on board, took her departure at once for Montevideo.

Many and various were the surmises respecting the improvised voyage. By some it was said it had no other object but to hurry up Tamandare, or at most to procure 'the one thing needful,' as his men were known to be clamorous for their pay. Others less charitable averred he had fallen into disfavor with the Brazilians and President Mitre, and was now leaving 'the unfinished war' in disgust. Knowing ones [who knew nothing] declared his presence in his own Republic to be of the greatest importance to himself; whereas they asserted the sole right of governing lies in possession. Now and then 'the distant random gun' is heard in the direction of the Paso de la Patria.

It has rained every day for the last week past. Yesterday, during a temporary lull, we visited the Brazilian encampment at the battery, which is situated a few squares north of the city. The way there was thronged with the military, all armed. With

others might be seen a boy of Brazilian 'brunettes' on horseback, escorted by officers. They were tidy in their persons. All wore green-colored dresses, with crinoline, men's hats, with a peacock's feather: each had a white silk umbrella; their saddles and bridles were richly silver-mounted. A few sick men were being taken to the town upon litters.

Ere one reaches the camp the bridge must be passed where the death-struggle took place between Paunero and the Paraguayans: close by is a small spot of ground, in the centre is a wooden cross, enclosed with a stone wall, built by the enemy, where the Paraguayans interred their dead. At a little distance is the high bank from whence the Argentine dead were thrown into the river after they had been stripped of their clothing by the Paraguayans.

The encampment is located close to the river at an orange grove, it is said to contain four to five thousand men, lines of new white canvas tents are pitched parallel with the shore. The camp was kept clean in all places, a cordon of sentinels were stationed round it. It chanced to be the dinner hour. Many and hearty were the (at least fifty) invitations received to dine. At passing a tent as thanks and a refusal was giving to the honor, a black soldier came out with a camp stool which he placed under an orange tree and begged us to be seated, he went and in a minute returned bringing two plates and a spoon, one contained meat stewed with rice, the other farina and a biscuit, which was set before us on the ground upon a piece of hide with many congées to at least taste of it, which was done. The food was nutritive and properly cooked. The darkies in the tent were eyeing askance, without doubt to ascertain how their dinner might be relished. A canteen with water, a tin cup and a "Schnaps bndel" which contained potent caña were added to the repast. As thanks were tendered for their hospitality all the inmates rose and ranged themselves soldier-like in front of the tent repeating thanks for the honor conferred by partaking of their fare. As the stroll continued we came to a quarter of the camp where there were quite a number of females, all very loquacious. These ladies appear to be as industrious as Lucretia although a trifle less exemplary. Gentlemen, you must make due allowances for the disturbing influences of the stars, which in semi-tropical latitudes are notoriously the most to be blamed. In contradistinction with the usual foolish custom of the East, where "one man takes unto himself" many wives, here some of the heroines take it into their heads to have a plurality of husbands. As the "cari sposi" are armed men hourly in contact with each other, and like their Portuguese progenitors, ever on the look-out for offence, especially where none is meant, it is a mystery how the manifold difficulties attending such 'liaisons' can be obviated.

Contiguous to the camp are immense quantities of shells, and a goodly number of howitzers of different calibres; a pile of American pine-boards, composed of at the lowest calculation two hundred thousand feet, and a heap of English coals of many hundreds of tons. There was much in the encampment noteworthy, which the rain unavoidably deprived us the pleasure of an examination. One thing is certain, the Brazilian soldiers live much better, get higher wages, which are punctually paid, and have superior clothing to what the Argentines or Orientalists do, and whose pay is several months in arrear. As for the Correntino soldier, who was the first to take the field, he has seen more service and suffered more than any of the allies have done, passing months at a time without a ration of soap, salt, yerba, or tobacco, or anything else save the everlasting beef, when at times not even it was to be had. As for pay, since the war began all that he has received from first to last was five Bolivian dollars, a sum equal here in value to fourteen shillings and sixpence. When the passage of the Paraná will be attempted is uncertain, probably not before the last of March or beginning of April, Tamandare was expected to have arrived here fifteen days since: till now there is no further intelligence of his whereabouts. Barroso has no orders to interfere. It is of much importance there should be some one here to look after the Paraguayans and clear the Paraná of them, hence to the Paso de la Patria at least. At present they are a great nuisance, passing and re-passing in canoes, surprising advanced posts, killing and beheading those who fall into their power, taking the heads of the victims as well as what plunder they meet with to their territory. This has become an every day affair, and would scarcely be credit-

ed even here, had it not been related at length in the columns of the papers published in this city...

SINBAD. Corrientes, January 29.

P. S. I have had no chance to look round as yet for the stormy weather. It has rained as hard as it could pour for the last thirty hours...

MONTEVIDEO.

Arrival of General Flores—The Quinteros function—The submarine cable—Solution of the Junta difficulty—Press prosecution—Heroism of a Spanish merchant—The Durazno carats—News from the Departments—Miscellaneous: lawyers, acrobats, magicians, and shipping items.

On Tuesday the arrival of General Flores and staff from the seat of war, in the steamer Aliado, caused as much surprise and as various comments as in Buenos Ayres...

Latest advices from England report the submarine cable to connect this city with Buenos Ayres, as finished, and about to be shipped on board the steamer Wildfire expressly chartered for the purpose...

The Junta has ultimately gained the day in its question with the Public Works Office, and been completely emancipated by the Government. It will now be able to prosecute public improvements without any hindrance...

On Thursday evening a man on horseback was bathing at the Playa Ramirez, when his horse lost footing, and the rider must have been drowned but that D. Julian Rosende, a wealthy Spanish merchant, happened to be near...

The difficulty about the Durazno curate, Padre Casamayor, is not over: the Bishop has re-instated him, the parishioners won't have him, and Col. Moyano has resigned command of the district owing to the schism.

There is nothing new from the camp-districts: at Santa Lucia, there is much speculation going on in building-lots, and some fine houses are also being put up in Canelones.

Dr. Mariano Ferreyra, after a brilliant examination, has been admitted to practice law. A Frenchman named Peyres has arrived from Europe with a reputation for spectral phantasmagoria: he gives his first exhibition on Saturday evening...

Some copies have been received of a new pamphlet published at Paris, in favor of Paraguay: it is entitled "La Verité sur le conflict entre Brazil, B.

Ayres, Montevideo et Paraguay, par M. Charles Exilly." The Magenta left on Wednesday, with the Italian scientific commission, for Japan. The Amer. war-steamer Kausas, Capt. Wells, 136 men, arrived on Tuesday...

EL BUEN RETIRO, OR BUSCHENTAL'S QUINTA.

Notwithstanding that we have previously given our readers a description of the beautiful country-residence of Mr. Buschental, near Montevideo, our last trip to that far-famed park was not so destitute of interest as to be undervaluing publication...

The first object which attracted our notice was the British Consulate, which seemed, for convenience sake, to have been located as far out of town as possible—the British arms over the door there was no mistaking, but the Union Jack was "non est inventus," and on enquiring the reason why Mr. Lettsom departed from the rule of hoisting the flag on Sundays, we were informed that owing to the very stiff breeze, it was dangerous, as the flagstaff is in the roof of the house, and, on windy days, it is hoisted the whole house shakes to such an extent that the floors of the office and dining-room can only be compared to one of the moving bogs in Ireland...

On the road home we drew up at the country residence of our friend, Dr. Bourse, which is prettily situated a little off the Molino road, and was originally built by an American gentleman, who has long since returned to the States. After paying our 'devoirs' to the amiable family of our friend, we drove into Montevideo, in time to see all the streets crowded with cocked hats and navy uniforms...

which leads into the pleasure grounds, and, presenting our tickets, were at once admitted: by means of a telegraph wire the moment we arrived a bell was rung in Mr. Buschental's house on the hill, advising him of the arrival of visitors. We strolled up leisurely through the grounds, admiring the exquisite taste of the garden, and some European swans which floated in artificial lakes...

ANOTHER ANGLO BRAZILIAN DIFFICULTY.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.—In the city of Rio Grande do Sul reports were current that some seamen of the wrecked English steamer Powerful had committed robbery on her. A municipal judge required the British consul, Mr. Perry, to send a certain Morris Nelson to jail, for trial on charge of stealing money...

The judge's missives have not been published, but Mr. Perry's have, and are now given:

British Consulate, Rio Grande do Sul, Dec. 23, 1865.

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of to-day, requesting me to send to jail the English seaman Morris Nelson, for robbery which it is alleged he committed on board the English steamer Powerful.

In answer I have the honor to inform you that as Morris Nelson underwent to-day before me a minute examination from which resulted no positive proof of his having committed the fact of which you accuse him, I am sorry that I cannot agree to the wish expressed in your letter. The money is in my possession, and I will retain it until it

is proved that the English sailor Morris Nelson is guilty or innocent of the crime imputed to him.

I have, the honor etc.

GERALD RAOUL PERRY. Illm. Sr. João N. Bezerra Cavalcanti, Juiz Municipal, Rio Grande.

Rio Grande do Sul, Dec. 26, 1865. Sir, By accident I know that you have given instructions to the agent of the Companhia Brasileira de Paquetes a Vapor not to permit the crew of the wrecked English steamer Powerful to leave this port in the 'Diligente' and I fear, and am sorry that, if this strange order be not immediately revoked, consequences may arise that may bring complications prejudicing our respective governments...

I have &c.

Gerald Raoul Perry. Illm. J. N. Bezerra Cavalcanti, Juiz Municipal, Rio Grande.

Rio Grande do Sul, Dec. 27, 1865. In conformity with my letter addressed to you yesterday afternoon I went this morning to the place of embarkation for the steamers of the Companhia de Paquetes Brasileiros, and collected the crew of the English steamer Powerful that they might go on board the 'Diligente,' when the agent of the company came over and told me that he had received new instructions not to permit the departure of these men.

The responsibility that you have taken on you is great, and I therefore again protest against the course you have taken in this business.

I have the honor etc. Gerald Raoul Perry. Consul of H. B. Magesty. Illm. Sr. João B. Cavalcanti Juiz Municipal.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE NEW MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS AT FORTIN DE ARECO.

We have great pleasure in noticing the princely munificence of our countrymen in the above district, as shewn in the subjoined list, which is the best proof of the genuine affection they entertain for their adopted country and the cause of popular instruction in B. Ayres.

- Messrs. John Duffy and sons.. \$ 5,000
F. Dowling & brothers 5,000
Mr. Archibald Craig 2,000
Jacob Spring 2,000
Peter Healy 1,000
Thomas Dooner 1,000
William Allen 1,000
Michael Murray 1,000
Mrs. Honoria Kenny 1,000
Messrs. D. O'Connell & Drotter 1,000
Mr. J. Mullen 1,000
Patrick Brother 500
James Bannon 500
Thomas Kenny 500
Bernard Rouke 300
Patrick Daly 300
Peter Egan 300
John Lewis 200

Making in all \$23,600 or more than half the total subscription (\$40,100) of the inhabitants of the district.

BUENOS AYRES CRICKET CLUB.

The return match of the Committee and 4 Colts, versus Club, will be played on the 2nd of February, 1866. The following gentlemen are going to play:—

- Committee, &c. Club.
J C Simpson, Esq. H Simpson, Esq.
E Simpson, F Parish,
J Elliott, T Jackson,
F L Jacobs, D Whitlocks,
A J Howden, J Grey,
W Winn, A Phillips,
T B Smith, J Green,
J Naghten, W Roberts,
Ramsbottom U Smith,
H Darbyshire A Doudall,
Frost Rose

N.B. Wickets to be pitched at 11½, prompt. A train will leave the 25 Mayo station, at 11 o'clock.

By order.

ON 'CHANGE.

February 1, 1866. Paper price of ounces 107½
Do, sovereigns 124½
First price of patacons 25 60
Last price 25 45

Cash sales, 107,629. Specie declined sensibly to-day, owing to a very severe demand experienced for paper money; in fact, the day that there is any marked activity in the wool market patacons decline. Paper money, no matter what brokers may say to the contrary, is still as tight as ever, and the real and only cause for the decline in gold is the demand for currency from the plazas, and by the bank from the mortgagers. Twenty-five per cent. on all the

mortgages held by the bank will, it is said, give over ten millions of paper money. This is a very large amount, but owing to the constant attacks on the Directors the credit of the bank is affected, and it is necessary, therefore, to increase the cash on hand as much as possible.

Several brokers had private letters from headquarters, and politics were greatly discussed on 'Change. Admiral Tamandaré, yielding to the general wish, will leave at once for Corrientes. He sails on Saturday.

Time sales of specie were as follows:— For February 5 1800, at 25.55; Saturday 29 5000, 25.45; February 28, 168,500, 26.70; April 30, 6000, 26.55. Total sales on long dates, 25,000.

There was a regular let-down in the market to-day, which astonished the bulls. The rates both on time and for cash receded, and the general feeling on the Bolsa that as the Argentine Government had arranged all its financial matters, through the River Plate and Maua Banks, the market would be flooded with specie.

The wreck of another lighter almost in front of the mole, with butter, hams, etc., on board, coming from the Hamburg brig Annette, was the sole topic amongst the shipping men on 'Change. This is the second lighter that has been lost: in fact, matters have arrived at such a pass that Government must take some steps to clear the port of the wrecks and sunken anchors which render this harbor so perilous. Only a few days ago a lighter coming from the Dutch Schooner Maria Cornelia was lost, and now to-day we have another. Such gross negligence on the part of the port authorities forms the continued theme of complaint, and we hope Government will pay heed to the matter.

In Exchange we notice about from £70 to £80,000 passed at 5 1/2. Part of the Exchange passed last packet has not yet been paid for, and the rather early leaving of the packet has interfered seriously with the ordinary Exchange operations: on Saturday, however, something will be done, and the rate has a rising tendency.

On the authority of a leading broker we learn that gold, on first class signatures, can be easily obtained at 1½.

There were no sales of bonds during Bolsa time, but at after hours several thousand were sold at 38, which may be regarded as the current price. In salted hides we hear of 2,000 at 33rds. 50lb. In Barracas there has been some activity: 2,000@ good wool, English, Entre Rios, 75 700 mixed, 65

The California cargo of pine which arrived the other day has been purchased by Casares on private terms. In salt we hear of a cargo in Montevideo at 16 rls cash, and more cargoes required at the same rate.

The Maua Bank has changed its rate of interest, allowing for specie 9, and for paper 10 per cent. The rate charged has not been altered.

In the wool market the following sales:— 7000 ar. prime mestiza wool in deposit, reserved, rate: 600 do. good mestiza, 70; 500 do. do., 72; 900 do. regular, 65; 500 do. mixed, 60; 400 do. Berrega wool, 40; 500 do. do. 45.

Respecting Borrega wool, we learn that by a Government decree no wool will be allowed into the German markets, save that which comes direct from the place of growth. This law will have a direct effect on River Plate wools, which hitherto were purchased in Belgium, washed there, and afterwards sold in the German markets. River Plate wools must now go direct, otherwise they will not be allowed in. This law has been promulgated in order to put a stop to the spreading disease in sheep and horned cattle. Respecting Sor. Olendorf's wool, which we mentioned the other day, we learn that to-day it was opened at Mr. Bell's deposit in the South Plaza; the place was crowded with buyers and it excited their admiration; it is clean, light, and good color. We believe this wool will fetch the highest price this season.

At Mr. Llavallan's barnica there is also a splendid lot of wool from the estancia Estrella del Norte, on sale. Respecting Mr. Parish's auction, all we could learn was that the large carriage sold for \$17,000 n/c, and odd dollars, and the small one for \$10,000; the hens sold at the very exorbitant price of \$45—dearer than sheep. The horses were not sold.

CHAFFERS BY J. P. HOYD AND CO. British barque W. Fisher, to load tallow at Fray Bentos, for orders, 50s. and 54½p. British barque La Zingara to load a full cargo of hides and tallow, for Liverpool, from Montevideo.

Italian barque Constantino A, to load salted hides, Uruguay, for orders, 47s. 6d. and 5 per cent.

Private letters from Montevideo state that the arrival of Flores caused a great change in ball-ringing. All the bells were ringing funeral peals for the Quinteros Martyrs, and when the General arrived they were all changed into joy-bells. It was said on 'Change that there was a misunderstanding between the Government and Flores, but of this we know nothing. Tamandaré leaves on Saturday for Corrientes. He takes up no gold.

BIRTH. At Montevideo on the 28th inst. the wife of Joseph V. Barber, Esq., of a daughter.

Died. On the 29th January 1866 at his residence B. Ayres Mr. William Tait, Cabinet-maker, native of Edinburgh, Scotland.—Aged 63 years.

Negretti Rams. 40 Negretti Rams from the well known cabin of Mr. F. von Homeyer Ranzin arrived in Montevideo on board the American ship Ellen Sears and will be sold here in public auction within a few days by B. Nazari & Co.

To Let. There are four rooms at five minutes walk from the Northern Railway.—Apply Calle de las Artes 417. 2-6p 11.

Laura Leofu. Is requested to call or to communicate his address immediately to GLYPTODON. 206—3p 11.

Wanted. For a school in the country, a person competent to teach French and book-keeping.—Apply Maypá 205. 207—11 6p.

COMMERCIAL.

January 25, 1866.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Paper price of ounces, Do. Sovereigns, First price of patacons, Second, Last) and Price (\$408, 125, 25 50, 25 50, 25 50).

Cash sales, 30,689. Specie declined to day, contrary to the anticipation of many. In the morning there was a great effort to drive the market up, but it failed owing principally to the increased activity in the wool market and the severe demand from outside for paper money.

The time sales to-day were as follows: For Wednesday, 28,000 at 25 50; Friday, 2,000 25 50; Saturday, 1,000 25 50; February 28th, 61,000 25 95; March 31st, 6,000 26 40; April 30th, 6,000 26 50.

Both gold and paper ruled extremely active to-day—gold for up the river, and paper for the wool plaza. The business part of the season as regards wool is thought to have passed, but the saladeristas are working hard and fast, and the cereals from the country are now arriving so fast that money of every description is required.

Exchange for the packet has closed firm at 51d. The total amount passed, £270,000. Both the private banks have drawn: the River Plate Bank has drawn for a large amount, at 50 1/2d. Exchange brokers say that the great increase of takers for the Continent is significant of the very heavy import business going on.

January 26, 1866.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Paper price of ounces, Do. Sovereigns, First price of Patacons, Last) and Price (\$408, 125, 25 50, 25 55).

Cash sales, 5,950. The cash sales of specie were unusually light to-day, but the time sales heavy; interest is so light, and the rate for patacons at 90 days so advanced, that all those who have the means are buying gold cash and selling same at 90 days at an advance of a dollar. This business gives a profit or interest equal to 2 1/2% and even 3 per cent. per month, almost without risk.

The steamer from Paraná arrived this morning, bringing letters from headquarters, but there is nothing new, and the army will make no movement until Admiral Tamandará arrives; the delay of the gallant Admiral is greatly censured, but he has had much to do, and we learn he has finally concluded enormous contracts for preserved beef. A Frenchman in Montevideo understands he has obtained the heaviest contract, but consists of every description, in unprecedented large quantities, are being shipped to Corrientes, and to-day a jerked-beef deposit beneath the Hotel de la Paiz was crowded with Brazilian sailors, loading the beef from the warehouse.

There was much said to-day on 'Change about the unwarrantable article in the 'Nacion Argentina' respecting the Bank: all parties condemn the language of that paper, and it must indeed be flattering to the directors to find that the whole commercial community stands up to refute the charge which has been so unjustly and improperly brought against the honor and integrity of the gentleman who manage the institution.

The time sales of specie were as follows: For Monday, \$9,000 25 55; Wednesday, 127,500 25 50; Saturday, 11,000 25 50; February 25, 35,000 25 85; March, 27,000 26 20; April, 12,000 26 75; May 31st, 16,000 27 -.

Gold was felt very scarce on the Bolsa to-day. There is a growing tightness in specie, which is attributed to the demand for army purposes. Collections round town to-day were miserable. The shopkeepers complain that they have no money, and cannot collect any of their accounts.

In National Bonds nothing done to-day; they look a little firmer, but there were no transactions. In wools, we have the following sales: 1,100 @ prime wools, English, 80; 1,600 @ do do, 74; 2,000 @ do do, 73; 1,500 @ from deposit, 75; 1,100 @ good and clean, 72; 3,000 @ San Nicolas, 70; 500 @ good wool, 72.

A sale of 20,000 @ Entre Riano is spoken of at 19 rls., but we could get no full details. A wreck or two does not seem to affect the astronomical line; we observe that next steamer is the new boat Halley, and the favorite Captain Carroll, like the Kepler, is in command.

The new loan to the Government by the Maua Bank was also discussed. On the Bolsa it was said that the loan is £100,000, or half a million of patacons, but in the street we heard it was for a much smaller amount. Many suppose that this money goes straight up to Corrientes, but others believe that it is merely the amount required to pay the interest and amortization on the Buschzal Bonds, which matures on the 1st of Feb.

The following gentlemen have applied to be admitted as members of the Bolsa: Mr. Ariza, Charles Andoin, E. Cappedeville, H. Danfers, Gaston De Remmetter.

Mr. Denby, late manager of the firm of Dagnid and Co., leaves this evening for England in the packet. Mr. Russell Shaw, a leading English merchant of the Calle Florida, also departs for Europe in the Arno.

In saladero produce one sale, 1,000 oxhides, Barrancas 60 lbs., 33 rls. No sales in tallow. The steamer Hercules, in her last trip up the river, received £200 for tugging up a schooner laden with bombs, &c.

We learn, by private advice from Montevideo, that Sr. Guimaraens, late of the Maua Bank, has accepted the post of manager of the new Italian

Bank in Montevideo, and that although the new bank is not open, Mr. Guimaraens receives his salary as manager. In wools very little done, owing to buyers waiting the arrival of the French packet. Seven waggons of Mr. Oldendorf's wool arrived to-day at the station. This is a very superior lot, free of carretilla, and from the class of sheep on Mr. Oldendorf's estancia; we believe the best lot that has yet entered the market; clean, light, and of good color.

Mr. Pestalardo is about to launch a joint-stock theatre company. The full particulars we will give to-morrow.

SALES PRODUCE. 400 dry camp hides, 100; 120 do Matadero, 112; 600 @ wool, good, with burr, 65; 1200 do do, 64; 1800 do do, English 72; 300 mixed, 60.

At number 160 Calle Cangallo, on Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by auction, by order of the court, all the live stock belonging to the estate of José María Paez deceased, comprising 1900 sheep, and some few hundred cows, all on the estancia, in the partido of Chascomus, next to Ochoa's and Lacomb's estancias.

The Arno leaves Montevideo on the 21st, and a supplemental mail will be sent by the Postoffice to-morrow (Saturday). We can send papers and letters on Sunday.

The French mails are expected to-morrow (Saturday).

The Arno took £9000 sterling, in gold, to Rio, and also some silver.

SALES IN BARRACAS. 5000 @ Entre Rios wool, reserved rates. 1000 @ salt hides, cow, 48 lbs., 26 rls. 2000 dry hides, Entre Rios, 36 rls. The Paysandú leaves to-morrow (Saturday) for Corrientes, and takes gold to the army.

On the 6th February, Cornelius Saavedra's 'rus in urbe,' at Bolgrano, will be sold by auction by order of the Court.

A very large sale of sheep in the South was spoken of on 'Change to-day. The buyer is Sr. Leza, and the price 13 paper dollars per cash.

January 27th, 1866.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Paper price of ounces, Do. Sovereigns, First price of patacons, Second, Last) and Price (408, 125, 25 50, 25 45, 25 53).

Cash sales, 200,165. The cash sales to-day were considerably in excess of the usual business. In the morning patacons ruled very weak, and declined to 26 1/2d, but buyers became more numerous towards 2 o'clock, and specie stiffened, closing 5 centesimos over the opening price.

The general feeling on the Bolsa to-day was improved, owing to the fact of the Brazilian Government having agreed to lend the Argentine Government one million patacons, which sum the Maua Bank arranges to at once advance. This money comes at an opportune moment, and will be of the greatest assistance to the Government until the Maestra loan is negotiated.

The time sales of specie were as follows: For Monday, \$9,000 25 55; Wednesday, 127,500 25 50; Saturday, 11,000 25 50; February 25, 35,000 25 85; March, 27,000 26 20; April, 12,000 26 75; May 31st, 16,000 27 -.

In National Bonds nothing whatever done. Some orders from home were expected, but as yet we have not heard if they arrived. The great stringency in the money market most seriously affects these securities, as all needy holders are obliged to realise.

The commercial news by the packet, as regards wool, in the German markets is very good, but in the States River Plate wools have declined some 5 per cent. As to the English markets, we publish a circular. Dry hides in the States also look a little down. Salted hides rule firm in England, but tallow has fallen sensibly.

The Sirena, from Patagonas, arrived to-day. She very probably will bring us news respecting the British colony at Bahia Nueva.

In saladero produce nothing to note. The saladeristas in Barrancas are all brought to a standstill—no cattle. The distance is so great the animals have to be driven, and the drought so severe, that the corrales are all empty.

The Eugenia, from Concordia, has arrived with a cargo of wool for Messrs. Lariano & Graham. The Felix Hermanos, Concepcion, with several hundred bags of wool also in, consigned to Muñoz. The San Jose, from San Nicolas, has also arrived with a cargo of wool consigned to Burneister, not yet sold.

The Serafina, from Victoria, with 100 bales of wool to Molina, and a large quantity to Blayer. The Damon has been cleared for New York by H. J. Ropes & Co., with a valuable cargo of wool and hides.

The creditors of Vernet & Durand, runaway saddlers, are called on to send in their claims—the estate will pay nothing. Next Saturday the Bank will be open until 2 o'clock, and the Bolsa as usual, consequently it will be no holiday.

We have received the following wool circular by the packet, dated Liverpool, 22nd December, 1865: No new feature in wool the last fortnight. Stocks of River Plate kinds are small, and transactions on a limited scale; the tone of the market is healthy, and prices are firmly maintained.

On the 15th inst. 3,300 bales Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, were offered at Havre by auction, and 1,800 bales sold with fair spirit, particularly for choice qualities, while defective lots showed less improvement.

Every boat from Rosario now brings us wool, hides, and even silver. The Gemela, with over 6,000 dry hides and some fifty bales of wool, has just arrived. The embargo which Lagrabra placed on hides has been partially removed and the result is now that hides are coming down by every vessel from Corrientes.

The Chasco, from Rosario, with a heavy cargo of wool and hides, also in.

The British barque Heperus, from New York, with a cargo of pine and mahogany, has arrived consigned to Coffin.

The Italian barque Elvira Ginelio, has arrived and brought out 100 emigrants. A meeting of the creditors of A. Amoretti is convened for the 1st February, at 10 o'clock, to name an assignee of the estate.

The heirs, creditors, or next of kin, of Don Ambrosio Lescano, deceased, are called on to appear and make good their claims.

The house, No. 293, calle Estados Unidos, will be sold by order of the court, on February 1st; valued at \$122,428 m/c.

A ready-made clothes concern, No. 82 calle Cangallo, will be auctioned off on Wednesday by order of the creditors.

On Monday Mr. Billingham's sell, at the Custom house, part of a cargo of wine, ex English barque Murguier, wrecked. The wine is sold for account of underwriters.

SALES IN BARRACAS. 500 Dry hides, camp, 100; 390 do do, 96; 1,000 @ mestiza wool, 66; 900 @ do English, 75; 1,800 @ mixed, 60; 300 Dozen sheepskins, 17 rls 4/10; 100 @ Horse hair, 110; 5,000 @ classified wool, 1st class 80, 2nd 65.

The 3rd of February, it is generally supposed, will be a Bank and Bolsa holiday, but it is said the Custom House will be open.

January 29, 1866.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Paper price of ounces, Do. Sovereigns, First price of patacons, Subsequent, Last) and Price (408, 124, 25 50, 25 55, 25 50).

Cash sales, 31,090. The rumor that the loan was at last made uprad like wildfire on 'Change this morning, but few of the leading brokers believed it. This report is attributed to some passengers who arrived in the packet, but we regret to say that it is entirely destitute of truth. The loan has not been made, nor will any attempt be made to launch it until the bank rate of interest is reduced, which does not seem probable for some time.

The time sales of specie were as follows: For Wednesday, \$9,000 25 55; Saturday, 11,000 25 50; February 25, 35,000 25 85; March, 27,000 26 20; April, 12,000 26 75; May 31st, 16,000 27 -.

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A Semi-annual meeting of the shareholders of the Socorro Mutua, a Spanish Insurance Company, was to have been held in Montevideo on last Sunday; we understand the affairs of the Company are in a most prosperous condition. Messrs. Folmar and Carreg's assignments of the bankrupt firm of Civiavari and Co. have published a notice that they are prepared to pay a dividend, we don't know how much.

The Mary Jessie, from Lafonso's saladero, Goya, has arrived in Montevideo with a cargo of bones and bono-nash and three thousand arrobes of salt beef. We are glad to see that the jerked beef business is going out of fashion.

January 30, 1866.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Paper price of ounces, Do. Sovereigns, First price of patacons, Second, Last) and Price (409, 123, 25 55, 25 65, 25 60).

Cash sales, 26,990. Why did Flores come back? was the great question on 'Change to-day. His sudden and unexpected visit drove patacons up ten centesimos; but when it was known that the real cause of his return was to settle some Cabinet disputes in Montevideo, gold receded five centesimos.

Still all sorts of rumors were current on 'Change, and there is a very uneasy feeling in the market, which was enhanced when it was known that Tamandará would not leave to-day, and was waiting the arrival of the Victoria from up the river before he departed for Corrientes. General Flores left to-day for Montevideo, but will return in a few days.

The time sales of specie were as follows: For Wednesday, 112,000 25 60; Saturday, 15,200 25 60; February 20, 54,000 25 80.

There were no sales in National Bonds. Some few offered for sale, but no buyers. Gold is in great demand, and paper as scarce as ever. On Monday afternoon, about half-past three o'clock, it was felt in the liquidation-room that there was some speculation going on, but it appears only one broker in Buenos Ayres knew of Flores coming down. Passengers, per Espigador, spread a report that there has been a fight between a column of the enemy and Mateo Martinez's regiment.

The brokers got hold of this and tried to make the most of it, but failed signally. In Exchange we hear of a small business done to-day at 51d.; but the drawings for this packet will be greatly under the average.

The new Bank at Rosario was greatly talked of; few on 'Change heard anything about it until it appeared in the 'Nacion.' Mr. Wheelwright, it appears, is the founder, and the shares or ownership will be divided amongst English capitalists at home. The capital will be half a million sterling, of two and a half millions patacons, and the charter to last for forty years.

The name of the Bank is the Argentine Central, and it will have the right of emission; it will have a branch in this and the other cities of the Republic. The Bank will commence operations within six months from the date of the concession. It is believed that Rosario, like Montevideo, will shortly have too many banks for the business of the place, still, Mr. Wheelwright's bank, connected as it must be with the railway, will probably do a large business, and the foreign population is increasing so rapidly, that Rosario in a few years promises to be a very busy quarter.

The London & River Plate Bank will have a branch in Rosario under the management of Mr. Walker, of Montevideo, who it is said will shortly go up to open the bank.

Respecting the Maua Bank in Corrientes, it is improbable that any such bank will be opened until after March, when the amalgamation of the Maua and London and Brazilian Banks takes place. The Provincial Bank of Corrientes is now open and doing a little business; the rate of interest charged up there is 1 1/2% a month, but grave fears are entertained as to the exact amount of its paper money in circulation; business in the city of Corrientes is very brisk, but in the country districts a general stagnation is complained of; no carts, bullocks, nor peons, and consequently no hides coming to market.

Our commercial advices from Montevideo contain little of importance; the produce market flat. The Commercial Bank has published its statement, showing 742,000 cash on hands. Money rules very easy. The banks lend at the following rates: Maua Bank, 12; River Plate Bank, 11; Montevidean, 12; Navia, 12; Commercial, 10.

In fact, money is so abundant in Montevideo, that it is surprising more capital is not sent up to Buenos Ayres, where the rate of interest is so high. Several of the English houses make weekly remittances to Buenos Ayres, and others are investing in Argentine Bonds at their present low price.

We notice a new firm, Messrs. Ferber, Huhu, and Co., partners R. A. Ferber and F. Huhu, in the Commission business. The capital, 800,000 francs, of which 500,000 is paid down. The Emilirn steam transport, Rinciuclio, has arrived with troops from Rio.

The Ellen Sears from Antwerp has also arrived with 73 soldiers for the Argentine Government. They will be sent on to Buenos Ayres.

The Italian barque Egitto, bound for Lima, with 223 passengers. From Gualeguaychu three small vessels, all laden with wools, arrived, and discharged at the barraca.

A new house of business has been established in Montevideo, with a branch at Salto, under the firm name of Busto, Sorbian, and Co.; wholesale grocers: capital, 100,000 National dollars; and the house of F. G. Busto gone into liquidation.

The firm of Francisco Pinciro, and Co., has been changed to Pinciro, Hijos, and Co. The steamer Romulo, from Rosario, in her last trip brought 60 bars and 8 sacks of silver ore to the Maua Bank, and 58 bars and seven sacks to the London & River Plate Bank, besides 28 bars copper to Carranza.

The Oldenburgh brig Edward, from California, with a large cargo of pine, has arrived, consigned to Zimmerman, Fairs & Co.

January 31, 1866.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Paper price of ounces, Do. Sovereigns, First price of patacons, Subsequent prices, Last price) and Price (408 1/2, 126, 25 55, 25 65, 25 55).

Cash sales, 493,415. This being the last day of the month there was a sort of squeeze amongst the brokers. Half a million of patacons for cash shows the extent of the month's transactions. The losses during the month have been very trifling, when compared with other months, but paper money is getting easier, which will facilitate greatly speculation in specie.

Respecting the vexed question as to Saturday being a holiday or not, there was great discussion both at the Bolsa and Government-house. The result seems to be that in the province Saturday will be a holiday, but in the city it will be a business day, slightly abbreviated.

The Maua Bank will keep open as usual. The Provincial Bank will close at 1 o'clock p.m. The London and River Plate Bank do. The Custom-house will be open as usual. Patacons ran up to-day, in the earlier part some ten centesimos, the 'bills' trying to corner the bears or sellers on short dates; but this failed. Patacons are in active demand, and several first-class bills were discounted in gold to-day at 1 1/2 per cent. per month.

In the afternoon specie ruled much weaker and closed heavy. In time sale we only note the following: For Wednesday, 5,000 at 25 55; Saturday, 23,700 at 25 55; Feb. 28, 71,000 at 25 80 to 25 85; but time sales could hardly be less important, whilst the cash sales are greatly in excess of the ordinary business of the day.

In National Bonds there were two sales to-day, 7,000 cash at 33, but this we learn is not the real quotation, inasmuch as a leading broker offered to buy largely at 38 1/2, and could find no sellers. We hear there is an effort to drive these securities down, so that a large Frankfort-on-Maine order, said to exist, can be filled, but this order, which we heard about last year, we understood had been rescinded.

Owing to the sudden leaving of the French mail, the Exchange transactions for this packet will be rather small; a few bills passed to-day at 51d. on England, and 5 3/8 to 5 3/4 on France.

The great increase in the river traffic has led to a scarcity of small vessels; the schooners sent up to Corrientes with cargo remain rather long, the result is that the vessels in the outer roads are on demurrage, as even the lighters are gone, and coal cannot be transhipped, there being no river craft to take it. In the Buce all the shipcarpenters are hard at work, but they cannot launch vessels fast enough to meet the demand. Trade with the rivers is unusually brisk, but vessels cannot be hired.

The British barque, William Fisher, has been placed on the berth to load for. In saladero produce there is very little doing. Cattle cannot be had, such is the drought in the camp.

200 pipes tallow, at 15 1/2 rls; 20 do. potro grease, 512 mc; 3000 dry hides, Entre Rios, 38 rls; 4000 qq jerked beef, 15 rls; 4500 do. Havannah, 14 1/2 do.; 500 dry hides, Entre Rios, 34 do.; 200 do. Barrancas, 21 lbs, 33 do. In wools very little done.

SALES. 3000 ar. fine wool, 74; 4000 do. 71; 1,500 do. mixed, 59; 1500 do. superior, 82; 600 do. prime wool, from an English estancia, 73; 450 dry hides, camp, 96; 450 do. matadero, 110; 102 dozen sheepskins, good, 150; 200 fan. prime wheat, 174; 250 do. regular, 165. Coal—Cargos Cardiff, ex Anne, 17 pats.

Three thousand tons delivered on contract to Admiral Tamandará. We heard on 'Change that the banks were about to change their interest rates, but as yet we have received no notice.

The Bank question is greatly discussed on 'Change, and Mr. Balaustegui's name going from month to month. As a general rule the whole commercial community of B. Ayres, with very few exceptions, regard the Directors as the aggrieved party; the lawsuit has already begun, and the defendants, we hear, demand a jury which it seems impossible to obtain in Buenos Ayres, so the result of the lawsuit can only be a judicial decree. The reason why the 'Nacion' Argentina was accused previous to the French paper is accounted for by the fact that not a single bank Director or even bank clerk is a subscriber to the journal, no one from the President to the porter reads it, and therefore the very serious charges of the Frenchman passed like idle wind until brought under the notice of some of the Directors.

The polemic can be productive of but little good and it is much to be hoped that the tone of the papers will henceforward be more dignified and less scurrilous.

The auctioneers have lost so heavily in the recent numerous failures amongst the shopkeepers that a meeting is talked of. We understand that in Montevideo the auctioneers never guarantee their sales, and consequently never make the losses which so frequently occur in Buenos Ayres; over trading is, however, the real cause or root of the evil, and importers would do well to abstain from forcing the market by heavy dry goods sales.

The underwriters sale of the saved cargo of the lost Masena resulted as follows: 1069 dry hides 41 rls. per pasada. 1000 arrobes wool, fine mestiza 567 m/c. The rest of the cargo being rotten was thrown into the river; the Masena it may be recollected was wrecked in the port, having struck on the remains of the Champlain, in broad day-light; this wreck still lies in the same place. Merchants, brokers, and ship-masters are loud in their abuse of the Government which tolerates such a dangerous nuisance; in fact the harbour is now filling up with wrecks; the Pampero is still in the way and not the slightest effort made by the Government to remove it, although quite close to the mole.

DRY HIDES. 200 common camp, 90; 200 do. 96; 300 do. Matadero, 108; 100 dozen sheepskins, 110; 60 do. 160; 50 do. 130; 120 do. 95. SOUTH PLAZA. 1000 ar. Mr. Robertson's wool, 83; 500 do. good mestiza, burry, 65; 700 do. 63.

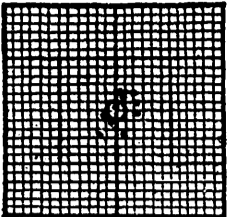
We regret to say that we heard to-day of another failure in the retail dry goods line; amount of liability as yet not stated. The Portean, from Montevideo, arrived with no less than 200 passengers on board. This steamer is now paying splendidly.

BIRTHS. On the 25th inst., the wife of Mr. Charles F. Ackersley, of a son.

On the 29th inst. the wife of Mr. William M. Mooney, of a daughter.

DEATHS. On the 23rd January 1866, at his residence No. 51 Calle Rincon, Montevideo, Mr. Robert Hyne, a native of Dartmouth, Devonshire, born July 1786. R. I. P. At Montevideo on the 23rd inst. William Jones, aged 29 years, married, an American seaman.

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Howards' Zigzag Harrows have received SIXTEEN FIRST PRIZES from the Royal Agricultural Society of England, being the largest number of Prizes awarded to any kind of Harrows ever exhibited.
Forty thousand sets are now in use. At the Plymouth Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, July, 1863, J. and F. Howard won every Prize for which they competed, viz.—
TWO FIRST PRIZES FOR THE BEST HAYMAKING MACHINES and the **FIRST PRIZE FOR THE BEST HORSE RAKE.**
The above Machines have won every First Prize at every competitive trial, both at home and abroad.
The following Prizes have been awarded to J. and F. Howard by the Royal Agricultural Society of England, FORTY FOUR FIRST PRIZES:
For the Best Plough for Light Land, Best Plough for Heavy Land, Best Plough for General Purpose, BEST HAYMAKING AND OTHER PRIZES FOR STEAM CULTIVATING MACHINERY, which is specially adapted for laying down land in permanent pasture.
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The largest number ever gained by any maker.
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At the Plymouth Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, July, 1863, J. and F. Howard won every Prize for which they competed, viz.—
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The following Prizes have been awarded to J. and F. Howard by the Royal Agricultural Society of England—
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Diploma 1812.
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PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES and PUMPS for Irrigation.
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES and PUMPS or Sheep-washing. 52. 1 w n 26

ELLWOOD'S
Patent Air-Chamber Hats and Helmets.
The Patents have established the validity of their Patent, in an action tried on the 24th and 25th of June last, in the Court of Common Pleas, in which Ellwood and another, of No. 24 Great Chancery Street, Blackfriars Road, in the Borough of Southwark, Wholesale Hat Manufacturers, were Plaintiffs; and Christy and others, of No. 31 Ormeau Street, in the City of London, also Wholesale Hat Manufacturers, were Defendants; and the Court of Common Pleas having, on the 15th day of November instant, rendered the Defendants' application for a New Trial, with Costs to be paid by the Defendants; We, the undersigned, Solicitors for the said Plaintiffs, do hereby give notice to all Messrs. Attorneys, Dealers in, and Sellers of Hats, Caps, or Helmets, that we are instructed to proceed by suit in Chancery against all persons so manufacturing, dealing in, or selling Hats, Caps, or Helmets, constructed on the principle of "Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Hat," unless the previous consent of the Plaintiff be obtained; at the same time the Plaintiff reserves the right of taking proceedings against prior infringers.
Dated this 17th day of November, 1861.
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23, Bedford Row,
Solicitors for Messrs. Ellwood and Sons, 24, Great Chancery Street, Southwark, Patentees for Air Chamber Hats and Helmets.
CAUTION. No AIR-CHAMBER HATS or HELMETS are genuine unless they bear the above stamp with either ELLWOOD and SON, or the SELLER'S name on the inside.

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IRON ROOFING, SHEEDS BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS &c.
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Numerous testimonials from persons who have experienced the most beneficial results from their use, with directions how to use them. May be seen at the office of this paper, or by applying at the Inventor's p. d. 44 Rue D'Angoulême St. Honoré, Paris. Price 15 francs the pair in silver, 20 francs the pair in silver gilt.
Protection from Fire.
PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.
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PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND CIGAR LIGHTS.
Light only on the Box.
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Lock to the regularity of the functions of these foundations of vitality, Holloway's Pills restore to order the slightest departure from the proper action, and therefore may be considered as the regulators of the main spring of human life. Apoplexy can always be prevented if the proper means be adopted against dropsy, headache, palpitations of the heart, and all nervous affections, so distressing at certain periods.
No medicine can be so infallibly relied upon for ever coming all obstructions as these Pills. They never fail to restore a healthy action throughout the system. The printed instructions will enable all to correct the first symptoms of disease, and avert many serious maladies. Holloway's Pills soon change the sickly and sallow complexion, thus renewing the bloom of health. To females entering into womanhood, or at the turn of life, these Pills will be found invaluable. They should be taken two or three times a week as a safeguard against dropsy, headache, palpitations of the heart, and all nervous affections, so distressing at certain periods.
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In such a deranged state of health the food is decomposed instead of being digested, and proves poisonous rather than nutritious. This derangement can be at once set right by a course of these purifying and aperient Pills, which have acquired for themselves an imperishable fame for the mastery they have constantly exercised over the digestive organs. Holloway's Pills increase the appetite, regulate the liver, repress biliousness, healthily stimulate the kidneys, and move the bowels in a more wholesome and natural manner than any other medicine.
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The liver and stomach of children are, from many causes, often out of order, as they are allowed to eat many things that would disagree with their parents, hence their blood becomes impure, and liable to take any disease that is prevalent, and that in the worst form. One Pill, reduced to a powder, and put into a little water, given occasionally to children of twelve months old, and to those of three or four years, three Pills, and to others of seven years of age, four Pills—will always make children look blooming and healthy. Parents should be careful to give their children the age of maturity. Holloway's Pills would not only preserve their health, but save the lives of thousands. Many people foolishly think that children only require a little medicine twice a year.
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This fearful disease often makes its appearance between the ages of forty and fifty, and might generally be prevented by attending regularly to the proper action of the liver and stomach; these organs, at this time of life, have a great tendency to derangement, when asthma, dropsy, or disease of the heart sets in. The blood requires frequent purification which no other medicine can so effectually perform as these purifying Pills, as they purge gently, and act immediately upon the liver and stomach, and thus remove all obstructions which at the turning point of life would be dangerous. This dangerous period should be closely watched; two doses a week of about six Pills will ward off all dangerous diseases. But in all cases of dropsy the Ointment is a wonderful and sovereign remedy and must be effectually rubbed twice a day into the sufferer's parts.
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Table listing ship arrivals with columns for CLASS, NAME, TONS, CAPTAIN, ARRIVAL, and CONSIGNOR. Includes sections for English, American, French, Spanish, Dutch, Oldenburg, Danish, Swedish, Hamburg, Hanoverian, Belgian, Austrian, Prussian, Russian, Norwegian, and National ships.



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The 6th of February at 11 o'clock a.m. shall be sold in public auction to the highest bidder at cash payment, for account of whom it may concern and with authorization of the Administrator of the National Rents and the Consul of the United States of North America, the following articles of the cargo of the English barque Miera y Colla abandoned in the harbour of Pernambuco.

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De orden de la Municipalidad de aquel distrito El Viernes 2 de Febrero proximo, despues de la misa mayor se procedera a la venta de los terrenos, arriba designados del modo siguiente.

1. 30 varas frente por 67 de fondo, tasado en \$18,000 m/c \$ 12,000. 2. 30 varas frente por 53 de fondo, tasado en \$10,000 m/c \$ 6,667.

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Notice. Dr. RICHARD MURPHY who arrived in this country about six months ago from the County Wexford, Ireland, is requested to call to Mr. Charles Mulvaney's, 32 Calle Cuyo, Buenos Ayres, and take away his trunks, if not they will be sold to pay expenses, 30 days from this date. Buenos Ayres, January 6th, 1866. 36-1m j8

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