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ADVERTISEMENTS

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Standard.

"Nil nisi verum, nil veri non andeum dicere."

CINCINNATI.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1866.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

ARRIVAL OF THE PAVON.

THE BRAZILIAN FLEET AT ANCHOR.

Yesterday the Pavon arrived at 4 p.m.; she brought no mails and only one letter for the 'Standard'; her decks were crowded with wounded, having more than 120 on board, she went up to the battery to discharge her afflicting cargo. The officers of the ship had no news, and the only letter from head-quarters is the following from our able correspondent-SINBAD.

Corrientes, March 5th,

Gentlemen,

On the evening of the 2nd the long looked-for move of the allied fleet was expected to have taken place. It was known that orders had been sent to the steamers to have steam up and be unmoored at sunset. Night came, when the Belmonte alone was seen to be on the march, steaming up the Paraná: when she was at a distance of a mile from where the fleet lies she came to anchor, there she remained until the following morning when she returned to her old berth. Many were the reports concerning the causes that had deterred the departing of steamers. It was plain the order had been countermanded—coal was said to be wanting, the machinery of some were not in proper order—that the enemy's steamboats had all come down the Paraná and had escaped to Humaitá.

Tamandaré was sick, he could not have been dangerously so as he was seen afterwards in the street, and for the time being was employed in adding a supplement to his will, regulating affairs spiritual and temporal. Gentlemen, you will see the propriety and approve the measures of the Admiral. He or any other possessor of worldly chattels, real estate, or have any care for the welfare of their souls, located in this city or its environs should not neglect for a moment to have their wills attended to; life insurers would demur in taking risks on all such (and above all to have honest executors appointed who will carry out the testator's views, persons who will not appropriate the property to their own uses, as in nine cases out of ten it so happens here. In other countries this sometimes takes place, as your humble servant can testify.

Apart from the 'ills flesh is heir to,' there is a pontoon within half pistol-shot of the shore in front of the most densely peopled part of the city charged with three hundred tons of gun-powder. A little astern of the pontoon is the English steamer Susan Beirne with four hundred tons of the same combustible, while in the city there are at different points eighteen deposits of powder, to say nothing of numerous piles of loaded shells, congreve rockets, grenades with fuses attached, that a spark of fire would ignite. It is true there are invariably pickets of soldiers where the magazines are; so much the worse as there cooking and smoking has to be done.

The whole business is conducted by black soldiers commanded by officers as reckless and as stupid as the soldiers. Excepting the English steamer an electric conductor is not seen at any place; strange overnight, considering the frequency of terrific lightning. In vain the citizens have remonstrated; the Brazilians give no heed to their clamors; on the contrary fresh tons of powder are being added to the stock. Yesterday the steamer Empedador sailed for Rio with three hundred Paraguayan prisoners of war of those taken at Uruguayans. The day previous the iron-clad Bahia, a gunboat, and a transport arrived.

There has not been seen at the Paso de la Patria for the last eight days any indications of Paraguayans either by land or water or guns heard from that quarter. It is supposed their steamers are on the River Paraguay. The only war news for some days past is the capture of a canoe and four Correntino wood-choppers by the Paraguayans on the Chaco side of the Paraná in front of the city. The Paraná continues to fall, it has gone down two fathoms. The weather is fine, but as hot as ever. We do not trouble you with any of the rumors that are afloat as to the sailing of the fleet. The sick from the allied camp are daily coming in.

SINBAD.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The steamer from Montevideo arrived yesterday, but brought no news whatever about the Chilean privateers off Lobos Island, so we suspect the whole affair is a 'bola,' and no naval engagement whatever is imminent at the mouth of the Plate. Our naval friends in Montevideo we suppose are busy preparing for the races, as for the last month we have not received a line from them.

Mr. Alexander Araujo, the Government escribano, summons a number of estancieros and others to attend at his office respecting public lands. We extract from the list the following English names, in order that our countrymen may be aware of the notice before the time lapses or they are debarred of their rights:—Mr. Bryan Thorpe, heirs of E. Morgan, deceased, Henry Pinge, Edward Muller, and Donna Isabel Sheridan. We think Mr. Araujo ought to publish all notices respecting lands in the 'Standard,' for the benefit of the English people in the camp, who have such large vested interests.

A farmer from the south informs us that it has rained plentifully at last in Magdalena. The camps out there were in a wretched state, but now we hope they will come round.

The Esmeralda, in her last trip down, brought very heavy specie remittances. We hear that in Corrientes there are thousands of dry hides, but no vessels can be got to take them down, and the steamer is too expensive.

President Mitre was expected in Corrientes on the 3rd inst., and it was currently rumored there that he, Osorio, and Baron Tamandaré, were all going up in an iron-clad to inspect the Paraguayan coast. The next steamer from Corrientes will certainly bring us news of great importance.

Mr. Francisco Rivarola, a distinguished Oriental, died in this city on Tuesday night.

At the railway station in Chacomus a fight occurred on last Sunday night between two peons; one, a Spaniard named Gonzalez, was very severely wounded. The Company has sent the wounded man to the hospital.

In the Province of Salta we hear there have been great inundations; the river rose and flooded its banks and did immense damage to property. Very few lives were lost, as the inhabitants fled.

Private advices from the recently discovered Barou de Porto Alegre state that much sickness and desertion exist; over one thousand sick have been left at San Borja, and the roads and mountains are full of deserters. If the water in the Paraná will allow of it, some light-draught Brazilian vessels will try and run by the Paso de la Patria to get up to the Tranquera de Loreto to await there the arrival of the Baron's army, and aid his crossing the Paraná. The Baron has not yet crossed the Uruguay, but intended (Jan. 20th) to cross at a place called Garruchas; it will then take him 6 months to march through Misiones, to the Paraná; his army now counts hardly 7,000 men.

We publish to-day the programme of the English races at Montevideo. We suppose many of our sporting subscribers will go down to attend them, as they promise to be a great success.

We regret to hear the most gloomy news about the great North American 'chaera' at Rosario. Owing to the great scarcity of hands, labour is so dear that the very wheat grown on the farm would hardly cover the expense of reaping. We deplore this the more

as the farm in question belonged to an enterprising, active, American gentleman, who invested his capital in the business. Grain-growing in this country has as yet never given the results of pastoral agriculture: the wheat crop this year is tenfold that of last; but then is so scarce and dear, labour so high, and freights so exorbitant, that the unfortunate 'charrero,' although blessed by Providence with a prosperous season, is so weighed down by other causes that he can hardly cover the yearly expenses of his farm. The opening of the Western Railway will be one of the most protective measures for the farmers in that district, as it will reduce freights at least 90 per cent. In Patagonia the wheat crop this year has been the greatest and best ever known. Notwithstanding, however the great increase in native wheat this year, we learn from one of the principal millers in this city that it will be barely sufficient to meet the consumption. In the Banda Oriental the wheat crop is also represented as splendid, and we notice that several new mills are being erected in the neighbourhood of Montevideo. The mill which Mr. Bell is building, close to Mr. Buschental's renowned quinta, will be one of the finest and largest in South America.

Mr. Sullivan, of the Chilvecoy extension works, called on us yesterday to say that at the recent 'emoute' no Italian was shot in the heel, and that neither he nor his partner was forced to fly to Mercedes. All the workmen were paid in full, at the rate of seven hundred dollars per month, although half of their time they were idle for want of materials. The real cause of the row was that Mr. Quinn had previously gone out and notified the workmen that henceforward their wages would be reduced to six hundred dollars per month, and, besides this, two Italians who had left the works for two days during the month insisted on being paid in full. We are happy to state that the works are now progressing as usual, between thirty and forty men at work; and many of the men who caused the disturbance have returned to their employment, having apologised for their conduct. There were no soldiers whatever sent out, and Mr. Sullivan has not lost his watch, as was at first rumored. The rails are now laid to about five leagues beyond Mercedes. The camps in that neighbourhood are very good, it having rained out there.

The new bridge for the Riachuelo, at Barracas, has at last arrived out and will shortly be put up. The boxes with the iron plates, etc., are in a yard close to the old bridge, and the pillars are also there. The people in South Barracas are in great spirits at the near prospect of getting at last the new bridge, as for the last half year the condition of the old bridge has been such as to cause much fear and trembling when crossing in a coach or bullock-cart.

The National Government has issued a decree stating that, in consequence of the enormous bills sent in for cattle supplied and consumed previous to the organization of the army, it has become necessary to revise these accounts, and that therefore two months is allowed for all parties to send in their bills and vouchers for cattle, after which no claim will be allowed.

The National Government has ordered the sum of \$466 fts. to be paid to the Welsh Colony at the Chuput, as subvention for the month of January.

Owing to the low state of the River Paraná the following vessels have been unable to go up with the squadron to the Paso de la Patria: the iron-clad Brazil, the Amazonas, Maje, and Beribé. The vessels which compose the reconnoitring squadron are as follows: Iron-clads 'Tamandaré,' Bahia, Barroso; gunboats Paranahyba, Igua-temy, Ivaby, Itajaly, Mearim, Araguay, Ipiranga, E. Martinez, and Cluny.

The steamer from Rosario to-day is expected to bring the mails from Chile. The Kepler did not arrive yesterday owing to her being detained in Montevideo discharging. She will probably arrive to-day.

The news received per last packet respecting the shipment of beef is by no means satisfactory. Only 30 barrels were sold of a recent shipment.

It seems that the beef is so little known on the market in Liverpool that the demand for it is very trifling.

We are happy to inform the public that we learn on good authority that the works of the Argentine Central Railway are being pushed a-head vigorously; the rails are laid out to a point 8 leagues further out than Tortugas.

On Tuesday night there was a great rise in the River Plate, the Riachuelo flooded its banks, and the water almost entered Liavallol's barraca; the Boea was so flooded that it was very difficult to get through the streets; Calle Jackson is now impassable owing to the mud.

Respecting the Welsh colony, about which there has been so much enquiry, we learn from Mr. Harris that a small vessel adapted for the navigation of the Chuput river has been purchased for the Colony and sent down with provisions, and in a few days advices are expected.

We learn, owing to the drought, sheep are offering very cheap in the South. A farmer from the Ensenada district assures us that in the Magdalena there is positively no price for sheep, flocks are offered on long credits at 25\$, and yet there are no buyers.

There is a sort of blight on the grapes in the quintas about town, which is attributed to the drought; even the very best vineyards the grapes have withered; generally speaking in this month we have the best muscatel grapes, but this year we hear they are all withered.

Sr. Coronel's splendid estancia the Cacique Negro will be sold on the 17th and 18th inst.; the land is about 18 leagues South of Dolores and will be knocked down without the slightest reserve to the highest bidder: as money is fearfully scarce, it is thought the place will go for a bargain.

The residents on the Calle Larga have to thank Mr. Thomas Armstrong for the fine hand-drawn posts he has erected to protect the side-walk in front of his property there.

MONTEVIDEO.

Water for the million—Repeal of the trespass-law—The Alcalde elections—The Spanish frigates—Brazilian hospitals and mortality—The Paraguayan plot—Departure of the Opera Co.—Death of an English midshipman—Miscellaneous.

The distress caused, especially among the poorer classes, by the drought is now remedied. On Monday the Junta published a notice, that from next morning the following supply of water would be placed gratis at the disposal of the public, viz: two water carts at the Solis theatre, two in plaza Colistucion, two in plaza Cagancha, two in plaza Independencia, and six passing up and down through the city, carrying a flag and bells. Accordingly the citizens have now a plentiful supply, but, as usual, some greedy people are accused of taking more than enough, leaving their neighbors a little pinched, and it is proposed to send around a policeman with each cart to see the distribution fairly made. Much praise is given to the Junta for this efficacious remedy to the sufferings of the public; and also to Sr. Juan B. Capurro, who not only supplies gratis 45 pipes of excellent water daily from his capacious cisterns, but also conveys the same in lighters to the wharf at his own expense.

On Tuesday the Government repealed the decree of December 11th, in reference to stray cattle. The decree caused much discontent among the estancieros, as it empowered anyone in case of trespass by cattle whose owner was unknown to sell the same to the Saladeros, after giving notice to the police-authorities.

Nothing could afford a greater proof of the force to which elections have now come in these countries than that of Alcaldes on last Sunday. Nobody assisted, and the former alcaldes were mostly re-elected. This shows how little the public cares for newspaper agitation: after all the meetings of editors, &c. the right to vote (so much valued in Europe) was forgotten. The editors seem nowise dispirited and have now called a public meeting for Friday night, to prepare for some other elections.

Some consternation is caused by the rumor that the Barraca of Mr. Cibils in Plaza Artola has been taken for another Brazilian hospital, to receive a number of sick expected from Cor-

rientes, that near Lafone's mill being too small. It is hoped the Junta will interfere, to protect the citizens from the danger of a plague. The mortality among the Brazilian garrison continues: 7 deaths on Sunday & Monday.

It appears the Government has got some positive information about the rumored plot among the Paraguayan prisoners: on Monday seven persons were arrested for tampering with the troops and endeavoring to seduce them from their duty. The 'Tribuna' calls for the arrest of Señor Brizuela. It does not appear whether Licent. Zorrilla has yet been removed from Fort San José and sent to Corrientes.

The opera Co. gave Medea, a second time, with great success on Sunday night, and their farewell performance, Jona, on Wednesday before a crowded house, when Mme. Briot and Paul Jullien divided the laurels. The 6th Concert at the Philharmonic hall was not so well attended as before, but Miss Cipriana Muñoz was much applauded for her singing. A concert will be given on Sunday by Sig. Taffurroli, one of M. Nicolai's orchestra.

The remains of the Hon. Robert Walter Craven, midshipman of H.B.M. gunboat 'Spider,' were conveyed on Tuesday to the English cemetery by a number of brother-officers and a detachment of blue-jackets. Deceased was only 16 years of age, fourth son of the Earl Craven and Viscount Uffington [whose peerage dates from 1801], by Emily, daughter of the first Earl of Verulam.

The action against the 'Siglo' by the Alcalde of Mercedes came on last Tuesday, and the jury found a true bill: the proprietor of the paper assumes the responsibility for his correspondent, and the editor, Dr. Ferreyra, defends the action, which will finally be brought to trial in a few days. We hope the action will be non-suited as the press of Montevideo is now harassed by absurd prosecutions every other day.

The fine against the defunct 'Europa,' \$200, has been handed to the Junta for the public schools. The city editors are at logger-heads with the clergy, and the latter pass severe censures on the press, which, as we have before stated, too often treats sacred things with profane levity.

Much destitution at present prevails in the city, and it is remarked so many mendicants have never before been seen, although there is a Poor Asylum for their reception. Child-desertion also occurs on the police-register, which may perhaps be set down as the effect of want rather than of shame or crime.

Three men, named Thomas Dillon, John Peter and Henry Roden have been arrested on the charge of belonging to a gang of burglars. A policeman named Aguirre is accused of having inflicted two sabre-wounds on a Spanish sailor; the case is likely to lead to diplomatic interference.

We are happy to learn, says the 'Tribuna,' that the question about the Italian vessel Manrietta has been amicably arranged between the Argentine Government and Count Barbolani, to the full satisfaction of both parties. Mr. John Thompson, Argentine Consul in this city, was instrumental in bringing about so happy a conclusion, and it is hoped his Government will raise him to the grade of Chargé d'Affaires in appreciation of his services. So much for the noise made by Dr. Minelli, about reprisals &c!

The Captain of Port has received orders to put in force the decree of the Berro administration, 1862, in reference to places for vessels to anchor &c. By this regulation it is provided that any party owning or purchasing a wreck must remove it. If this were enforced before in the River Plate, we should have been saved many casualties in Buenos Ayres, and the recent loss of the Falcon in Monte Video. It also provides that no vessel with gun-powder shall be allowed to anchor within cannon-shot of Isla Libertad. The new Emigration committee has taken premises alongside the office of the 'Telégrafo Marítimo.'

On Saturday night there was a grand ball at Union, numbers of people from the city attending it: no serious riots took place. Next day twenty-one young horsemen played 'sortija' with great spirit at the plaza Artola, carrying off 17 rings—warranted gold. It

is said a ghost has been seen near the cemetery, causing no little consternation among the neighbors. Two boys, about 8 years old, got shockingly drunk on Monday, near the Custom-house, and lay senseless in the streets: the Captain of Port humanely caused them to be placed on sofas in his office, and after some hours they came to. The chair of Universal History is now vacant in the University: competitors to present themselves before the 14th inst. each furnishing a theme or synopsis of the history of the River Plate from its first discovery.

The 'Siglo' makes some remarks about the lamented Mr. Hocquard: during the yellow-fever in 1857 he gave his house at Union gratis for a city hospital; he was also the first promoter of the proposed tramway to that suburb. Letters from Paris state that Admiral Chaigneau has accepted the post of Montevideo agent at the Exhibition of 1867. A correspondent from Hignieritas complains that the Commissary is not sufficiently active, owing to his having a wooden leg. We hear nothing about the murderer of the Campbell family. The Montevideo Bank expects shortly a supply of new notes of superior quality.

The Italian gunboat Hercole is about to leave for Valparaiso. The Spanish frigate Almanza has left, but her consort and the Wad-ras are waiting for the iron-clad Tetuan, daily expected, which will probably seize the Peruvian iron-clads when they call here. H.B.M. ship Narcissus and the gunboat Doterel and Spider left on Monday from Maldouado. Advices from Brazil state that the Glasgow steamer 'Bulldog' entered Ceará on Jan. 3rd, short of provisions, having been already 73 days out! en route for Montevideo. The Spanish frigate Trinidad entered Rio, leaking.

Arrivals: The White Wing, Costarelli, and Edgar Cecil, all from Boston, with lumber; the Aguila, from California, with lumber, hides, and wool; the Hoop from Cadiz, and Clementina from Setubal, with salt.

Sailed: The Dutch brig Aluda, for Antwerp.

FOREIGN RACES MONTEVIDEO.

AUTUMN RACES, MARCH 12th 1866.

1st Race, at 11.00. The Solis Stakes, for horses which have never run before at any meeting. Entrance 50\$ with 250\$ added by the Junta of Montevideo. One round and a distance, weight 150lbs.

2nd Race, at 12.45. The Oriental Plate, entrance 20\$ with 150\$ added. One round and a half, weight 150 lbs. Gentlemen riders.

3rd Race, at 1.30. The Half-round Stakes, entrance \$15, with \$100 added. Half a round, weight 150 lbs.

4th Race, at 2.30. The Great National Race, entrance \$60, with \$300 added by the Government of the Republic, weight 140 lbs. Three rounds and a distance.

5th Race, at 3.15. The Ladies Cup, entrance 20\$, with a silver cup, weight 150lbs. A round and a distance, Gentlemen riders.

6th Race, at 4 p. m. The Helterskelter Stakes, for horses which have lost in previous races. 0\$, with 50\$ added. A round and a distance.

Regulations.—At least three horses must run in each race, belonging to different owners, or the premium will not be paid. The second horse always saves his distance. Entries to be made before March 13th, at 3 p.m. with the Secretary, at 159 calle Sarandí. Forfeits of deposit must be declared before 3 p.m. on the 16th. In all the races the horses must be entered by members of the society and run by jockeys approved of by the Committee.

The second day's races will commence at noon on the 20th. Entries to be made before 11.30 on same day at the race-course.

INFORMATION OF A PARAGUAYAN DESERTER.

The correspondent of the 'Nacion Argentina' supplies the following interesting statement of a deserter from the enemy, which, however, may not be reliable in all its details, as we believe the individual in question is the same mentioned by 'Sinbad,' who turned out an spy and disappeared on the 3rd day, after being well fed, treated and clothed.

I, Pedro Mendosa, aged 30 years, am a native of Villa Rica. I have been ten years in the artillery at Humaitá. I escaped from there on February 11th, just 12 days since, my only motive being my sufferings from hunger and nakedness. The garrison of Humaitá only numbers 1,000 men, and the batteries comprise 60 pieces of cannon, that called 'London' having five 68 pounders and several smaller, down to 16-pounders. No cavalry or infantry have been left at Humaitá but all brought to the grand encampment at Paso la Patria. The only battery on the river below Humaitá is at a place called Carupaiti, 2 leagues lower down, where there are eighteen guns, 32 pounders. There are three chain-cables thrown across the river in front of the batteries at Humaitá. There is no submarine obstruction [infernal machines] of any kind. The fleet at Humaitá is commanded by Vice-admiral Cabral, and comprises the following 10 steamers—

Iguerey, Iberá, Paraná, Pirabebé, Piracibá, 25 de Mayo, Ipóra, Salto, Rio Apa and Añambahí. The commander of Humaitá is Col. Aquino. There is no battery at the Tres Bocas, on any other in the River Paraguay than those described. Pres. Lopez and his brother-in-law General Barrios are with the army at Paso la Patria, where the total forces amount to 20,000 men and boys: all the artillery here and at Fort Ytapiú (on the upper Paraná) is composed of light field-pieces. The army suffers much from sickness, and before leaving Humaitá the mortality ranged from 140 to 160 daily. At present the garrison (1,000) at Humaitá loses 16 or 20 every day. The only ration the troops get, is a rib of beef between 10 men. It is 5 leagues by land, and 7 by the River Paraguay, from Humaitá to Paso la Patria: the road is bad, and rendered doubly difficult by trenches full of water, made at intervals, but these are the only obstacles, and there are no mines. The troops seem determined to fight for Lopez.

"The garrison at Asunción is very small, and under the orders of D. Venancio Lopez, the President's brother. There are no Argentine prisoners at Humaitá, except Col. Lotero, all the captive families of Corrientes having been sent up to Villa Pilar. Cannot say how these families are treated: saw Col. Lotero under a sentry at Humaitá. The canoes employed to reconnoitre the rivers and coasts are each manned by 6 soldiers and an officer: two cruise about from the Tres Bocas to Mesa island near where the Brazilian fleet is at anchor: two others are continually going up and down through the islands near Riacho Ancho, by day and night, and these communicate with others near Paso la Patria. Formerly there were 100 canoes at Humaitá, but 60 of these were brought down to Paso la Patria. I was 12 days knocking about in the Gran Chaco, when I fell into the hands of two Indians, who gave me clothing and brought me before the Governor of Corrientes, in whose presence I make this my declaration. I am not aware if the troops of Lopez have any communication with those of the allies. I do not know how to write."

Taken before me, by order of the Governor, at Corrientes, this 23rd day of February, 1866—GENARO MARQUEZ, Chief of Police.

MONETARY CRISIS. (Continued.)

Beyond the publication of 'Traders' two letters, which were couched in very general terms, we have refrained, during the continuance of the run on the Provincial Bank, from any but an occasional remark now and again, calculated to dispel any doubt that might exist in the minds of our countrymen respecting the solvency of the Bank. Now, however, that the panic, if such it may be termed, has subsided, it can no longer be deemed injudicious to remark that the same reason which convinces us that the Bank cannot become insolvent, also compels us to admit that its very existence is a mistake, and that though it be founded on a rock, it is a rock upon which the general good must split. Swift justice has adduced ten thousand powerful arguments to prove that the literary representative of our French

alices, committed a fatal error in tilting against the mill of the windmill, instead of clamoring for the destruction of the mill itself, because it has become a hideous feature in the landscape, and because modern ideas can no longer put up with such an 'effete' and clumsy establishment for grinding corn. We are free men, and being able to get our corn better ground by steam, we cry out against the privileges that enable the windmill to work cheaper for those who happen to be acquainted with the miller's men.

We are well aware that all the arguments we can use against the monstrous privileges enjoyed by the Bank have been used over and over again by others, and it is not the least aggravating circumstance connected with the institution that, as every thinking man is convinced of the mischief caused by these privileges, we may write and talk till doomsday without provoking a more eloquent defence of them than a shrug of the shoulders or an affirmative 'thud,' like the sound produced by hammering on a piece of india-rubber. Our unlucky colleague showed a true French impatience of a sullen foe by using his head as a battering-ram, instead of sitting down calmly to undermine the system.

Now, as the invariable answer to remarks on the Bank is, that the system is to blame, by a natural train of reasoning we are led to inquire in whose interest it is to maintain the system? It cannot be denied that when the Province was a nation, the Government found the Bank's power of issue eminently useful, but in these advanced times it can hardly be supposed that, even were the Provincial Government forced into a similar position, it would again have recourse to an expedient so destructive to its credit by its implied confession of bankruptcy, and so ruinous to the fortunes of its citizens.

Beyond a certain knowledge of the solvency of parties seeking assistance from the Banks, the Directors gain nothing from an institution to which they have to devote gratuitously a large portion of their time. They are one and all men of high standing, who apparently consider themselves handsomely remunerated by the barren honor of being Government 'nominees.' Again, although the cry is that the Bank does a great deal of good by lending money to foment honest industry and protect commerce, it is certain that the money now managed by the Bank would on its extinction be still in existence, would still have to be employed; and we assert that, when once free trade in money were permitted, the rate of interest would be reduced to its true average, and borrowers would secure their supplies from private sources with more expedition, greater reserve, and on more liberal terms.

With regard to the commercial community in general, the Bank, with its fiscal privileges, is positively prejudicial. Merchants daily see the bulk of their bankrupt debtors' assets swallowed up in payment of the Bank's preference debt, but they never see the Bank step out of its routine course to give a helping hand to a solvent man in temporary difficulties.

Government gains the reverse of credit by the Bank. The Directors lose their time in the management of it. Borrowers in a normal state of things would do better elsewhere. Commerce in general suffers by it. The Bank is in the way.

The Old Lady of San Martin may have been a belle in her day, but she is not fit for modern society, and the sooner she draws a nightcap over her old head and goes quietly to rest for ever, the better for Buenos Ayres and its commercial prosperity.

THE ESPERANZA COLONY.

The latest statistics—end of 1864—that we have been able to find, give us the following data concerning the progress of Esperanza, in the province of Santa Fé: Settled in 1856—eight leagues west of the city of Santa Fé—occupying 36 square miles, size of farms 20 squares; around each farm there is a public road. The soil is rich. The Salado river is distant four leagues, on whose

margin are found forests, of which the timber is used for building and for charcoal. The chief occupation of the people is agriculture.

Population—Germans, 792, Argentines 15, French 743, Italians 10; total, 1,560.

Animals—Tame cattle 7,320, horses untamed 155, draught horses 1,348, mules and asses 70, mestiza sheep 190, criolla 490, hogs 600.

Farms of 20 squares each 210, wheat sown 520 fanegas, maize sown, 63 fanegas.

Drygoods shops 6, groceries and grog-shops 13.

Professions and occupations—Carpenters 6, carpenter's shops 9, steam mills 2, wind mills 1, Roman Catholic clergymen 1, Protestant do. 2, private schools 2, manufactories of butter 200, blacksmith shops 5, brick-kilns 3, physicians 1, bakeries 1, boarding-house 1, hotel 1, tailor shops 3, tin shops 4.

Amount of butter made in last six months of 1864, 36,000lb. Civil officers—Justice of Peace 1, Municipal officers 10, commissaries and police 4.

Fruit trees planted 75,645, of various classes, as peach, pear, grape, quince, and fig, but the greater part are peach. Planted, sweet potatoes 89 fanegas, peanuts 5 fanegas, beans of various kinds 30 fanegas.

Religion—churches 3; of the 1,560 souls 1,049 are Roman Catholics, and 521 Protestants.

Houses—two story houses 4, houses with flat brick roof 65, houses with thatch roof 289, of tile roof 86, total of dwelling houses 444.

Who will send us the statistics for 1865? We have heard that it was a good year for Esperanza, and that many of these figures were altered by increased prosperity. We noted one of these in our columns of December last by the dedication of a new Protestant place of worship, and the opening of a newly erected parsonage for the minister. We have also been informed that while immigrants have arrived, some settlers have removed in search of larger farms.

LANDS IN SANTA FE.

Santa Fé, March 4th, 1866. To the Editors of the 'Standard.'

Gentlemen, No doubt you have heard of a work lately published by the celebrated Yankee showman, J. Barnum, entitled the 'History of Humbugs.' I know nothing of it except from the notices of the English Press, but it occurs to me that if the author had been awhile to 'take notes' in the Argentine Republic he could have gathered 'some pumpkins' to add to his illustrations. In the 'Standard' of February 22nd you have a paragraph in the 'Editor's Table' that strikes me as so just that I take the liberty of asking you to reprint it again, for the purpose of making a few comments thereon. You say:—

"The 'Cosmopolita' of Rosario, finds fault with us about stating that the value of estancia lands in Santa Fé, or in the Gran Chaco, is only £70 to £80, and asserts that the lowest price set on the lands by Government is 800 patacons per league, but this proves nothing, for the Government valuations as a rule, are preposterously high. We recollect a yard in the outside of this city valued by the Government at a price in 240,000 m/c, whilst the owner called on us to say that he would sell the property for \$20,000 m/c. In Buenos Ayres even the Government price of land is most exorbitant. As to the Gran Chaco lands being worth 800 Bolivianos, it is all bosh, and if we are in the dark as to the locality of the lands, the auctioneer who failed to send us full particulars is to blame."

"Now when we remember that a few years ago our present Governor, then Senator Oroño, made the following remarks in reference to a land law, which he at the time proposed to the Provincial Legislature, your words of 'it is all bosh' strike me as very applicable. He said:—The territorial extent of a country neither adds to its riches nor importance, but it is the number and condition of the inhabitants, which forms the proper criterion of a country's wealth and prosperity. For this reason there has been for many years a desire to people our waste lands, and to bring about this it is expedient to

distribute them as much as possible, so as to have a numerous population of owners of the soil as the basis of a sound, moral people. One of the greatest of all errors is to regard public lands as a sort of merchandise to be sold at the highest price; when, on the contrary, they should be disposed of at a mere nominal value, as the Government of a country should count more on the revenue arising from agricultural industry than a speculative price of waste territory."

I have underlined a part of the above in order that those words may be read over again. And I ask, how can they be made to reconcile with the notion of requiring 800 patacons per league in the Gran Chaco? unless on the principle of the immortal Barnum, that may emphatically be denominated 'humbug.'

I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, ANTI-BARNUM.

BRITISH HOSPITAL.

List of Subscriptions and Donations received for British Hospital for 1865, continued:—

Table with columns: Name, Amount. Includes J G Laury \$100, John Malcolm 150, B Parody 150, Rob. Raunay 50, R Rose 100, R Simpson 50, Hugh Smith 100, J Smith 50, Charles Nuttall 100, James Lewis 50, Samuel Lea 200, Wm. Allison 200, Geo Wick 50, Geo Keun 200, H Roberts 100, R J G Ford 500, J F Stanfield 100, M Forrester 200, Geo Temperley 500, Thomas Holmes 200, Henry Shaw 100, J Martindale 100, A friend (Americ.) 100, M Taylor 100, P Roseblad 100, J B Hall 500, Butterfield 280, Carlisle 300, John Turner 100, R H Krich 100, J H Miles 200, J Moore 50, F Raynold 100, J C Simpson 100, C W Brun 100, Mr Seymour 200, John Glaz 200, German Society 1000, Thro. A. Young, Part. de la Enseñada 50, Wm Dally 50, Andrew Young 50, Alexander Noble 50, E Rummel 50, A Weiss 50, John Stafford 50, P Hooke 20, Wm Conner 50, James Kelly 50, Thero. MacKay 50, M Stafford 50, Alex. Barklay 50, Andrew Bell 50, Wm Bell 100, Wm Purvis 50.

ON 'CHANGE.

Table with columns: Item, Price. Includes Paper price of ounces \$419, Do. Sovereigns 128, First price of patacons 26 30, Last 26 20.

Patacons fell ten centesimos to-day, without any one knowing why or wherefore. The stringency in the money market continues: money, both paper and gold, is as scarce as ever, but the state of affairs at the Bank shows a decided improvement; the Custom-house bills are taken off the street and discounted by the bank, which has improved the general tone of affairs. The rumour of a stupendous failure circulated pretty freely in the early part of the day, but later on it was known to be false, and the party in question paying the same as usual. Amongst the brokers there is also a terrible pressure caused by the demands of their constituents for money; but the worst seems now to be passed, and we hope each day to remark an improvement in our financial state. Gold came to-day from Montevideo, only a small amount, but sufficient to remind people that specie, if required, can be obtained from that quarter. The following are the importations, per Tevere:— Messrs. Fals, Seyfert, 4,000 patacons. Messrs. Lumb, Brothers, 29,100 do. Various, 600 do. In Exchange there is a little more animation. The rate may be quoted at 52, although there was something done at 53. We heard on 'Change' that the River Plate Bank drew at 51 and 52. The amount passed to-day does not exceed £30,000.

The time sales were as follows: For Wednesday, 25,000 at 23 20; Thursday, 10,000 at 26 20; Friday, 6,900 at 26 20; Saturday, 23,900 at 26 20; March 31, 113,000 at 26 25; June 30, 3,000 at 27. In Bonds there were no sales to report; they rule firm at 39 1/2 to 40. In other securities nothing doing. Gas shares are bid for at par. In saladero produce nothing, but in wools in deposit a very important business was done to-day.

10,000 good merino wool at Llavalló's barrea, at 63; 2,000 from the same barrea, 56 to 60; 700 Corrocatino wool at 23r. 1/2. Also 1,600 Correntino hides at same barrea, 30r. In the plaza very little done and few buyers seen, although in the South Plaza some splendid lots have arrived. We notice the following wools in Mr. Ferguson's: Mr. Kirk's, Magdalena; Mr. Moran, Guardia Monte; Mr. Sheddons, and several others, the great difficulty is, however, money. Any farmer willing to sell on a few month's time can get over the market price, but for cash very little is doing.

CHARTER BY H. A. GREEN AND CO. The Norwegian brig Casper Wildt, to load below for Antwerp, 30a, and 50p. Mr. Thompson, late Manager of Glasgow and Edinburgh Railway, is expected out in the packet to take charge of the Northern Railway.

TEMPERATURE. Thursday March 8th—Fahr. 75.

TEATRO COLON

ULTIMA FUNGION DE PRESTI-DIGITACION DESPESADA

Monsieur PEYRES DE LAJOURNAD, SORPRENDES SUERTES. EL DOMINGO 11 DE MARZO DE 1866. El Sr. Peyres se despedirá del público haciendo ver pruebas hasta ahora nunca vistas.

STEAM-BOAT AGENCY. MATTI & CA. 30—Calle Cangallo—20. For Rosario and intermediate ports. The steamer

Ibicuy. Will leave at 10 a. m. on Tuesdays, returning on Sundays.

Esmeralda and Espigador. Will leave alternately on Thursdays at 10 a. m. returning on Tuesdays.

For Parana and Santa Fe—The steamer Ibicuy. Will leave on Tuesdays at 10 a. m. returning on Sundays.

The steamer Tala. Will leave on Sundays at 10 a. m. returning on Fridays.

FOR GUALEGUAY. Passengers will embark in the 'Ibicuy' on Tuesday to be transhipped to the steamer 'Doloritas', returning on Sundays.

For Corrientes and the intermediate ports—The steamers Esmeralda and Espigador, Will leave alternately 10 a. m. on Thursday returning on Tuesday.

For Montevideo, the English steamer Rio Parana. Will leave on Mondays at 6 p. m. returning on Thursdays.

FOR SALTO And all the intermediate ports—The English steamer Rio Parana. Will leave on Thursdays at 10 a. m. returning on Mondays.

FOR MERCEDES. Passengers will embark in the Rio Parana to be transhipped to the steamer Mini at 5 p. m.

FOR GUALEGUAYCHU. Passengers will embark in the Rio Parana on Thursday to be transhipped to the steamer Guazu at 2 p. m.

For all particulars as to freight and passage money apply at the agency of G. Matti and Co. 30 Cangallo.

N. B.—The public is reminded that those paying in paper money are charged 4 rls. m/c per patacon, over the current price, on account of the fluctuating state of the market. No cargo taken on the day of sailing. 118—xp F25.

Apples. For sale, at the Coach-yard of Sr. Brunet, No. 331 Calle Peru, a superior lot of Apples, at different prices, from 25 to 5100 per 100. All orders, no matter how small, from town or camp, will be punctually attended to and despatched without delay. 55—6p, m9

Fabrica de Persianas. Cajones Fanobres

GUILLERMO DAWES, Hijo, 196—Recoquinta—196, Buenos Ayres. 51—1m m9.

To Let. Three unfurnished rooms. Apply to No 196, Calle de la Reconquista. 52—3p m9

For LONDON direct. Bedfordshire, A. I. Clipper Barque For above port direct. Has good accommodations for a limited number of first and second class Passengers. For terms apply to Captain Pierce at Messrs. Lumb Brother and Co., 26 Calle Florida. 150—1m m1

Importante para los Hacendados. Se vende en el partido de San Andrea de Giles, en los campos de Gutiérrez, un terreno para pastores de hacienda lanar, compuesto de veinticinco cuadras de frente por treinta y dos de fondo; el cual se interese ocurre en esta a la Calle Libertad No. 46, de 4 a 6 de la tarde y en la Ciudad de Mercedes a casa de D. Norberto Gutiérrez, donde se darán pormenores. 49—2p m8.

Media Suerte de Campo. A 1 legua de la Colonia sobre la costa del río, con una buena casa de material; se arruina vendiéndose como tres mil ovejas que hay en el campo; todo en condiciones muy ventajosas. También se toman un socio para este negocio. Ocurrir a la Agencia Colon núm. 94 en Montevideo, dirigiéndose a Dn. Justo Masco; encargada de la venta. El mismo se encarga de toda clase de comisiones de campaña en la Republica (Oriental). 27—6p m8

Land to Rent. An estancia of 4 leagues of excellent camp with permanent water, situated about 20 leagues from town and 6 leagues from Puyarr Station, with fine estancia house and everything necessary will be rented to one tenant or in various lots on contract. For further particulars apply to G. Anderson, 65 Calle Florida. 25—1m m7

CHANGE OF TIME FOR MONTEVIDEO, PORTENA.

The splendid new American Steamer PORTENA. Captain SOUVERAIN. This first class steamer will leave for MONTEVIDEO every TUESDAY and SATURDAY evenings at 6 o'clock p.m., and will leave Montevideo each MONDAY and THURSDAY. This steamer expressly built for this route offers the most unequalled accommodation to passengers. For Tickets and further particulars apply at the agents, ALVAREZ & RISSO, 99 1/2 Calle Reconquista 99 1/2. n10

Great Bargains. 21—CALLE FLORIDA—21.

(Between Calles Rivadavia and Fieda.) The whole of the Stock of the English Merceria is now selling off at a great sacrifice. The articles for sale are too numerous to mention. Any person who may wish to buy things cheap would do well to call. 21 6p—m6

Hungarian Wine. A new lot of the choicest qualities of Hungarian wine in casks and bottles, for sale at the deposit No. 162 Calle Treinta y Tres, Montevideo, entrance Turner's-shop 32—3m m8

Furnished Apartments. To be let at 86 Calle Parque a comfortably furnished double bedded room; also a neat single bedroom. 44—3p m8

Dressmaker and Milliner. Mrs. W. Wieso begs to inform her friends and the public that she has commenced business, (as above) at 16 Calle Corrientes. N. B.—A servant required. 48—2m m8

Campes superiores en el Bragado. De calidad inmejorable, menurados y en toda regla de posesion. Se vende la accion a 2 leguas 6 de cambio por ganado de cualquier clase. Calle de Mayo, No. 4, 3er piso.

Campes superiores en el Bragado. De los leguas de admirable pastos y aguadas, y en otra direccion, con una hermosa casa de azotes y gran potrero. Se vende la accion a 2 cambian por ganado. Calle de Mayo, No. 4, 4er piso. 47—6p m8

Noticia. Consignes of Goods ex 'Cerra' are requested to settle their freights on the inward cargo, and shippers would oblige by paying duties outwards. The Consignes. 45—6p—m. 8.

Office of Public Lands. Parties renting Public Lands are hereby advised that if they fail to pay the rent before March 31st, they will incur the fine in such cases provided by law. x p.

For Sale. A first-class Steamer, built in England, with good carrying capacity, and accommodation for passengers. For further particulars apply to BATES, STOKES & Co., Maypu 66. 1—5pm4

Land Surveyor. The undersigned offers his services to his friends and the public. All orders directed to 206 Calle Victoria or Villa Mercedes will be punctually attended to. CARLOS SCHUSTER. 31—3p m7

To be Sold. Half a flock of sheep, good mestiza's, about 800 or more. Apply at Dn. Francisco Menn, Esquina Galvan, Camino del Monte. 26—3p m7

Carneros y Ovejas. Negrete pura, De superior calidad y apto para el mejoramiento de las majadas, hay en venta en la Cabana Negrete, Moran, a precios comodis. 38—3p m9.

Se precisa un matrimonio. Para el cuidado de una chacra distante 4 leguas de la ciudad. Seria escusado que se presente sin traer buenas recomendaciones, para tratar Canconillo No. 145. 30—3p m8

Wanted. A wet nurse at 321 Calle Parque. 53—6p m6

Wanted. A good Cook and Housemaid who can bring good recommendation. Apply Calle Maypu No. 271. 60—9p m9

Wanted. A young woman (Irish preferred), who can speak Spanish, to take charge of children and their clothes. Apply to 264 Calle Maypu. 103—12p f24.

Wanted. A Cook and general servant for a small family, with good recommendations. Apply at No. 51 Calle Belgrano. 105—15p f24

Cochero y Cocinera. Se precisa en la calle Rivadavia 405, ocurrirse de las 6 adelante, se pagara un buen sueldo. 40. 3p—m. 6.

Book-keeper. Wanted a first-class man, for an English house. Apply at the 'Standard' office to-day. 42. 3p—m. 7.

Situation Wanted. A young Englishman (29) wants a situation in either a store or otherwise where book-keeping generally would be of service. Testimonials undiminished; salary a secondary consideration. Address Y. Z. Standard office. 36—3p m7

Cocinero regular. Se ofrece uno que sabe muy bien su oficio y tambien entiende la pasteleria y puede dar buenos informes, Calle Suipacha 74. 22—3p m7

Wanted. A situation as manager of an estancia. A German having several years experience in the Banda Oriental and Entre Rios. Speaks Spanish, French and Spanish fluently. The references given. Apply Calle San Martin No. 50. 103—15p f24

Holloway's Ointment and Pills. The family medicine chest that is furnished with these powerful remedies needs nothing more. Indigestion, general debility, liver complaint, eruptions, sores, wounds, ulcers, tumours, &c., are infallibly cured by their use. They purify the blood and give tone and vigour to the whole system. The Ointment, when well rubbed into the parts affected, enters the flesh just as salt enters meat, and if the Pills be taken as an auxiliary, the cure is speedy, thorough, and permanent. The medicaments are composed of rare balams, without the admixture of a grain of mercury or any injurious substance. They are peculiarly mild and gentle in their action, and are as safe as they are efficacious.

The History of the Argentine Republic. In English, price \$20 octavo. Also Vol. I of the River Plate Magazine, price \$100, now on sale at Messrs. Mackinnon and Mr. Loedel's Book Store, Calle San Martin. 161. 1y April 27

SAVINGS BANK. BANK MAU AND CO. BUENOS AYRES. The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate...

CONDITIONS. First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency Silver Dollars upwards. Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p 100) per annum...

RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT. NAMES OF STEAMERS. ADA, URUGUAY, CORDOVA, UNA, LEDA. One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 1st of each month.

J. S. WYLLIE AND CO. General Merchants and Commission Agents. CHASCOMUS. Agents, for the European Newspapers and "Standard," also for the sale and purchase of Land and Sheep.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES, RE-OPENING OF THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 61 CORRIENTES 61. Mr. THOMAS HOLMES begs respectfully to announce to the Ladies of Buenos Ayres and those resident in the Provinces...

American Dentist. Dr. N. O. CORNWALL. Artificial Teeth. Invented in the most and most approved manner, so as to have a beautiful life-like appearance...

IBERIAN HOUSE. 64, 66 and 68 Calle Piedad. GENERAL CAMP STORE. T. FALLON. GROCERY, DRAPERY & IRONMONGERY.

Mensagerias "Las Generales al Sud." Administracion calle Potosi 2692. Los Empresarios abajo firmados, ponen en conocimiento del publico en general...

TO CAMP PURCHASERS, GALBRAITH AND HUNTER. Beg respectfully to inform their numerous Camp Customers that they have received a large assortment of New Goods...

Sewing Machines. A large and varied assortment on hand. Wanted to work well. They are all of the latest and best inventions...

JUDICIAL ORDER. By order of the Juez "en 1ª Instancia," in the Civil Court, Dr. Don Daniel Maria Curzo, will be sold by auction...

REMAJE POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. Do los campos, ganado vacuno, lanar y cabullar, poblaciones, corrales, &c. todo lo que constituye y forma el valioso establecimiento de estancia denominada el "Cacique Negro"...

Por liquidacion final. El Sr. Don Nicolas Coronel desea de cubrir todos sus creditos en plaza y satisfacer a todos sus acreedores...

POR EL MISMO. En su Casa Calle de Potosi No. 70. De vino jerez puro legitimo, recibido directamente de Vinatero.

POR EL MISMO. En el fin del Paseo de Julio, frente a la fundicion del Sr. Carrulla. De la fragata Inglesa Martin, su Capitán G. B. Buigs, de porte de 580 toneladas...

POR CARLOS RISTORINI. A los especuladores. Por liquidacion de una sociedad, en un lote, 200 manzanas de terreno con varias poblaciones de material...

POR LISANDRO BILLINGHURST. EN LAS LOMAS DE ZAMORA. Do 20 cuerdas de terreno a 900 varas de la estacion del Gran Ferro-carril del Sud.

Mensagerias "Las Generales al Sud." Administracion, Calle de Potosi No. 2692. OMBRES DE SAUTURES. Para los Dadores sale los dias nombrados y regresa los dias...

To Rent. The Chacra known as Bell's Chacra, situated about ten or twelve miles to the east of the Estacion de Zamorra Station. Apply at Calle Moreno No. 66.

A chance for a fortune. The undersigned about to retire from business and to absent themselves from the country offers for sale his Photograph Gallery with all furniture, apparatus, fixtures, &c. requisite for the successful prosecution of the art.

South Plaza. The undersigned begs to announce to his friends, that in consequence of numerous requests from his camp friends, he has prepared accommodation for their next door to his former premises...

SOCIEDAD "PROGRESO ARGENTINO." Calle del Correo No. 236 and 238. Branch works at the Boca del Riachuelo, Opposite the principal mole (Vuelta de Rocha).

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL. Colegio Comercial de Santa Lucia, Al pie de la Barranca de la Calle Buen Orden, Buenos Ayres.

HESPERIDINA. STOMACH BITTERS. The Bitter Orange. Best Tonic Known, AND THE Surest Specific against the nervous affections of the Stomach, Head, Intestines and Heart.

Is sold in the following English houses: Anderson, George, 55 Defensa. Barry & Walker, 97 Defensa. Crawwell & Murray, 66 Reconquista.

FOREIGN ANATYSE BACON. The entries for the Astoria Meeting, are postponed from the 10th to the 15th of the present month.

Sheep on Sale or Exchanged. In the Banda Oriental, consisting of 5500 fine mestiza sheep and a flock of six hundred of Saxons and Rambouillet breed. All which are offered to be sold or to be exchanged for sheep of the same kind or for horned cattle in the Province of Buenos Ayres.

Diligence for Lobos, 25 de Mayo, and Saladillo. OFSABORDADO and GARCIA. For Lobos—2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 of each month.

American Carriage for Sale. A light one horse American Carriage, can be seen at the Carriage Depot, Calle San Martin, in front of the Bolsa, and will be sold cheap. For particulars apply at No. 24 Calle Reconquista.

Reloj Robado. No. 24904, fabricante Jaggi y Diavel, Buenos Ayres un reloj de bolsillo de plata, de dos tapas, cuadrante blanco de esmalte, 80 pds. al que le encuentro de entregarlo en la relojeria Calle Peru No. 3 se dara una gratificacion de \$500 m/c.

MENSAGERIAS ARGENTINAS. 28—Calle de Rivadavia—28. La Diligencia para Q. Armer de Arco y Arrochales, sale por el primer tren de Ferro-carril del Oeste, todos los dias "nomes" y regresa todos los parca.

JUST RECEIVED at LOEDEL'S, 75—San Martin—75. Just received a splendid collection of Standard Works, London Editions, comprising: The Encyclopaedia Britannica, the last edition, in 21 vols. and index, beautifully bound in half Russia, extra marbled edges; Alison's History of Europe, Library Edition, 14 large vols.; Merivale's History of the Romans, in 7 vols.; Lord Mahon's History of England, 2 vols.; Arnold's History of Rome, Taylor's Ancient and Modern History, Dow's do, Patton's History of the United States, Encyclopaedia of Civil Engineering, Ed. Gray, one very large volume, 1800 pages and full of illustrations; Ewhart's Hydrostatics and Mechanics, Railway Construction by Dr. W. D. Haskell, first and second series in 4 vols. full of plates; Fairbairn's Useful Information for Engineers, 1st and 2nd series; Ewhart's Matter and Force, Crocker's Land Surveying, Nesbit's do, Alsop's do, Gillespie's do, Davidson's Practical Mathematics, and key to do, Perkins's do, 3 large vols.; Gray's Popular Astronomy, Bouvier's Familiar Astronomy, Orverman's Treatise on Metallurgy, Low's Practical Agriculture, Wilson's British Farming, Morin's Mechanics, Haswell's Mechanics Tables, ditto Engineers and Mechanics Text-book, McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary, ditto Geographical Dictionary, Smith's Wealth of Nations, Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, Dr. Urv's Dictionary of Arts, &c., the new edition in 3 beautiful vols. half morocco; Brand's Dictionary of Science, Literature and Art, the new edition just published; Scott's Military Information, The Self Aid, Cyclopaedia of Universal Information, Beeton's Dictionary of Universal Biography, Tegg's Dictionary of Chronology, The Dictionary of Every Day Difficulties, The Mercantile Dictionary in English, French and Spanish; Simmond's Dictionary of Trade, Products, Commercial Terms; Michole's History of France, Cuvillier, its History Management and Uses in War, one large volume, illustrated; Ordinance of the Army Regulations, Baines's Encyclopaedia of Rural Sports, one volume of 1300 pages, beautifully illustrated; Lyman's Roman Emperors in 2 large vols., Mackintosh's Modern British Essayists, Wood's Natural History, in 3 very large vols., beautifully illustrated; Nicholson's Practical Carpentry revised by Tredgold, 1 large vol. full of plates; All Round the World in 2 large vols., Humboldt's Cosmos in 5 vols., Lives of the Humbolds, The U. S. Rebellion Record in 7 large vols., well bound with many portraits on steel maps, diagrams, &c.; The Continental Monthly and Atlantic Monthly in 20 vols. well bound; Aikin's British Poets, The complete works of Edgar Allan Poe, Bulwer Lytton's complete works in 6 different styles of binding, all of them cloth, cloth-gilt back and edges, half morocco and full do, Mandler's Treasury of Knowledge, ditto of History, do of Natural History, do. Scientific and Literary, do. Geography, bound either in cloth or full calf; Blackwood's Cabinet Cyclopaedia complete, The Navies of the World, The Gentleman's Guide Manual, Don Quixote in English, 4 vols.; Westwood's Anatomy, Combs's Constitution of Man, Roge's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases, Richardson's Horsemanship for the Road and Field, Knowlson's Cattle Doctor and Farrier, Doolittle, The Ox, his Diseases, &c.; Stevenson's Canal and River Engineering, Mill on Liberty, Allison's Epitome of History of Europe, Bull on the Maternal Management of Children, The Mothers' Resource Book, Crayon on the English Constitution, Anderson's Agricultural Chemistry, Acton's Modern Cookery, newly revised and much enlarged, edition beautifully illustrated, only a few copies left; Hooker and Arnott's British Flora, Agricultural Education, The Rifle and How to Use it, The Chorale Book for England, English Life, Social and Domestic; Milner and Potermann's Descriptive Atlas, in folio half and full morocco bindings; Dower's General Atlas do, Pycroft, The Cricket Field, illustrated, &c. and many more also just received but far too numerous for an advertisement. A splendid stock of Novels, English and American, French do, constantly kept in stock as well as about 1000 volumes in cloth and bindings suitable for Prize and Gift Books. As regards School Books a heavy stock always on hand, all of which are positively offered at London and New York retail prices at 75 San Martin, nearly opposite the Bolsa. 141—142 m 2

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The Epitome of the Queen, notwithstanding the length, was transmitted in seven minutes from London to Paris by five telegraphic wires. The result of the appeal in Liverpool for aid to the Confederate prisoners was a sum of £17,764. The secretary has just sent the amount.

Savings banks are rapidly increasing all over Italy. No less than 50 are already in existence, and their state of prosperity may be gathered from the fact that the Banca di Risparmio di Torino, founded only last year in Turin, has already had deposits of above 500,000 francs, which yielded a profit of six per cent.; two per cent. is taken into the reserve fund, whilst seven per cent. is paid as dividend to the shareholders.

The Public Health.—In the week that ended on Saturday, February 17, the births registered in London and 13 other large towns of the United Kingdom were 4,130; the deaths registered, 3,301. The annual rate of mortality in London was 1.13 per cent. The births in London the births of 1,099 boys and 1,084 girls, in all 2,083 children, were registered in the week. In the corresponding weeks of 10 years, 1855-65, the average number of births registered in London was 2,138. The deaths registered in London during the week were 1,365. It was the seventh week of the year, and the average number of deaths for that week is, with correction for increase of population, 1,467. The loss was covered 100 deaths less than that obtained by calculation.

Senator Guthrie, of Kentucky, estimates the pecuniary losses of the South in the recent rebellion at 10,000,000,000 dollars. M. Nalaton, to whose genius we owe the restoration of Garibaldi, has had the honor of a special audience for the purpose of presenting to the president of the Republic the marriage settlement of his daughter and M. de Ramonville. This honor is usually reserved for the marriages of senators or their families.

The Testimonial to Colonel M'Murdo.—One of the funds which had been established by the volunteers of Great Britain for the purpose of building the Royal Naval Hospital at the island of Haslemere, £200,000, has been presented to Colonel M'Murdo. He died on the 22nd of February, 1855, at the age of 65. He was a distinguished military officer, and his services to his country were of the highest order.

The five young lions, whose heads in the dust at such an unpropitious hour, were found in the city of London. They were the offspring of a lioness which had been introduced into the city by a private individual. The lioness was kept in a cage in the city, and the young lions were born there. They were found in the city on the 22nd of February, 1855.

THE FIGHT.

On Friday a strong W.W. wind, with continuous rain throughout the day, and a falling barometer...

THE GALE OF SUNDAY.

The heavy gales of wind and rain which have been severely felt all over the country, and more especially on the south coast of England during the past week...

CHATHAM.

Another correspondent, writing from Chatham on Sunday evening, says—A tremendous gale with rain broke over this port and neighbourhood this morning...

ANOTHER WRECK IN THE BAY OF BISCAY.

A second Australian passenger ship has just been lost in the Bay of Biscay, but fortunately on this occasion without any loss of life.

RESCUE OF A FRENCH VESSEL.

During the last few days the weather in the English Channel has been exceedingly boisterous, making the passage for the small packets very dangerous...

AN INTENDED EMIGRANT'S HALLUCINATION.

At the Greenwich Police-court Mr. Wales, the relieving officer for the district, waited upon Mr. Trull, the presiding magistrate, with a young man of 19 years of age...

CHARGE OF STEALING £6,000.

John Loosmore, a gentleman-looking young man, was brought before Sir B. Carden, at the London Mansion-house, charged with stealing the proceeds of a bill of exchange for £2,500, the property of Messrs. Smith and Co., of the Strand, carrying on business in Gracechurch-street and at Paris.

THE REFORM LEAGUE.

The usual meeting (very numerously attended) of the above League was held on the 2nd inst., at the rooms, 8, Adelphi, Strand, Edmund Beales, Esq., president, in the chair.

EXECUTION AND CONFESSION OF BROWN, THE SAILOR.

Shortly after two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, Andrew Brown was executed at Montrose, for the murder of his wife, Margaret, a rather good-looking young woman, aged 40.

MR. MILNER GIBSON AT ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

The Right Hon. the President of the Board of Trade addressed a numerous meeting of his constituents at the Town-hall of Ashton-under-Lyne, on Tuesday evening.

MURDER OF A WIFE.

George Popper, a burglar, 35 years of age, was charged, before his magistrates at Brentford, with the murder of his wife, Elizabeth, on the 15th of January last.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN THE LION'S DEN.

A strange incident connected with the wild beast show being exhibited at the Circus (Exhibition Field), was witnessed on the 2nd inst.

AN AMATEUR'S VISIT TO A WORK-HOUSE.

Mr. David Greenhall, harness maker, of No. 43, Rupert-street, was charged at the Marlborough-street police-station with applying for and obtaining relief at St. James's Workhouse, he having money and other valuable property in his possession, and not giving a correct account of his means.

INGENUOUS FRAUD IN PARIS.

The police have just succeeded in effecting the arrest of a man named Alphonse D., who has lately, by an ingenious process, robbed several Paris jewellers of the amount of £10,000.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER OF TWO WOMEN.

David Doyle, a carpenter, was brought up on a recent Monday before Mr. Justice at the London Guildhall, charged with feloniously stabbing Mrs. Harriet Herring in the chest, and also wounding Elizabeth Doyle, his wife, in two places on the arm with a knife.

A REGISTRY-OFFICE REFORMER.

Matthew Orr appeared before Mr. Alderman Salomons at the Guildhall, on Friday, in answer to two summonses to appear before the Registrar-General and George Bailey for obtaining money from them by false pretences.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN ENGLAND.

Amongst the members of the Royal Commission on the subject of the death penalty, there are some who are of opinion that the present mode of execution is not only cruel, but also inefficient.

THE REFORM LEAGUE.

The minutes of the previous meeting, having been confirmed, together with the weekly financial statement, the present annual report was read by Mr. May, Esq., M.P., and £25 from Mrs. Hargreaves, Esq., together with other contributions from Mr. Colonel Dickson, Thos. Pennington, Esq., and other gentlemen.

THE REFORM LEAGUE.

The secretary read correspondence from the Rev. Alex. Goalen, M.A., Captain Dresser Rogers, and other gentlemen, also from the Huddersfield, Plymouth, Nottingham, Ripley, Ilkley, Bromley, and other branches of the League.

THE REFORM LEAGUE.

The arrangements for the conference were then discussed at some length, and it was resolved that the meetings of the conference be opened in the Lower St. Martin's-hall, on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at six o'clock precisely, and that a large public demonstration be held on Friday evening the 2nd day of March, at St. Martin's-hall, on Tuesday, the 19th, at six o'clock, and on Wednesday, the 21st, at six o'clock.

THE REFORM LEAGUE.

The complaint said she had been married five months, the prisoner being her husband. Yesterday morning about ten she struck her, and said he would give her a lesson, but she took it from him, feeling that he would do something either to her or himself.

THE REFORM LEAGUE.

The prisoner asked whether it was through drink that he had done this, and he replied that it was systematic ill-usage. He thought after hearing the wife's evidence his worship would consider it a case where the woman ought to be punished, and the prisoner by his wife.

THE REFORM LEAGUE.

The complaint said she did not want to live with her husband, as she could keep herself. She had £140 when she was married, and it was all gone. The previous day, when she was applying for the warrant, her husband told her that he would not get up in the morning, and he sold the pony; and although they had no means of living, he went and bought a watch with the money.