

Subscription to the "Standard," at 222 MONTEVIDEO. ADVERTISEMENTS. Not exceeding five lines inserted three times for \$5.

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.

"In this column, all read non ardeam dicere." (SICERO.)

SUNDAY, APRIL 8, 1866.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The 'Memnon' could not discharge all her Montevideo cargo on Thursday, and therefore did not arrive until yesterday.

An Italian vessel arrived in Montevideo on Friday evening; she anchored inside, and has nearly four hundred passengers on board; we believe they are all bound for Buenos Ayres. There was a great desire to keep the emigrants in Montevideo, where hands are so scarce that wages are much higher than in Buenos Ayres, but the Italians somehow prefer Buenos Ayres, and very few could be induced to remain. It is rather a significant fact that whilst in Buenos Ayres there are numbers of lodging houses crowded with unemployed men, in Montevideo there is even a scarcity of Change-dores in the streets.

It is much to be regretted that our public men travel so little: could we only succeed in getting one of the National Ministers to make a trip once a week in any of our river steamers, there might be some hope entertained of getting the port of Buenos Ayres rid of a set of piratical boatmen who are now so numerous that they are positively the terror of passengers. A few days ago we witnessed an attack by three Italian boatmen on an Englishman who refused to pay fifty dollars for a seat in a whale-boat from the mole to the Portella, only a few hundred yards; as there is no regular tariff, the boatmen insisted on their right to charge what they liked, they collared the unfortunate Englishman, pinned him up against the mast, and would probably have garrotted him there and then, but for the introduction of a silver-headed editorial walking-stick which levelled one of the Ligurians. The river was very rough, the whaleboat had, during the struggle got under the stern of the steamer, and but for the heroic efforts of Cap. Von Slyck the boat would have been swamped, and possibly all on board drowned.

Now, if by any good luck Dr. Rawson or Dr. Elizalde, or even our friend Cazon happened to be in that boat, there cannot be the slightest doubt some remedy would be at once introduced; but the misfortune is that when any of the Government people go on board, they invariably take a seat in the Captain of the Port's ten oared gig, and consequently escape all the whaleboat misfortunes, which are such a disgrace to the port of Buenos Ayres. We recommend our subscribers whenever they are about to go on board, or come on shore, to look out for George Kean's or Luis McLean's boats, as the chances are if they take the first boat they find they may even fare worse than the unfortunate Englishman in question.

Although, according to law, the election returns should be sent in at once, yet, nevertheless, it takes about 15 days now to find out the result of a disputed election. Our evening colleague gives the following names of the Provincial representatives, which, we suppose, must be correct:—

Messrs. A. B. Gonzalez, E. Pereira, S. Larosa, N. Avellaneda, M. Arauz, H. Argentin, J. T. Baca, F. Serna, H. Hunt, C. Casares, E. Varela, L. A. Martinez, R. Lavalle.

According to this list, the probabilities are that ere long the capital of the Argentine Republic will be Rosario. The removal of the capital from Buenos Ayres will prove one of the most injurious measures for the trade, commerce, and material interests of this city, and we should much regret to see it carried out, as it can result in no other good save the triumph of a few

local politicians, who at present are obliged to keep rather in the back ground.

Mr. Hoover, the distinguished photographer, yesterday informed us of a most extraordinary circumstance which occurred last year on one of the sheep estancias in this province, and deserves to be recorded. An Irish sheep farmer showed him a telescope which he left on the azotes of his estancia house one night; a storm came on, the lightning was terrific, and the next morning, to his astonishment, he discovered that on the glass of the telescope was delineated the figure of a large ombu which is near the estancia house. Mr. R. states that nothing could be more perfect, exact, or minute, than the ombu, more perfect than the very best photograph. We believe our countryman sent the telescope to the Royal Society, London.

In Montevideo there are private letters from head quarters which state that the passage of the river will not be effected before the 15th or 20th inst.

Respecting the English amateur theatricals, we hear that early next month they will take place at the Coliseum. The play spoken of is 'Follies of a night,' with the laughable farce 'Cool as a cucumber.' If the British Hospital committee would but invite the Narcissus Minstrels to give one performance at the French theatre, we think our navy friends would willingly come up to aid so deserving an institution.

Yesterday we had no news from the seat-of-war, and indeed it is improbable that we shall hear from Sinbad until Tuesday, per Espigador.

Miss E. Reyes, a noted amateur cantatrice in Montevideo, will shortly arrive to take part in the grand concert for the Sanitary Committee.

The supplemental French mail despatched from this city, per Kepler, for Rio, arrived just in time to be late, the mail steamer having left the day previously.

The editor of the French paper is still in prison, having refused to pay the fine, \$10,000, imposed by the court. The cage is really a very hard one, as Mr. Legont has a wife and family to support, and we think a fit subject for judicial mercy. The Governor, if he has his heart in the right place, ought to liberate this unfortunate man, who has already lost his school, his position, and his money, by a few unguarded lines.

Our friend, Mr. Picot, has stepped forward to accuse the 'Pueblo' of libel. We are in total ignorance of the merits of the case; but brokers are now very touchy people.

The steamer Portella is now the favorite steamer on the river. Her accommodations are so immensely superior to all the other steamers that, as far as passenger traffic is concerned, she and the Rio Parana have it all between them. But the private bedrooms in the Portella, the charming drawing-room or sitting cabin, are luxuries unknown on board the other steamers. Captain Scuiriano is, beyond all question, the most popular captain in the river. Everyone praises him, whilst the raucy witticisms of Flag Captain Von Slyck are now proverbial amongst the English and American travelling public. Mr. Trillas, the Commissary, is an active and intelligent officer, and deserves especial notice for his urbanity and politeness to passengers. Hurray for the Portella.

The 'Glasgow Herald,' of February 18th, says:—Yesterday Messrs. Thompson and Co., launched the Villa del Salto, a new paddle steamer, 600 tons and 150 horse-power, belonging to the New Salteña Company, whose agent here is Mr. James Wallace. She is to run on the River Plate and the Uruguay, and is beautifully fitted up, with spacious cabin accommodation.

The rumor of the Indians besieging Fort Equina turned out untrue, although they had been seen near Saladillo, in Cordoba. The Chief of Police in Rosario displayed great activity in despatching some forces, and Mr. Lee placed the Central Argentine Railway at his disposal, to carry them out.

The 'Nacion' relates an infamous robbery committed on a poor Basque, in a coffee-house in Calle Corrientes. He had just drawn 26,500 out of

Bank when an Italian accosted him, offering some gold pieces at very advantageous terms. The Basque accompanied the Italian to the coffee-house, in order to arrange the business, and foolishly accepted an invitation to take a cup of coffee. The coffee was drugged, several fellows helped to plunder the almost unconscious Basque, who recovered after some time and found his money gone. The Basque has no idea who the thieves may be.

We are happy to announce the marriage of Lieut. Lowry with a young lady who is niece to Bishop Escalada. This gallant young officer, who by his deportment at Las Cuevas reflected such credit on his family and shewed himself worthy of the star-spangled banner under which he first served, becomes in this manner connected with one of the leading families of the country of his adoption. The notice will be found in another column.

The 'Tribuna' of Montevideo has reproduced 'Sinbad's' map of the fight at Itapiru. What would not our colleagues give to have such a correspondent?

On Easter Sunday the Italian gunboat 'Ardita' gave a grand dinner to General Urquiza at Concepcion de Uruguay. Several grandees were present.

The 'Siglo' of Montevideo contains a complaint from a poor colored woman that her son, a boy of nine years, is kept in the barrack for military service.

The Brazilian treaties burned by the Blanco Government were solemnly renewed at Montevideo on Friday.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

ARRIVAL OF THE TELEGRAPH POSTS.

RAINY WEATHER.

April 6, 4 p.m.

The event of the day has been the arrival of the Vidfarl with the telegraphic posts and wire from Ireland. Ship-brokers, and others connected with the shipping interest, hail with unmingled satisfaction the advent of telegraphic messages to and from Buenos Ayres; merchants, however, say that it cannot much improve business, and will increase expenses; in fact, they say that with regular steamboat communication they require nothing more. It is no doubt surprising that there is so much old fogeyism in the River Plate. Montevideo is in many respects a far more go-ahead place than Buenos Ayres, its hotels are immeasurably better, its banking system is European, its custom-house well managed, and its municipality one of the best and most go-ahead in all South America, and yet there are parties who are opposed to telegraphs, but the motives of their opposition are so apparent that they are valueless. The telegraph will do away with a deal of small business which is carried on here, and which in the end but increases charges and imposes on cargoes. Trade is so linked with Buenos Ayres that none can for a moment suppose that the telegraph company will not do a splendid business. Cheap rates always give large profits, and if the charges are moderate the dividends must be handsome.

Money never was more abundant in Montevideo than at present. The total paper circulation is estimated at five millions of pesos, a sum by no means in excess of the actual requirements of the trade and commerce of the place: in fact this paper money may be said to be in the pockets of the people. The banks have established a sort of clearing-house and exchange notes once a week. The bank which has the least amount of paper money in circulation is Navia's—this Navia is the Wanklyn of Montevideo—most of the leading English houses bank with him, since he affords greater facilities than the banks: for instance, an English house requires fifty or one hundred thousand paper notes; at any of the other banks several days' notice must be given, but at Navia's the check is paid on the moment. This is the secret of Navia's success. Connected as he is by marriage with one of the leading English merchants of Montevideo, his relations are more English than otherwise.

The London and River Plate Bank has at last taken its proper stand amongst the banking institutions of Montevideo. Its business has of late increased so that the staff of clerks is

insufficient. Mr. Jones, the manager, is extremely popular. The English bank-notes now circulate as freely through the country and towns as even Maua's. A new bank building for the English bank is talked of, although we, for our part, consider that the pretentious dimensions of most of the new bank-buildings are the very least calculated to inspire confidence.

Exchange for the packet has not yet opened. The rate, it is supposed, will be about 53d., which is equal to 51d. in Buenos Ayres.

The Mans Bank still holds the lion's share of business. On a Monday morning the pile of money on the bank counter is really most colossal; it is the largest specie holder in the city, and still holds the Custom-house business with the Government. This bank is however no longer Brazilian; it is now, strictly speaking, English, in every sense of the word, and the management of the various branches through the hands of Englishmen. Mr. Pilcher is the new manager at Mercedes, and Mr. Good at Paysandú.

The Montevideo Bank is however the great shopkeeper's bank of the city; all the almaceneros and rich native capitalists are shareholders and dealers. The bank is doing a splendid business. Its new one-dollar notes, made to order by Mr. Goodall's company, are the topic of the day, and the theme of universal admiration. They are small, well printed, and so unmistakably American, that all the American officers in the harbor positively refuse any other bills. This bank has the great support of the Government, in the shape of judicial deposits, &c., which is a very important matter. So much for the banks.

The new Hotel Oriental has completely cut out all the other hotels in the city. It boasts of no less than 125 rooms, all furnished in the most lavish style; in fact there is now no other hotel in Montevideo. Although owned by a Spaniard, it is, strictly speaking, an English house. It is the St. Nicholas of the River Plate. The charges are moderate, the attendance good, and the kitchen the best in South America. In some future number we intend to describe it more minutely.

Strange to say, there is much less said about the war in Montevideo than in Buenos Ayres. Only on the arrival of the steamer from Buenos Ayres is there reference made to the impending [or now possibly past] death-struggle at the Paso de la Patria. The general wish of the people is for peace. The present Government is both liberal and popular, Montevideo is making rapid strides, and the sole alloy is the war. Even the most sanguine look with distrust on the sequel of the struggle. Navy men who have been up the rivers all agree with the 'Standard' that the result of the war depends more on the Paraguayans than on the allies.

Respecting the Brazilian ironclads, we have it from one of the most experienced foreign naval officers here that a Whitworth gun, within easy range, would pierce any one of them.

The hide exporters to the States are now furious: some last account sales received shew no less than 25 per cent. for 'culs.' On the 1st of May the new regulation will come into force, but receivers of hides will require to put on spectacles, and be far more particular than before.

To-day there is very little news in town: the weather is very changeable, and it rained a slight shower in the morning. No steamer has arrived from Buenos Ayres, and, as a necessary consequence, there is positively nothing to talk about. The Portella leaves this evening and takes up some gold—small amount, for your city.

DIARY AT HEAD QUARTERS.

(By Colonel Pallares.)

March 27th. General Flores has not returned from his naval excursion up to Itati. At 2 p.m. the cannonade began at Paso la Patria. A person who arrived from there to-night tells us that the enemy opened a hot fire on the fleet, especially against the Admiral's flag-ship Apa, and again killed one of the vessels with a 68 lb. shot. The iron-clad Tamandaré approached the batteries, and replied to them

with vigor, but, whether from oversight or the excessive heat inside, they left one of the portholes open; a clever artilleryman of the enemy seized the opportunity to throw a hollow shot through the aperture into the turret, where it exploded, causing great slaughter among the officers and crew. Captain Barros, one of the finest officers in the Brazilian navy, had one of his legs smashed to pieces, the 1st Lieutenant and 6 men fell dead, and 5 officers and 21 men wounded: all the officers were disabled, and this catastrophe ended the day's fighting. Such combats are needless, only sacrificing good officers that we shall want hereafter. General Flores proceeded up to Itati with one Brazilian and two Argentine steamers, taking experienced boatmen to make observations on the enemy's coast. The guard in front of Itati fled on the approach of the steamers, but the latter on their return in the evening were fired on by the batteries of Itapiru, without effect. It seems there are grave difficulties in crossing near Itati, owing to two creeks before reaching terra-firma, and several bottomless quagmires. It is resolved to cross at Itapiru, after smashing up the flat-boats. General Flores landed and passed the night at the camp of Hornos, half-a-league from the Pass.

March 28th. At daybreak a fierce cannonade at Paso la Patria. We can not find out what it may be, as there is not a mounted trooper among us. New beef this morning, of a good quality. General Flores arrived at 11 a.m. having had a conference 'en passant' with Generals Mitre and Osorio: the latter went to see the Admiral at Paso la Patria. They are concerting plans for crossing over, but as this is Holy Week we shall probably not move till the next. Nothing known of this morning's fighting. Poor Barros died, after amputating his leg, and Brazil has lost her bravest officer. The heat is still awful: 40 centigrades at noon. The river is still falling a few inches, but may rise again, as this is the flood-season.

March 29th. General Flores received a letter very early from General Mitre, again summoning him to Paso la Patria, to arrange about crossing the river. Eight days have been spent in coming and going without yet arriving at a determination: this indecision is worse than rashness. General Flores is thoroughly disgusted at so many councils and conferences, and goes this time in a very bad humor. He is anxious to solve the question at the point of the bayonet, crossing over the army first, and then holding the conferences afterwards.

Our friends in Montevideo will be disappointed this the letter does not bring the news of having crossed, but all the canoes, rafts &c. are in readiness, the great problem will be resolved on to-day, and on Saturday, perhaps, we shall get order to move down towards the river-side.

THE PANAMA MAILS.

EARTHQUAKE IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

GOLD-FIELDS IN NEW GRANADA.

STREAM TO AUSTRALIA.

From Purser Peterson we learn that the mail from the interior of Nicaragua was received on the day of the 'Guatemala's' arrival at Realejo, 9th inst., bringing the startling intelligence that the towns of Granada and Masaya had been visited by frequent and successive shocks of earthquake, twenty-one having been experienced in twenty-four hours, eight of which were of alarming severity. The inhabitants of Granada were said to be in the greatest possible dismay, abandoning their houses and sleeping in the open streets and plaza.

No less anxiety was felt in Costa Rica, although the cause of alarm there seems to proceed from another convulsion of nature in a different direction. The volcano Turrialba, some seven leagues from Cartago, was in a very active state, emitting volumes of smoke and dust. The thunder from these eruptions caused many a sleepless night to the unfortunate inhabitants within the surroundings of the mountain. Several severe shocks of earthquake were experienced in San Jose, Costa Rica, during which time the wells drying up caused great anxiety and inconvenience. Falls of volcanic

dust prevailed to a great extent throughout that region of Costa Rica, and even within a few miles of the town of Punta Arenas. On board the steam-ship 'Guatemala,' ashes of almost an impalpable nature were discovered on the exposed parts of the ship.

THE UNCLE SAM.

Considerable interest has been created in Panama for the past few days, on account of a vessel being fitted out in this port with provisions for the South Coast, and suspected to be for the Spanish squadron. The vessel is the steamer Uncle Sam, formerly owned by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and sold recently to the firm of Messrs. James S. Hermann & Co., merchants here. Messrs. Hermann & Co. have loaded her with barrels of beef and pork, wine, ship's bread and such like stores, to the extent of about eight hundred tons, and have the ship all ready for sea; but on application for a clearance for a Chile port, to which the vessel is bound, the authorities refused permission for her to leave the harbor, for the reason, we believe, that she was suspected of being intended for the relief of the Spanish ships-of-war on the coast. What grounds the government assumed for refusing the Uncle Sam a clearance, we do not precisely understand.

On Thursday an armed force of sixty men was sent on board the steamer by the President of the State, who kept possession of the vessel until Friday, when at the instance of the United States Consul they were removed, the Captain of the Sam receiving orders from the Commander of the St. Mary's not to leave his anchorage without instructions.

After the occupation of the ship by the authorities, Messrs. Hermann & Co. entered a protest against the government at the Consulate, and yesterday it was finally agreed that on the owner of the vessel giving bonds that neither she nor her cargo should be sold to the Spaniards a clearance was promised them for the port of San Antonio, Chile, so she will probably be able to go to sea to-day.

THE AUSTRALIAN LINE.

It will be seen by the advertisement in another column, that the long promised steam line from Panama to Australia is really to be opened in June next. The opening of this route has been so much talked of, and so long delayed, that we had almost lost all faith in it, but we are glad to see it at length being so nearly realized, under such promising auspices. Of course once the Panama route is opened, it possesses so many advantages over all other lines that it will monopolize the entire passenger travel and the bulk of the freight traffic, and it would not be at all surprising to see it paying a dividend even at the end of the first six months.

THE BARBACOAS MINES.

On Tuesday, the 13th February, a party of about 130 Californians started on the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer 'Guayaquil' for Tuma-co, 'en route' for the Barbacoas mines, where they go full of confidence that they will reap a rich harvest. They are all well-conducted, intelligent men, and most of them good practical miners, and of a class not likely to be discouraged by little difficulties. A few weeks will enable them to report on what they find in the land of promise whether they are bound, and on their failure or success will depend in a great measure future emigration there. If they meet with success we may soon expect to see thousands of Californians pouring into this country, bringing with them all the enterprise and industry of the Anglo-Saxon race, and we shall wait anxiously for favorable news from them.

In reply to the numerous letters which have reached us from California, asking for information regarding the Barbacoas gold mines, we can only refer the writers to what we have already published in the columns of the 'Star and Herald' during the past fortnight. There has been no news received from that region since the 2d instant, nor is any expected before the beginning of March. The reports brought by the steamer of the 2d were very favorable, and about \$30,000 in gold dust had been sent up on her for shipment to Europe. But only a few of the miners

from California had got to work at that time, and there had been no opportunity to report on the result of their explorations.

As we have already said, we are opposed to holding out inducements for further emigration until we receive reliable information from the pioneers who have already gone there, who number about two hundred in all. We have great hopes of their success, but no facts to warrant us in advising thousands of Californians to leave their homes immediately in quest of riches to this country.

Another Rush for the Mines. The steamship Golden Age brings down upwards of seventy more Californians for the Barbacoas mines, most, if not all of whom will probably leave on the schooner Ida to-morrow, in preference to remaining here three weeks for the regular steamer.

PRIVATE LETTER FROM PASO LA PATRIA.

March 26th, 1 p.m.

My dear cousin, I went, yesterday, to Paso la Patria in order to see the fleet. After waiting till 5 p.m. for the fight which was expected from sunrise, I began to swear like a trooper at the cowardice of both Brazilians and Paraguayans for not giving me a chance to see their fight.

Fort Itapira is a mud colossus, entirely enfiladed from the channel, and when the Brazilian vessels choose they can knock it to pieces. While I write I hear them again firing; it is probably the fleet taking soundings near the battery.

The rest of the fleet, with the rafts and canoes, arrived last night. One of the enemy's flat-boats with a gun on board was blown up yesterday at 2 p.m. To-morrow I start for Corrientes on special business.

THE MONTEVIDEAN MERCHANTS ON DAMAGED HIDES.

Last week we published in our money article a letter from a merchant in Montevideo, relative to the serious loss caused to exporters by the large number of 'oules' or 'desecho' hides occurring in invoices arrived at New York.

That such losses, especially respecting the classification of 'desecho' hides, is due to the unsuitable method of receiving hides, according to the old style still in vogue here which calls for a complete reform, as so long demanded by all parties.

That the simplest way to remedy this evil is to adopt the same method as observed in Buenos Ayres in receiving dry hides, as otherwise we cannot compete with that market and must abandon many orders easy to be realized in Buenos Ayres.

That we therefore firmly resolve to make no purchase of dry hides in this market after May 1st unless received in the same manner as at Buenos Ayres, and for this purpose we shall immediately notify the various Barragones of our determination and of the method alluded to by means of a circular, at the same time giving due instructions to receivers and inspectors of hides, in order to avoid any mistake in the matter.

BANKING and the MONEY MARKET.

The connection between the banking money market question and the natural or productive interests of the country is closer, and of greater interest, than appears on the surface; in fact it is of the closest, most direct and important, and it will be observed that I have in these letters associated always the productive interests with commerce, in relation to the question of the day.

Accustomed as commercial men and the dwellers in commercial centres are, to consider banking and financial influences from the point of view nearest at hand—more immediately affecting their own sectional interests—the diffused murmur from the country is not heard, and producer's interests are unheeded in the bustle and amid the concentric hum of trade, commerce and speculation.

These same causes—insufficiency of circulating medium and an unrepresented currency—excite speculation of a most illegitimate kind, and necessitate half-a-dozen operations to realise one transaction, and every fair trader is mulcted by an indefinite number of intermediaries and speculating 'bears' and 'bulls,' who waylay every transaction and take a slice out of it.

ON 'CHANGE.

News from the seat of war is most anxiously looked for by everybody. The feeling is that, as no steamer has arrived, no news has yet been made, but public impatience is now at its height, and any further delay must inevitably lead to very serious results for the Government.

The sheep establishments are in a state of collapse, 'going to the bad' on all sides, for their products bear no fair relation to the intrinsic value and capacity of the land. Eight to ten thousand are required to make up an arroba of wool, of wool? no; of wool dirt, 'caralita,' and 'corral.' They die off by thousands, they are scabby from neglect, hence, too, hereditary degeneracy is taking root, and will cause ravages little dreamed of, if efficient measures are not taken; they are scarcely worth steaming for the grease, a few canones excepted, and the muton is utilized only to a most limited extent; they lie in mud, belly deep, in which lambs are smothered by the hundred, and there is no provision made for their maintenance, not even for costly rams, which are turned out to run their chance with neglected and scabby flocks, hence there is scarce an appreciable benefit derived from their 'service.' Flock owners, in the majority of cases, are compelled to pay an unreasoning interest even for the means of shearing! No money, no facilities, no energy, to improve and take care of them.

Let us pause and reflect on what this state of things points to, and endeavor to realize the fulness of the evil, which it is impossible to portray fully in a brief newspaper communication, and realising it, go to work to provide a remedy and the facilities for giving it effect. Let the currency have a determined value, and a working capital be created by means of a sufficient convertible medium, and thereby take from the moribund, landed proprietors, the motive for, and put an end to the feverish uncertainty which attracts to such speculation and usury, and direct these capitals, brains, and energies to the material interests of the country, where their true interests lie, and patriotism calls them.

THE MONTEVIDEAN RACES.

Dear Sir,— Will you kindly mention in your paper, for the information of the public, that the money collected in the Montevideo race-course on Tuesday, the 3rd inst., by the 'Nigger Troupe,' amounting to \$15,624, has been handed over to the treasurer of the English Hospital, Montevideo. By so doing you will much oblige.

THE NIGGER MINISTERS.

On Saturday morning, 7th April, in Calle Tucuman, Mr. John Kermagay, 66, an octogenarian, deceased, was a native of Cavan, and resident over 20 years in this country.

TEMPERATURE.

Saturday, April 7—Fahr. 69.

TEATRO COLON.

OPERA ITALIANA. Fifth Performance of the Season. SUNDAY, 8th. ERNANI. A las 8 y media.

Theatre Franco-Argentin.

COMPANIA DRAMATICA ESPAÑOLA. La Primera funcion tendra lugar El Domingo 8 del corriente. El magnifico drama nuevo, en tres actos y en verso original de D. Luis Equizabal, titulado, LOS SOLDADOS DE PLOMO.

COLISEUM.

Lunes 9 de Abril. CONCIERTO FILANTROPICO a beneficio de las Sociedades 'Sanitaria' y de 'Soororo,' dado por la Sra. Da. BERTHA CRUTSCH, asistido por el Pianista, Sr. D. Alberto Bussemeyer y varios Señores aficionados.

ON 'CHANGE.

Table with exchange rates for various currencies and goods, including paper price of ounces, first price of patacons, and cash sales.

Steamer 'MEMNON.'

Captain WHITE, Register Tonnage, 1209. The above Steamer is intended to be despatched from this Port, by Brazil.

Baron Liebig's Extractum Carnis.

W. Cranwell begs to acquaint the Medical Profession that he has received a quantity of this invaluable medicine for invalids.

The rate of specie on these are decidedly weak, and if we receive any favourable news on Tuesday from Paso de la Patria, gold can be bought for July and August at 24.00. Specie for cash could not be had, paper money is still as scarce as in November and December, and there is little probability of its getting easier, as the total amount in circulation may be said to be in the pockets of the community.

In National Bonds there were two sales, 1000 at 39, and 1000 at 41; the auctioneering price is as yet not known, but it is thought it will be about 45; the bonds will be auctioned on the 9th inst., the amount to be redeemed is 36,747.

But the chief topic on the 30th to-day was the very sudden rise in the rate of exchange on England, which on Friday morning ruled at 54 and to-day may be quoted at 52; to 52. The London and River Plate Bank drew this morning and yesterday evening no less than 275,000 sterling at the uniform rate of 52, and several articles mentioning bills which yesterday could not be got at 54 were passed to-day at 52 and 53. It was said on 'Change' that the English Bank was drawing for the Government, but of this we know nothing.

In Montevideo some small bills were passed at 53, equal to 51 here, but drawers were waiting to know the rate from Buenos Ayres first, as it was confidentially ascertained that Exchange would fall in Buenos Ayres, owing to money being sent to the Government, and the Montevideo rate will doubtless be 54.

MARRIAGE.

On Thursday, 6th inst. by His Grace the Bishop, Dr. Escalada, in his private chapel, Lieut. George Lowry, 2nd son of Mr. John G. Lowry merchant of this city, to Benjamin, oldest daughter of Don Mateo Escalada and niece to the Bishop General Escalada acted as godfather, and several persons of distinction assisted on the occasion.

DEATHS.

On the 4th inst. Mrs. Anne Brown (maiden name Doyle), aged 25 years. Deceased was a native of Waterford, Ireland, and had resided in the country about 2 years.—R.I.P.

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Captain WHITE, Register Tonnage, 1209. The above Steamer is intended to be despatched from this Port, by Brazil.

Baron Liebig's Extractum Carnis.

W. Cranwell begs to acquaint the Medical Profession that he has received a quantity of this invaluable medicine for invalids.

Morgan the Dentist.

In your issue of the 15th there is a letter signed W. W. Morgan referring to a law-suit of his against a silversmith whom he accuses of robbing him of 26 oz. of gold in making some plating. The silversmith in question is unable to prosecute Morgan, because he has not mentioned his name, and it is therefore necessary to show up the dentist, who has confessed in the law-suit to the very practices of which he now accuses the silversmith.

The documents are now before the Supreme Court of Justice, the sentences in 1st and 2nd Instance having been pronounced last and not-oriouly unjust, and these are the two sentences which Morgan boasts in his favor, but which will be over-ruled by the higher Court. But this is beside the dentist's purpose: this gentleman of the 'flowing locks' tries to throw the blame of the copper plating on the silversmith, to whom he himself gave the proportions of metal to be fused.

Morgan pretends that when the first sample turned out bad, the silversmith called his attention to it, and he replied that he had a book to guide him in the mixture of his with precious metals. Even the legal documents show that he acquits the silversmith of all blame. In fact it would be hard to tell Morgan's purpose in going on with the suit, except to show his insolence in calling a Justice of Peace a gambler in law-suit. It is remarkable that he tried to dispose of the brass plating among his customers, fraudulently instituting a demand for the supposed fraud, so that even if the agents be ordered by the final sentence to test the proportion of metals this will not improve Doctor Morgan's case.

The rest of his letter is not worth answering. 54-1p 48 SILVERSMITH.

THOMAS SCOTT.

Of Kildair Kings County is requested to communicate with his friends and brother James Scott, or anyone having heard of this person will please apply to 66 Piedra. 60-3p 48

Sheep on T. irds.

In Banda Oriental. Wanted a steady man to mind them. Apply at 204 Calle Venezuela. 47-3p 48

Camps.

To be sold or will be given in exchange for 1500 sheep the right to two leagues of splendid camp in the Partido de 25 de Mayo. For particulars apply to Sr. Subrido, 189 Calle Rivadavia. 51-16p 48

Camps.

On the Queguay, in the Department of Paysandú, Republica Oriental, to be rented 10 acres of an estancia, separate or in one lot with pastures and permanent water. The owner would wish to find a partner to stock the land, he remaining to take charge of the place. For particulars apply in Buenos Ayres to 285 Cangallo, in Montevideo 116 calle 18 de Julio, and in Paysandú to D. Mariano Parada. 34-3p 47

Splendid camps in Entre Rios.

For sale, the estancia known as 'Robledo,' situated on the coast of the river Gualeguay, department of Concordia, at a distance of twelve to fourteen leagues from that town.

The extent of camp is from three to a half to four leagues, its boundaries are on the North the Arroyo Guabricho, on the South the Arroyo Robledo, on the East the camp belonging to Dr. Montero, and on the West the Rio Gualeguay. Thickets or montes of flandubay and algarrobo: splendid pastures and agudales.

Horned cattle, three to four thousand mostly sheep, three hundred mares in manada, and a hundred tame horses.

The lands are private property, and the seller binds himself to give them with a clear title. Apply to A. Cardasay, Concepcion del Uruguay. 40 1m 47

ROEVER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.

91-CALLE SAN MARTIN-91. Charles Roever begs to return thanks to the foreign residents and general public of Buenos Ayres, who have so liberally patronised him during the last five years, and regrets that he is now obliged to bid them farewell on his departure for Europe, per English packet.

He has disposed of the above studio to Mr. Ernest Knorr, who has much experience in this branch of the Fine Arts, and will labor to merit from the public the same support as hitherto, since the establishment remains unchanged, and will keep the same name as heretofore.

Mr. Knorr is hereby authorized to collect all outstanding bills due to C. Roever, and will also discharge any accounts against him: all such accounts to be handed in before the 25th inst. In future this studio will be open on Sundays and holidays, and Mr. Knorr begs to solicit the protection of the foreign public, to whom he promises fidelity of portrait, quick despatch, and every attention to the wishes of his constituents.

Parties who have had their likenesses taken in this studio can always find the negatives, with copy, in the monster album, comprising 3,000 portraits. 21 1m-45

Dressmaker and Milliner.

Mrs. W. Wise 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 49

Corrugated Roofing Iron.

Galvanized and Japaned. Also Best Fencing Wire. GEORGE BELL, Montevideo. 120-16p 23

Wanted.

By a young English gentleman who speaks Spanish and understands Book-keeping and has a perfect knowledge of Estancia management a situation as under-mayordomo. Address J. P. 'Standard' office. 41-6p 47

Wants a Situation.

A young Man of good habits, who would be willing to make himself useful, would engage in a family in town as Steward, &c. He would endeavor, by correctness and attention to his duties, to give satisfaction to any gentleman who may employ him. Address S.S. 'Standard' Office 51 3p-47

Wanted.

A Housemaid, 55 calle Victoria. 55. 3p-48

Wanted.

A Housemaid at 33 calle Parana. 56. 3p-48

Married Couple.

Wanted for an estancia in the Banda Oriental: the man as general servant and the woman as cook. Apply at this office. 53. 3p-48

A Female Cook.

Irish preferred, for a small family. Proper references required. Apply at all hours at No. 289 Florida. 69. 3p-48

Steward.

Wanted, a good Man, for an English family, where the work is light. Apply at Calle Piedra, 108. 36-3p 46

Wanted.

An Experienced Cook and a Good Housemaid. Good wages. Calle Mejico, No. 72. 37. 3p-48

RECIPE FOR MARIANO BILLINGHURST.

En su casa, calle de Potosí N. 70. El martes 10 del corriente a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la masa alta postura y dinero de contado los materiales siguientes: Un juego de sala, de caoba, forro de seda color pardo, compuesto de un sofá, 2 sillones, 3 sillas de brazos y 10 sillas, 1 piano piano, de caoba de Brasil, un aparador, varios roperos, 25 sillas para afilar, 12 sillas caoba forro telescopico caoba, varias camas de roperos de pino y de caoba y muchos muebles de uso de una casa de familia que se avanta del pais.

Al mismo tiempo. Un carruaje Victoria con una yunta de caballos sanos cimados, mancos, grandes, gordos, diestros, sanos y de toda confianza, con las guarniciones correspondientes para dos y para un caballo; este carruaje es el del Sr. H. Diego Britan que se avanta del pais. 44-3p 47

FOR EL MISMO.

En su casa, calle de Potosí N. 70. De 800 volumenes obras selectas pertenecientes a un distinguido Jurisconsulto de nuestro foro, y 80 lotes de obras y panfletos sacados del Archivo General y que deben venderse de orden del Archivero General Don Manuel R. Treñas.

El Miércoles 11 del corriente a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la masa alta postura y dinero de contado. 800 volumenes obras selectas en derecho, antigüas y modernas y 80 lotes panfletos, entre los que hay Registros Oficiales y otras importantes publicaciones de las que se hacen de orden del Superior Gobierno, y sacadas del Archivo General y algunas copias de los Registros Estadísticos &c. &c. 45-3p 47

FOR EL MISMO.

En el Jardín Nacional, calle del Callao esquina a la de Aremiles. Donde estará la Bandera de Remate. De una selecta coleccion de plantas de adorno y flor—coníferos &c.

El Domingo 15 del corriente a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la masa alta postura y dinero de contado: Una selecta coleccion de plantas—16 clases de coníferos, camelias dobles, magnolias, acacias, onculupis, jasmínes del Cabo, idem del pais, Sta. Rita, diamantes, liquisnates, salvia, aguribates, sifonias dobles, bigonias, encaredadas, rosas, idem de la China ficus y porcion de otras plantas de merito.

Este establecimiento pertenece a Don Inocencio Riosoty, antiguo jardinero del Sr. Perula. 46-3p 47

FOR EL MISMO.

En el corral de maderas—Lima 394. 200,000 pies pino de Busia. Por cuenta de una casa introductora.

El Jueves 12 del corriente a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la masa alta postura y condiciones que se estipularán, el siguiente material: Troncos, tablas, planas de 1 1/2 pulgadas, alfajas, todo ello de 14 hasta 22 pies de largo, en lotes que se designarán. 48-3p 47

AUCTION: BY THOMAS GOWLAND.

Of the Swedish Schooner "JACOB." At the store of Heckel, Paseo Julio, on Wednesday, 11th inst., at Eleven o'Clock. Will be sold to the highest bidder.

The Swedish Schooner "Jacob," of 122 tons register, and carries 180 tons dead weight, them drawing only 10 feet of water. She is of oak and lined with pine. Her inventory is very complete, and can be seen at the auctioneer's, Calle Defensas, No. 114, and she is ready to fit for any voyage.

The Captain's boat will take persons wishing to inspect her from Eight to Ten every morning, on application to him at Mr. Heckel's store, opposite the mole. 33. 5p-46

DIETETIC!

Information is respectfully solicited in regard to Hugo Dietrichs, and Max Dietrichs, sons of the late Professor Dietrichs, of Berlin, Prussia. Please report to the United States Consul at Buenos Ayres. R. H. HELPER, U. S. Consul. 43-3p 47

Be it known to the public.

In General. And to the commercial body of the River Plate in particular that Messrs. Harbord, Barclay & Co. held a charterparty for a cargo of salt, brought by the British barque Ball of Jersey Ball, under my command, in which it expressly stated that 2 1/2 p. 2 commission is due to them on the inward freight only. They have however unjustly held back from the inward freight due to me by them 5 p. 2 under the charge of commission on homeward freight (I having paid the broker who procured to me this homeward freight, myself), to which they are not entitled, and I have therefore entered a suit against them, making them liable for all consequences.

Montevideo, 22nd of March, 1866. FRANCIS AUBIN, Owner and Master of the British Barque Bella. 42-3p 47

English Anti-septic Sheep-wash.

This WASH is a preparation from COAL TAR. It is a complete cure for SCAB, and a preventive of INFECTION. It destroys MAGGOTS, and is a certain remedy for FOOT ROT. It has the additional effect of increasing the growth of the WOOL, and strengthens the STAPLE.

It is more economical than any wash at present in use. Further information may be obtained from W. W. Chapman, care of Messrs. Best, Bichard, 92 Calle Rivadavia; or order may be addressed to Messrs. Anderson, 55 Calle Defensas. 104 1m-26

AL Comercio.

El que suscribe participa al Comercio en general y a sus amigos en particular que desde esta fecha ha yuelto a ingresar en su casa de remate su hijo Leonardo Billinghurst como anteriormente octavo.—Buenos Ayres, Abril 6 de 1866. MARIANO BILLINGHURST. 48-3p 47

Land to Rent.

One square league of Land, in the Partido de Dolores, with 7 puestos with their 'corrales,' also 6,000 best quality of sheep. For further particulars apply to Calle Socorro, No. 44. 31 3p-46

To Let.

The house in Calle San Martin, No. 122. Inquirido at Calle Florida, No. 141. 32-3p 46

Washmaker.

All kinds of Washes and Blockers repaired and guaranteed at Calle Chanabazo, 144. T. H. Landwehr. 15-1m 47

Furnished Apartments.

With or without board, also accommodations for people from the camp, No. 123 Calle Bolivia. 171-3p 46

