

The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1886.

Circulation 2,000

No. 1258—Fifth Year.

MAUÁ BANK,

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101—103

The Office of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:—
First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.
Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.
Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.
Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.
Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta Fé, Salto, Oribe, Paysandú, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazil, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.
Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.
The establishment is always open from 9 a.m. till 3 p.m.
P. P. MAUÁ & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

MAUÁ BANK,

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101—103

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.
For balances in our favor, 18 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers 7
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.
For balances in our favor, 18 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers 8
Deposits for a fixed term in specie or currency, at conventional interest.
P. P. MAUÁ & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.
Jan. 1st, 1886.

Briton & Medical General (Incorporated with the Unity General) Life Assurance Association
Chief Office—WEST STRAND, LONDON, W.C.
Capital—3,000,000. Sterling
Propositions for Life Assurances are received, and immediate attention paid to the same. A Prospectus of rates and other particulars will be furnished on application to the Company's Agent in this City.
GEORGE WILKS,
7 Calle Mayo.

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

DIRECTORS.
Sr. Don Tomas Armstrong, President.
" Jacob Farravanti, Vice-President.
" Eduardo Lamb.
" Mercedes P. Landa.
" Enrique Tomkinson.
" Mariano Ocares.
" Bernardo Yrujo.
" Francisco P. Moreno, Gerente.

To Importers and Exporters.
The undersigned take charge of shipments from England, and are also in a position to obtain the highest market-rates for produce of any kind, imported from the River Plate, &c. First-class references.
ALFRED HILL & Co.,
Shipping, Insurance and Forwarding Agents,
64 & 65 The Albany, Liverpool.
36 Milk Street, London. 126—3m 27.

Boca, Barracas, and Ensenada Railway.
GOODS TRAFFIC.
On and after the 2nd day of April next the Boca, Barracas, and Ensenada Railway Company will be prepared to convey Goods from any part of the City to the Boca del Riachuelo, and also from the Boca to any part of the City. Arrangements have been made with a responsible person to collect and deliver all Goods at reasonable rates. Particulars of which, and other information, can be had on application at the Buenos Ayres or Boca Stations, or at the Office of the Manager, Boca Junction.
Buenos Ayres, 21st March, 1886.
138.—1mo,m23

English Store,
33 & 35 Calle 25 de Agosto,
MONTEVIDEO,
NEWNHAM & CO.,
Proprietors.

Provisions Oilmen's Stores and General Groceries, large assortments of the very finest quality now landing on the following ships, S.S. Loda and Halley, Barque Hawthorn.
Also to arrive by different vessels Martell's Brandy direct from France, a special article direct to our order much finer quality than that usually imported.
Bass's Bulk and Bottled Ale, Guinness's and London extra Stout, Amontillado and Dry Sherry direct from Port St. Mary's, Bay of Cadiz, York and Boldest Hams, Belly Bacon and Jolcs, Cork Butter, Trunkle, Sultons, and Gloucester Cheese, First brands of Scotch, Irish and Bourbon Whiskey, Mocha Coffee, &c. and the finest Teas ever imported here.
All these first-class goods are offered to the public at a price to defy competition.
104—2m 22

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

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

NEW IRISH GROCERY,
IN THE
ONCE SEMEBRE
FERLY, LEWIS & CO.
Call the attention of their Friends and the Public in general to their well assorted stock of
TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, &c., &c.
IND COOP ALE,
suitable for Town and Camp purchasers, which we will dispose of at moderate prices.
Purchasers may at all times rely upon receiving good, sound articles, and also a large assortment to select from.
N.B.—Goods delivered free of charge at all Railway Stations and Boat Agencies in town.
146.—xp,029

F. SPRUNCK & CO.
Montevideo,
93 Calle de Zavalá 93
Have constantly on sale Pianos of Pleyel, Wolf & Co., Paris and other classes of Pianos. Music for Piano, Flute and other instruments. Songs in English, Spanish, Italian, French, and German.
Tutors for the piano. 103.—xp,j2

GERMAN BUBRISTEK,
Consignatario de frutos del país.
Wool and produce broker,
103—CALLE VENEZUELA—103

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED.)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling.
Subscribed Capital £1,500,000 do.
Reserve Fund Jan. 1886 £100,000 do.
Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances.
Customers have the advantage of drawing cheques—of having approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of depositing bills, coupons, &c. for collection—and of lodging with the Bank valuable property in the fire proof strong rooms for safe custody.
Deposit Accounts—Deposits received from the public generally—either for fixed periods or subject to seven or thirty days' notice of withdrawal. Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the principal daily papers.
Bill of Exchange—issued on the following places—
London,
Dublin,
Paris,
Antwerp,
Hamburg,
Genoa,
Rio de Janeiro,
Montevideo.
J. H. GREEN,
Manager,
Buenos Ayres—March 15, 1886.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED.)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:—
ALLOWED
On specie deposits on account current, 8 per cent.
On do. do. for ninety days fixed 12 " "
Do. subject to thirty days 12 " "
notice of withdrawal.
On currency deposits in account current 8 per cent.
On do. do. for ninety days fixed 12 " "
On do. do. subject to thirty 12 " "
days' notice of withdrawal.
CHARGED
On specie debit balances in account current 18 " "
On Currency do. 18 " "
J. H. GREEN,
Manager,
Buenos Ayres, Feb. 1, 1886.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE—

SIGHT DRAFTS—
Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from
WANKLYN & Co.
No. 104 Calle de San Martin,
LONDON,
LIVERPOOL,
All branches of the National Bank IRELAND,
Antwerp,
Hamburg,
Paris,
Genoa,
Cadix,
Bayonne,
Buenos-Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864.
WANKLYN & Co.
104—Calle San Martin—104.
20 43 x.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER,
1720.

FOR INSURING BUILDINGS,
GOODS, MERCHANDIZE,
AND
VESSELS IN PORT OR IN DOCK,
Throughout Great Britain and Ireland
And in Foreign Countries.
FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

Donamy Dobree, Esq. Governor.
P. F. Robertson, Esq., M. P., Sub-Governor.
Richard Baggallay, Esq. Deputy-Governor.

DIRECTORS.
Nath Alexander Esq.
John A. Arbuthnot, Esq.
H. Bonham Bay, Esq.
James Blyth, Esq.
Edward Buid, Esq.
Mark Wilks Collet, Esq.
Sir Fred. Currie, Bart.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.
G. L. Monck Gibbs, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.
Harry G. Gordon, Esq.
Edwin Gower, Esq.
A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
John A. Hankey, Esq.
Louis Huth, Esq.
Charles Lyall, Esq.
John Ord, Esq.
Capt. R. W. Polly, R.N.
David Powell, Esq.
William Ronnie, Esq.
Alexander Trotter, Esq.
W. Bryce Watson, Esq.
L. Peach Wilson, Esq.

Agents in Buenos Ayres, Messrs. L. B. Wilcox and Co., 34 Chacabuco, who will give every information, issue policies, &c., on application at their office. 89—xp m15.

Diligencias
Para la Ensenada, Huelatona, Rancho, Chacabuco, Dolores, Mora, Laguna de los Pedros, Azul, Tandil, Calle de las Piedras 82.

Real Hollands.
And a small consignment of Genuine Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps just received by
J. S. WYLLIE & Co.
Chascomus
74—xp d14

MONTEVIDEAN BANK.

CAPITAL 1,000,000 DOLLARS.
In 2,000 Shares of 500 Dollars each.
(With power to increase it)
Office, corner of Calle Corrientes, in the new house of Dr. Juan Miguel Marín, Montevideo.

CHAIRMAN.
Francis J. Hooper, Esq.
DIRECTORS.
Sr. D. Pedro Barreal.
" " José Balgarno.
" " John McGill, Esq.
" " Antonio Marques.

The undersigned hereby makes known to the Commercial public of Montevideo that from this date the Bank is in a position to commence operations, will receive proposals and enter into arrangements for every class of banking operations.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Money is received or advanced on current accounts bearing interest. The Depositors may withdraw the whole or part of their Deposits by cheques at sight. Cheque and Pass Books will be supplied to its customers by the Bank.

DEPOSITS FOR FIXED PERIODS.
Sums of 50 dollars and upwards are received for fixed periods, say from one to 12 months, at rates of interest to be agreed upon with reference to the amount and term of the Deposits.

DISCOUNTS.
Bills of Exchange and Promissory notes will be discounted subject to the manager's approbation.

LOANS.
Advances will be made on Promissory Notes and other securities on private terms.

The Bank will be open on all working days from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. with the exception of Saturdays when it will close at 4 p.m.
The rate of interest for the current month and until further notice will be as follows:
On balances against the Bank, 12 p.p.m.
" " in favor of " " 18 p.p.m.
" " Fixed Deposits—as especially agreed.

Those who desire to open Current Accounts with the Bank will be so good as to address themselves to the Undersigned.
PEDRO VARELA,
MANAGER.
Montevideo, March 1, 1886. 174—xp o 1

For Sale.
Two steam thrashing machines, cheap for cash, made by the best makers and in the best repair. These machines have been working in Chivilivoy. Apply at Calle Victoria No. 334. 65—15p 410

To Let,
In the province of Corrientes, four leagues of excellent camp, well supplied with water, and having ten neat, comfortable houses situated thereon. The owner would prefer treating with a person having from ten to fifteen thousand sheep. Also another piece of camp situated some thirty odd leagues from Rosario, 31 from the little town of Saladillo, and about 11 from Frayle Muerto, near the principal station of the Central Railway. Apply daily from 1 a.m. till 11 p.m., at 247 Calle Mayra, or at 277 Corrientes. 102—1 m m18

DIAS DE TRABAJO

Stations	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st
Montevideo	10:30	11:30	12:30	13:30	14:30	15:30	16:30	17:30	18:30	19:30	20:30	21:30	22:30	23:30	24:30	25:30	26:30	27:30	28:30	29:30	30:30	31:30	32:30	33:30	34:30	35:30	36:30	37:30	38:30	39:30	40:30

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Montevideo	10:30	11:30	12:30																												

Subscription to the "Standard,"
\$30 PER MONTH.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding five lines inserted three
times for \$5

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of anonymous com-
munications. 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.

"All that is good, all that is true and all that is wise."
CICERO.

FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1866.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday no news from head-quar-
ters, no letter from Sibud, and very
few subscribers in from the camp; the
weather was very fine, but the day edi-
torially speaking was very dull. To-
day the English mails are expected,
and we of course will be very busy. Mr.
Isaac and some other leading English
merchants are expected in her, but
gold is not looked for, as the people in
Rio are even harder up than ourselves.

An accident occurred at Chascomus
on Tuesday, the train passing over a
man who foolishly went to sleep on the
rails; deceased was a native, appar-
ently some 50 years old, and peon of a
bullock-cart. The authorities at once
attended to draw up the Informe, and
the remains were interred in the ceme-
tery. Respecting the man found dead
at Jeppener, his bones have been ex-
humed and sent to Chascomus; he is
supposed to have been one Browne, an
Englishman, formerly in the Company's
employ, who was knocking about
drunk; aged 28 years.

Our colleagues have insinuated some
blame to the G. S. R. Co. for the child
recently killed in Calle Lima, but we
learn that it is a constant practice of
several ill-conducted boys to run across
the tramway before the train, and in
this manner he was killed. We have
little pity for these young ruffians, who
also make it a habit to run before a
coach or dog-cart in the street to
frighten one's horses. You can hardly
help running over them, and if one of
them come to grief he has himself to
blame.

We call attention to the programme
(in another column) of the Grand Ger-
man Concert to take place at Colon, on
Wednesday, 18th inst. Besides the
great array of musical talent by all the
S. A. German societies, there will be
other attractions, such as Mme. Briol,
&c.

We have just received a despatch
from Laguna de los Padres, dated 6th
inst. as follows:—The camps here are
very fine, grass a foot long and quite
green. The mole is progressing well,
and about half-finished: it is consider-
ed a first-rate job, both for strength
and appearance.

A supplemental mail for the French
steamer will be despatched by the
Porteña, on Saturday evening, 14th
inst.

We heard it stated in town yesterday
that Don Andres Lamas is about to
leave for Rio Janeiro: our best wishes
accompany this distinguished gentle-
man, and we trust that he will soon
return to the River Plate, where owing
to inveterate party-spirit his great
talents are by no means appreciated.

In yesterday's paper through a mis-
take of the printer we were made to
say that the Cisne took up £400,000 to
Corrientes, when we only stated forty
thousand pounds; such a fearful mis-
take can only be accounted for by the
fact, that some of our men have most
exaggerated notions of Brazilian
wealth.

The Gas Company has at last suc-
ceeded in getting the collection of the
light-tax out of the hands of the munici-
pality: this is a decided boon for the
company, and ought to make the
shares worth at least ten per cent.
more.

made as to the name of the new Gov-
ernor. The 'Nacion' states that the
'Nacion Argentina' is working for Don
Norberto de la Biestra: we believe no
better man could be named for the post,
but from what we can gather there is
a very strong opposition by the local
politicians, as he is regarded too Eng-
lish. It is to be hoped that whoever
be named to this important and influ-
ential post will be a man of temperate
political views, and refrain from at-
tempting any sweeping changes at
least until the war is over. It is cur-
rently rumored that Mr. Biestra will
shortly return to the River Plate, but
we very much question this, unless in
the case that he should be elected Gov-
ernor.

It is really gratifying to stroll thro'
the streets and view all the new build-
ings going up. The old house of Sr.
Lahitte, in calle Belgrano, which was
burnt down last year, is now replaced
by a fine new house. In calle Peru, op-
posite the Provincial Parliament House,
the old buildings which once served
for Mr. Bernheim's printing-office, and
where our great colleague started into
existence, there is now a wonderful
change; Mr. Armstrong has pulled
down the old buildings and erected on
the site ten handsome dwelling houses.
The old market has been remodelled
and regenerated; indeed, we may say
that in every street in town private en-
terprise is conspicuous, but the pave-
ment of the street is still in the same
horrible state. We notice that every-
thing public is at fault, whilst every-
thing private shows unmistakable
signs of progress. If private individ-
uals could repair the streets, then the
pavements would be good, but the man
who attempts to mend the street before
his own door is liable to fine and im-
prisonment.

The commander of the celebrated
'chata' of the Paraguayans, which fired
the shot into the tower of the Taman-
daré and killed and wounded 34, is, we
hear, a foreigner: he is represented as a
tall, powerfully-built young man, fair
complexion, and wore a large Panama
hat; it is not certain whether he has
been killed or not, but the impression
is that he perished with the 'chata' the
following day.

Another runaway Paraguayan has
been picked up by the Brazilians. He
was almost eaten by a tiger, but mira-
culously escaped on a plank. We be-
lieve there is altogether too much at-
tention paid to the statements of these
deserters, who take care when arrested
to tell stories which they know will
gratify their captors.

The camps in the partido of En-
senada are, we regret to hear, in a most
miserable condition. No grass, not-
withstanding the rains. A gentleman
who has arrived from that quarter as-
sures us that he never saw the camps
in such a state before, and that the
sheepfarmers out there entertain great
fears about the winter.

The flocks are now lambing all over
the country; as the weather has been
rather mild, it is believed that the in-
crease this year will be even better
than that of last. The question now
is where shall we put all the sheep, for
unless the estancieros begin to send
their surplus stock up to Santa Fé, or
out to the frontier camps, there will be
fearful losses. Within a circuit of 50
leagues around Buenos Ayres, there is
not room for another flock. We
think the Government ought to imi-
tate the Australian Government and
consider these matters: by guarding
well the frontier, whole territories
might be called into use for pastoral
purposes.

We regret to hear of a rather sad ac-
cident at Rojas the other day: an Eng-
lish estanciero in consequence of the
rumours about the Indians, prepared
himself for the fight and had all the
fire-arms primed, loaded and placed on
a table; he sat down for a few min-
utes at the table to smoke, a spark
from his pipe ignited a powder-flask
and it exploded, burning our country-
man in the face very severely.

The 'Pueblo' states that Colonel
Machado has been removed by the
Governor from the command of the
frontier troops, and Col. Alvaros Bar-
ros named in his place.

We publish to-day a rather lengthy
letter from Mr. Jones about the Welsh
Colony in Patagonia; the communica-

tion is rather long, but, as the subject
has caused quite a row at home, and
Mr. Jones's name has been introduced,
we do not feel at liberty to refuse him
space in our columns to set the matter
right.

Next week most of our fashionable
friends leave their suburban retreats
and move into town. The Buenos
Ayres season commences about May
and ends in October. Owing to the
war this year we fear the season will
be rather dull unless our next door
neighbour, Don Marcos Paz, gives some
tea-parties to the Congress members.

Harper's monthly for January is
now at hand: it is one of the most in-
teresting numbers we ever read, and
we recommend it to our readers; it
contains a history of Lord Milton's
excursion from Canada to British
Columbia, one of the most memorable
adventures on record, over a country
never before explored by a white man.

The large house next door to the
Provincial Bank, we hear at last, is
about to be rented, at the very high
figure of \$13,000 per month. This
house has been lying empty now for
nearly a year, owing to the owner in-
sisting on too high a rent. If we had
money enough we would take it for the
'Standard' office, as the site is one of
the best in town. Owing to the great
number of large houses in the vicinity
of the Bolsa, house-rent has consider-
ably fallen within the last 12 months,
and we believe that the house in ques-
tion is dear at \$6,000 per month.

A small commercial sheet, like the
'Telegrafo Maritimo' of Montevideo,
will shortly be published: we have not
heard the name of the editor, but sup-
pose Mr. Rom of the Bolsa has some-
thing to do with it.

There is much said in native circles
about the English Consul of Rosario
and the United States Minister to
Paraguay being both at the Paso de
la Patria. The natives believe that
our diplomatic friends are arranging
the terms of peace. Such is not the
case; Consul Hutchinson is travelling
for the benefit of his health, and Mr.
Washbourne is waiting for an opportu-
nity to pass over to the country to
which he is accredited. As we learn
on good authority that our friend the
Consul is taking notes, we should not
be surprised to hear that he is compil-
ing another work on the Argentine
Republic, the success of the last being
so 'pronounced.'

We again notify English strangers
in Montevideo that at our agents,
Messrs Sprunck's, 93 Calle Zavala,
extra copies of the daily and weekly
'Standard' are always on sale, where
advertisements and subscriptions are
also received with thanks.

We are happy to announce that the
late valiant commander of the 'Buenos
Ayres' during the last civil war, John
Page [the son of the gallant explorer
of the interior rivers, and then captain
in the United States' navy] has taken
command of the packet, Rio-del Pa-
raná, running between Montevideo
and the ports of the Uruguay. We
most sincerely congratulate the agents,
Messrs. Matti and Co., as well as the
travelling public, for obtaining the
services of such a commander, always
gentlemanly and obliging, to say
nothing of his skill in the performance
of his duty. His father, Capt. Page,
late of the Stonewall, has, 'ad interim,'
taken charge of the estancia his son
was managing, near Salto, in the B.
Oriental.

MONTEVIDEO.

More news from Baron Port Alegre.—The prisoners
Salvañach and Zipitria—Balls and soirées—The
Matriz church robbed—Dwelling and pamphlet-
tears—Suicide of Major Soto—Varieties.

The Baron Port Alegre and his re-
doubtable army are destined to cause
much harmless amusement by the con-
troversy now going on for some months
as to whether they are really in Rio
Grande, Misiones, or on the Paraguay-
an frontier at Itapua. No one can
exactly determine the 'locus in quo'
of these 'sons of the mist,' who are
one moment reported on the banks of
the upper Paraná, then routed by the
enemy in Misiones, anon lying up with
typhus fever in San Borja, or about
to conclude the grand operation, which
they commenced last September, of
crossing the River Uruguay. If we
take the latest news as the most

reliable we may be permitted to quote
a letter signed by one Madariaga, from
Paso de los Libres, April 4th, as
follows:

"Baron Port-Alegre's army is on
march towards Santo Tomé, and the
vanguard under General Portinho,
4,000 strong, is already beyond that
village in the direction of Itapua. The
whole army counts 12,000 men and 16
pieces of cannon, having been lately
reinforced from Port-Alegre and by
Colonel Payba's irregulars. Such,
however, is the wretched condition of
the country that the forces cannot
march in one body, but have to go in
fractions, and it will be at least a fort-
night before they reach the Paraná.
There has been no movement on the
part of the enemy, nor do we know
what forces they may have at Eucar-
nacion, but it seems the Baron's army is
not to cross the Paraná, there being no
possibility of getting boats to carry it
over."

Much sympathy is felt by many
people for the treatment of the Oriental
prisoners Salvañach and Zipitria con-
fined at fort San Juan in Brazil. They
have been, it is said, kept in solitary
confinement for the last 3 months, with
food of a bad description, and it is
hoped the Government of Montevideo
will intercede for them, altho' their ad-
versaries allege with some reason that
they can claim little grace, as they
preferred surrendering themselves
prisoners to the Brazilian arms at Uru-
guayana, and refused to have anything
to do with their countrymen.

The Matriz church was robbed by
some sacrilegious ruffians on Saturday
night: they broke open a press and
abstracted 700\$. Some parties, known
for acquisitorial propensities, were ar-
rested on suspicion, but afterwards
released. The gang of plunderers has
not been yet entirely captured.

We are likely to have a round of
amusements, and festivities this season.
Mme. Vidella gave a party on Friday
evening, at which there was a grand
musical performance by Messrs. Fer-
reys and Vidella on the flute, violin
and piano. Mme. D'Aubigny gave a
'soirée musicale' on Monday, at which
Governor Vidal, the Minister of Fi-
nance and several foreign families as-
sisted: Madlle. Gowland, Maillefer,
Legrand, and Silva gained great ap-
plause by their rendering of Norma,
Romeo, Freyschutz &c. The Brazilian
pianist Sampaio is to give his concert
on Wednesday, the opera being post-
poned till Sunday. The Bouffes are
going to have a brilliant season; Sig.
Casanova is to paint the San Felipe
anew, and among the new players who
have arrived from Paris are Mme.
Jeanne Philippe, formerly of the The-
atre Porte St. Martin, and Sig. Pelva.
A grand ball is to take place, by private
subscription, at Solis theatre on
May 1st.

Col. Bustamante is writing a pam-
phlet in reply to Ramirez about the
unfortunate duel with Martinez, and
the feeling runs so strong that some
people fear another duel will arise out
of the last. When will this insane and
criminal blood-spilling in the name of
honor be put a stop to? Pamphlets
and paper-warring are the order of the
day. Dr. Ramirez has taken an action
against Sig. Pozzolo for slander: this
is another noisy question.

Major Enjenio Soto, has been mis-
sing from his home for some days, and
as he was talking of poisoning him-
self, it is thought he has committed
suicide. Colonel Brijido Silveira has
returned to his native country after an
exile of 9 years in Entre Rios. Sor.
Laviña has concluded a contract with
the War office, for the supply of 3,000
uniforms.

A person named Andres Ferrari
publishes a letter to thank the Maúá
Bank: he made by mistake an over-
payment of \$100, and on going to the
Bank a couple of days after, the teller
handed him the money. Don Federico
Pauilliere has been admitted a broker
Messrs. Sprunck have received a con-
signment of English books.

The Junta has issued since the 1st
inst. 10 permits to build new houses.
It is proposed to form a Free Muni-
cipal Library. Proposals have been
sent in, to erect bridges over the Ar-
royos Manga and Toledo. It is pro-
posed to build public offices at Ca-
nelones.

THE COLISSUM.
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO THE
SHARE-HOLDERS.

In conformity with the statutes of
the association, the Directing Com-
mittee present to the share-holders the
first report of the state of affairs as
appears from two accounts-current an-
nexed.

In the Capital account will be seen
the sums received from sale of shares,
rental of the old building and interest
on capital, and on the other side the
sums paid for construction of the edi-
fice, furniture, small expenses for inau-
guration &c. At foot of this account-
current are expressed the accounts yet
unpaid, amounting altogether to
409,122\$ mjc., which, after deducting
the funds still on hand, leaves a de-
ficit of 355,559\$ mjc.

The communication from the Ar-
chitects explains how the outlay came
to exceed the estimate. The Gas Co.'s
account already handed in amounts to
the high figure of 79,795\$, without in-
cluding the glass-ware ornaments which
may be set down at 50,000\$, more.
While the Committee regret that this
has caused the above-mentioned large
deficit, they are happy to think the
edifice well worth the money it has
cost.

The Committee have attentively stud-
ied the best means to meet this de-
ficit and unanimously resolved to ad-
vise the creation of preference-shares,
for which purpose they submit to the
consideration of the share-holders the
annexed supplementary articles to the
Regulations of the Society. By this
course all the share-holders enjoy in
proportion the benefits of these shares,
whilst they are so divided that the
additional capital called for on each
share is insignificant and offers a se-
cure interest until it be amortized: to
secure still further the value of these
new shares the Committee have judged
fit to emit them in specie.

Before closing this report the Com-
mittee beg the attention of the share-
holders to the Revenue Account which
shews, in the 4 worst months of the
year and, at an unfavorable period, a
balance of \$19,194. In view of this
result the Committee entertain hopes
that the receipts will henceforward be
on the increase and yield a secure
interest to the share holders for their
capital so invested.

George W. Drabble, president.
Henry Harratt.
Henry Peltzer.
Charles Bader, treasurer.
David Krutisch secretary.

Supplementary articles to meet the deficit.
Art. 26. It is agreed to emit 238 new
shares of 60 hard dollars each, as pre-
ference-shares, the same to enjoy a pre-
ference of dividends over the primitive
shares, up to 12 per cent.

Art. 27. The actual holders of pri-
mitive shares shall be preferred, one
preference share being annexed to each
primitive share.

Art. 28. In case any of the present
share-holders refuse such preference-
shares these shall be distributed among
the other share-holders to the parties
who first apply for same.

Art. 29. After deducting the sum
required for a dividend of 12 per cent
on the preference-shares, if there be
any balance it shall be given as a di-
vidend of 6 per cent on the primitive
shares, and whatever yet remains
shall serve for amortization of the
preference shares.

Art. 30. The amortization of pre-
ference shares shall be by lot.

Letter from the architects.
George Drabble Esq.—President of
Committee.

The undersigned have the honor to
submit to you the accounts of the dif-
ferent artisans who have been engaged
in building the Colissum. These ac-
counts have been scrupulously revised
by them, but the outlay has exceeded
the estimate drawn up on February
22nd 1865 when the project was first
set on foot. This excess is chiefly to
be found in the accounts of the mason,
blacksmith, carver, plasterer, and
stone-cutter, and the explanations may
be summed up as follows:

1st. The estimate was made accord-
ing to general plans, without having
time to make detailed drawings.
2nd. Many of the materials have
since gone up greatly in value.
3rd. In a work of this kind many
difficulties arise, and unforeseen alto-

nations have to be made on the general
plan, in the form and decorations.

The accompanying sheet shews in
detail the items of excessive expendi-
ture.

In the mason's account an excess
has been caused by additional works
ordered after the building was begun.
The excavation cost more than esti-
mated, owing to the necessity of clear-
ing away so much stuff. The walls,
roofs, pavement &c. cost more, owing to
better and more abundant materials
and the rise in such articles.

The blacksmith's account is under
the estimate, since the roof was not
made of iron, but the wooden roof with
iron girders has to be added to this
account, and the excess is caused by
the rise in iron and coal and the altera-
tions on the original plan.

The excess in the slate roof is owing
to the misfortune that, after this was
put on in the same manner as used in
Europe, a dreadful wind-storm came
which did such damage that it was ne-
cessary to renew the work, stronger
than before, to guard against such
calamities.

The carver's account shews a great
departure from the estimate, as the
decorations in front and in the hall
were increased in order to suit an edi-
fice of this kind.

The plasterer's account is also in ex-
cess, because additional ceilings of
stucco had to be put up.

The figures in front of the building
were not originally contemplated, and
these have to be added.

The difference in the plumber's ac-
count arises from the pump for the
cistern and an extra number of lead-
pipes laid down.

The painter's and glazier's accounts
shew an excess for the superior quality
of glass and papering employed.

The stone-cutter's account scarcely
appeared in the estimate, but the
adoption of marble door-sills and front-
age causes an excess.

We have the honor to remain—
HUNT & SCHROEDER.

Table of differences.

Mason's bill.....	463,675
Estimate.....	354,685
Difference.....	108,990
Blacksmith's bill.....	115,473
Estimate.....	77,760
Difference.....	37,713
Slate-roof.....	36,698
Estimate.....	24,800
Difference.....	11,898
Carver and plasterer.....	115,511
Estimate.....	58,900
Difference.....	56,611
Plumber's bill.....	25,409
Estimate.....	20,000
Difference.....	5,409
Glazier and painter.....	67,754
Estimate.....	60,605
Difference.....	7,149
Stone-cutter's account.....	40,135
Total cost of building.....	864,655
Estimate.....	506,750
Difference, or excess.....	267,905

Credit and Debit Account.

Dr. 238 shares at 5,000\$.....	1,190,000
Reut of old building.....	1,320
Receipts.....	28,091
	\$ 1,219,411

Cr. For site of building.....

Mason's, smith's, carvers &c. A/c.....	762,212
Law expenses, insuran- &c. &c.....	15,115
Palliere's frescoes.....	35,000
Furniture.....	49,357
Inauguration expenses.....	4,164
Balance on hands.....	53,563
	\$ 1,219,411

Accounts not yet paid.

Gas Company (about).....	129,795
Architects fees.....	47,000
Balance to masons, smiths &c.....	102,443
Fusoui, furniture &c.....	129,884
Amount.....	\$ 409,122
Deduct cash on hand.....	53,563
Debit.....	\$ 355,559

Revenue Account.

Cr. 2 Concerts in November.....	5,500
2 do. in December.....	4,000
1 do. in January.....	2,157
2 do. in February.....	4,276
2 Masked balls in do.....	4,000
3 Concerts in March.....	6,266
	\$ 28,139

Dr. Porter's salary for 5
months.....

Gas A/c. for 4 months.....	3,328
Minor expenses.....	2,117
	8,945

Nett gains..... \$ 10,194
In all the subjoined tables we have
been forced to condense the items, as
the full details are too long.—Ed.
NOTE.

THE ARGENTINE LOAN.

We extract from the 'Nacion Argentina' the following succinct sketch of the patriotism and liberality of some of the principal English and Argentine capitalists during the present war.

"When the Nat. Government found itself in a critical position to meet the heavy expenses attendant on the formation of an army: when as yet the Government could not count on the loan in England,

When even to meet the daily demands on the treasury, the Government knew not on which side to turn to get money; then the patriotism of Argentines and foreigners was put to the test and half a million was asked of them, until Sr. Riestra could negotiate the loan.

The majority of those applied to freely lent their money and others their signatures, so that the money could be obtained from the River Plate and the Provincial Banks.

It is highly gratifying to remark that few of the persons applied to declined to assist the Government, and as it is but right that the public should know the names of those who helped the Government in the emergency, and thus be able to appreciate their patriotism and disinterestedness, we give the following list with the names and sums subscribed for:—

Table listing names and amounts: Gov. Saavedra, his name on two bills, \$2,000,000; M. Haedo, his signature, 50,000; Thomas Armstrong, in cash, 2,500; Martin Alzogaray, 25,000; Juan A. Castellares, signature, 25,000; Juan Fernandez, do, 25,000; Juan Anchorena, do, 30,000; Juan B. Molina, do, 25,000; M. J. Haedo, do, 16,000; A. Arcoana, do, 10,000; C. M. Casan, Chief of Police, do, 10,000; Leandro Alvarez, cash, 10,000; George Atucha, " 6,000; Juan B. Pena, " 500; M. J. Guerrero, " 500; J. B. Thompson & Co., signature, 20,000; E. Pena, do, 4,000; Felix Llavallo, do, 10,000; Total, \$4,911,000.

The above-named gentlemen have placed the country and its Government under an obligation to them: we understand that the Government has paid off in full the above amounts to the gentlemen who so liberally subscribed."

PRIVATE LETTER FROM PASO LA PATRIA.

April, 5th, 1866.

My dear cousin,

The great day of battle is now at hand. I write in view of Fort Itapirú and the cannonade makes my ears ring, for the iron-clads are firing at some Paraguayan 'chatas' near the opposite bank. Last night a picquet of Paraguayans was said to have been captured in the Gran Chaco, but I cannot get the details. Yesterday evening one of the enemy appeared on the river's side making signals for assistance, but as a trick was feared the fleet paid him no attention: he then threw himself into the water and was picked up by a boat. He was in a wretched condition, and says the whole of Lopez's army is starving, being actually forced to eat the skins of cattle.

This week or the next at farthest we shall certainly cross over, probably at Itapirú or Itati, but the leaders keep their plans a great secret. Hoping that I shall survive the day of battle and again embrace you in Buenos Ayres.

I remain— N. N.

HARPER'S MONTHLY.

JOURNEY OF LORD MILTON AND DR. CHEADLE ACROSS BRITISH AMERICA.

Mr. Brill, the agent for this American periodical, has sent us round the No. for January, and we have seldom taken up a more interesting volume. Harper certainly does not need our recommendation, for it has attained a world-wide celebrity, counting about 140,000 subscribers and offering a beautiful collection of pictorial and letter-press entertainment, for a mere trifle (4s) per annum.

But we have a special reason for calling attention to the volume beginning this year, which contains a thrilling narrative of the awfully perilous journey of Viscount Milton and Dr. Chedale across the continent of North America from Canada to British Columbia, in search of a route for a railway on British territory to the Pacific. This journey was performed in 1862 amid the most terrible dangers and privations, and our American colleague does full justice to the indomitable courage and endurance displayed by

the explorers in accomplishing a feat which had already cost the lives of all who attempted it. The reader is at turns filled with awe and admiration in accompanying these brave men with their two Indian guides through the pathless jungles of the backwoods, the snow-wreaths of the Rocky Mountains, the haunts of the savage Crees and Blackfeet, the rapid rivers and deep morasses, with such sufferings from cold and hunger as make one's blood curdle. At last they happily reached the Pacific, and the first reward of their labors has been a diploma from the Royal Geographical Society. The value of their explorations would entitle them to the highest dignities, but Viscount Milton is already a peer and has no ambition but that of carrying out an enterprise which may be useful to his fellow-men. Both gentlemen, are graduates of Cambridge and possessed of great bodily powers and endurance. Lord Milton was born in 1839, and is eldest son of Earl Fitzwilliam of Coolattin Park, Co. Wicklow, Ireland. It is remarkable that many Irish peers have undertaken extraordinary enterprises of this kind, vide Lord Kingston who spent all his property in bringing to light the Aztec ruins in Mexico, Lord Rosse who has made the largest telescope in the world, Lord Aldborough who has devoted his life and wealth to invent some aerial car which will supersede balloons, &c. We may here observe that the projected railway across British America, of which Viscount Milton has voluntarily made the first survey, will cost (if carried out) one hundred million £ sterling and 30 years of labor.

Harper brothers have in press a large volume, with numerous illustrations giving the full account of this exploring journey by Lord Milton and Dr. Chedale, and we hope the British Library will at once order a copy.

THE WELSH COLONY OF PATAGONIA.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.' Gentlemen, As you have deemed fit to copy into your columns an article on the above subject, published by a new paper called 'The Liverpool Reformer' in February last, I may, perhaps, be permitted to take occasion from it for a few explanatory remarks on the same subject which I am desirous to make public. I am told by friends, and infer as much from the lofty conduct of some previous acquaintances, that my continued silence in the face of so many comments and enquiries concerning this Welsh Colony and my connection therewith, are interpreted to my disadvantage. Very like human nature, and just what I expected, to a certain extent. Yet had I rushed into print with all the facts and explanations of the case when the excitement concerning the affair was at its height, it is quite certain I should have been taunted with the base motive of endeavoring to damage the Colony, and selfishly wishing its destruction, because I had ceased to have its management. Such is the 'public' which forced me into this annoying dilemma. But rather than be thought capable of such baseness, I preferred the risk of temporary suspicion from the English public of this country as well as my fellow-countrymen at home [for you will understand I have been equally silent at home, so far]; trusting that truth would eventually prevail, and that the time would come when I should be relieved from the painful dilemma in which I was placed. I believe that time has come. Not that there is any one particular incident at the present time making it opportune; but that I trust four months' silent forbearance under the ban of suspicion rather than endanger or frustrate the efforts of my successors, is sufficient proof of my earnest wish for the welfare of the colony, and that whatever statements I may presently make are free from any selfish retaliating spirit whatsoever, and purely in self-defence. But human forbearance has a limit; and as I have already suffered so severely in circumstances by my connection with this Welsh Colony Scheme, it is but justice to myself, I think, that my personal character should not also suffer by the same means—that 'insult' should not be added to the 'injury' already done. Having thrown away so many opportunities and sacrificed the best years of my life for the sake of this scheme, and having lost my all in it, I have more need than ever of a good reputation to renew again the battle of life; and therefore am constrained to state a few plain facts, through they may somewhat damage the colony. "Not that I loved Caesar the less, but that I loved Rome the more," said Brutus. My heart is still with the unfortunate colony on the Chupat, and I cherish it fondly as the result of 14 years' hard and incessant toil; but the one invaluable treasure of reputation is above it, and is the only consideration which would have induced me to appear thus in public.

Your general readers may think I take too much credit for this about forbearance, and am making virtue out of necessity. The few in this city who are acquainted with the details know otherwise. But its greatest import is in regard to the Welsh people at home. It is not presumptuous in me to say that, owing to my long and prominent connection with the scheme, coupled with the jealous scrutiny of a strong opposing party existing, and the serious complications of the Society at the time—it is not too much to say that had I published the details of the misunderstanding between myself and the Colony at the time, it would have entirely stopped further emigration, and so jeopardise the whole scheme by isolating the few settlers now on the Chupat for ever from their countrymen. It is not for me to conjecture or anticipate what will be the result of these events on the future of the Colony. But now that the management has been retained in the hands of the colonists themselves, and the good will of the English merchants here has furnished them with a small craft, and that the provisionary subsidy of the National Government has safely reached the Colony, and that the intense excitement felt at home will have materially subsided—I hope to venture safely upon a few words of explanation in vindication of my own fame.

As to the article copied into your columns I have forwarded a reply thereto to the paper in which it appeared—a new suburban Liverpool periodical, and withal the organ of the Anglo-glorified section of Welsh nonconformists of that town, therefore a bitter opponent of the Welsh Colony scheme. From this article and other effusions of the public press, I gather that suspicion is cast upon me on three points, viz.—1st. The 'bona fide' character of the 'Welsh Colony Society'; 2nd. my agency thereof; and 3rd, the rupture in the Colony.

On the first point, it appears a notion prevailed that it was a commercial 'company.' Nothing could be more erroneous. It was simply a society of patriotic Welshmen, desirous of benefiting their countrymen by directing their emigration to the best advantage. It possessed no capital, except a small fund of voluntary subscriptions to pay incidental expenses, and it could not derive any pecuniary benefit whatever from its emigrants. It was directed by a president (the principal of a theological college in Wales), and a council of some twelve members, chiefly residing in Liverpool, though the members were all over Wales. It was this council, generally represented by the president and myself, that for four years were in communication with the Argentine Government, through its Consul, the late Mr. Phibbs; and that deputed Captain Parry and myself here three years ago, and afterwards Mr. Phibbs, to come to some arrangement with the Government. For the last fourteen years has the scheme been before the Welsh public, and thoroughly canvassed, its pamphlets and periodicals extensively scattered. In such a public society, then, there cannot be any delusion, and if there be mistaken notions concerning it, they are wilfully self-imposed.

It was this society that deputed me here the second time in March of last year. My credentials to that effect, signed by the Argentine Consul, in presence of the President, I delivered to his Excellency Dr. Rawson on the 4th of May last. Before I left England we had made a charter, with Messrs. Blythe, Brothers, of the barque Halton Castle, for conveying 150 emigrants to New Bay, to sail on the 25th of April, the council guaranteeing the said number. In the previous October a letter had been received from Dr. Rawson, stating that if a batch of emigrants were sent out they should have a grant of land according to a law of 1862, and that every facility would be afforded by Government for their settling on the Chupat. Now, bear in mind, the society had no capital, that every emigrant had to pay his own passage, and provide for himself entirely, and to start in five weeks after my departure. I am sent here to obtain the 'facilities' of the Government, and to prepare everything possible for the reception of the emigrants. I asked the Government for a number of horses, cattle, and sheep, together with a quantity of wheat, and lumber for erecting huts. The Minister could not grant these without the consent of Congress, which it was very sanguinely expected to give without hesitation when it met. But the emigrants were due, and I could not wait. I received letters of introduction from the Minister and others; and by the invaluable assistance of Mr. Denby proceeded thither in a Danish schooner, chartered for the purpose. With these letters and my previous acquaintance I obtained on credit what I considered necessary, giving promissory notes of the society's at three and six months—but everybody relying on Government for payment. Now mark that I never once represented the society as possessing capital, in proof of which I may state that when Sr. Aguirre requested me to draw twelve months' bills on the council at home for the 50,000 sheep we contracted for, I distinctly told him it was absurd, as there was no capital. I have a copy of that contract, and it is made on behalf of the colony. Again, as to the three small bills drawn on the president, and dishonoured, I distinctly told the parties at the time of drawing that I had no authority for it, but that I expected the president, for the Society's

credit would redeem them; but had I known that the he had advanced some £3000 to fit out the emigrants, I should not have thought of putting him to more expense. But besides the confident hope on Government assistance, I fully expected the emigrants would be of such a class that could have helped to redeem these bills, should it become necessary. And, moreover, I chartered Captain Wood's schooner to work guano on the coast for shipment home in the emigrant ship, the bills of lading of which I intended to use here if incumbent. I state these things to show I was not drawing bills recklessly. But owing to one thing and another, but more especially owing to the rupture between myself and the colonists abruptly terminating my plans, a crisis was brought about, which will seriously affect the colony, and put it out of my power to redeem the obligations I had incurred on its behalf.

With regard to this rupture very few words will suffice. I am very sorry to disparage my countrymen, but truth compels it. I had been long annoyed by the want of energy and decided idleness which had characterised most of the emigrants, and one evening I threatened to leave them if they would not improve—in fact, I resigned. For two days they implored me to stay, and I consented. That very evening the "Committee" resolved to dismiss me, and appoint the 'agrimensor' sent down by Government, in my place, and next morning I left. But there was a deep plot to get the emigrants to Patagonia, and I was in the way; yet it would not suit that the word should go abroad I had resigned because of the idleness of the people—hence the farce of "dismissing" me. But as the President writes to me:—"The time will come when those deluded people will appreciate your services."

I cannot really trespass more upon your space, though there are yet many details untold, but I trust I have now set myself right with the public here, and may be considered among them as one more sinned against than sinning. Yours very truly, L. JONES, Ex-agent of the Colony. Buenos Ayres, April 11.

THE LONDON AND R. PLATE BANK (LIMITED). Montevideo Branch. Balance sheet for the month of March, 1866:— Debtor. Realized Capital, \$1,000,000 00; Deposits and Current Accounts, 982,431 02; Notes in circulation, 338,550 00; Total, \$2,301,281 02. Creditor. Bills Receivable, \$1,625,585 52; Current Accounts, 1,035,258 78; Cash in hand, 443,491 72; Total, \$2,301,281 02. E. and O.E. Montevideo, April 9, 1866. Visto Bueno, T. H. JONES, Manager. VILLALBA.

ON 'CHANGE.

April 12, 1866. Paper price of ounces, \$413; Do. Sovereigns, 1285; First price of patacons, 28; Last, 28 85.

The belief that gold is coming in the packet was so prevalent on 'Change to-day that specie declined sensibly; every one on the Bolsa was selling to-day, and even on time, for the months of July and June, purchases by outsiders were made with the greatest facility. Yesterday a heavy sale of 100,000 patacons for July was effected at after hours by one of our principal brokers, but the rate is reserved; it is currently believed, however, at 28 90.

The arrival of the packet is looked for with more anxiety than the steamer from Corrientes. Owing to the very high rate of exchange it is thought that gold will be imported by some of our merchants, and this is what caused such an effect in our money market to-day. We regard it however, as extremely improbable that any very large sum in specie will arrive, as in Rio there is no gold, and at home interest rates so high that such transactions are difficult. The Bank statement published this morning was greatly spoken of. It was believed that the Bank held twenty millions currency, but the statement published only shows fourteen millions, paper money is, therefore, even scarcer than was supposed, and although the demand for the wool purchases has partially subsided, still, paper money is inconveniently scarce, and no business in Buenos Ayres, no matter how good, can afford to pay the interest at present charged. The monthly statement of the London & River Plate Bank in Montevideo we publish; it speaks for itself; nothing could be more satisfactory; the specie on hand is over 100,000 on the paper issue.

The time sales of specie were as follows:— For Friday, 10,000 28 95; Saturday, 80,000 28 90; April 30, 140,000 26 10; April 28, 17,000 26 15; May 31, 55,000 28 60; July 31, 10,000 26 90; June 16, 9,000 26 80; May 16, 4,000 26 35; April 21, 5,000 23 05; May 10, 5,000 26 20.

Gold was felt very easy on 'Change to-day, much easier than was even expected. There seems to be a sort of lull in business, and the bears make the most of it and keep throwing specie on the market. We notice the suspension of an almanaco, but the liabilities we understand are small. The Provincial Government has renitted by this packet, for railway iron, etc., for account to Western Railway, £25,000.

The French barque Estanislao Emanuel, which entered port yesterday, has a large consignment of railway iron for the Northern and Western Railways. In exchange nothing done. Closed for the packet on 9th. In charter, Messrs. H. A. Green and Co. have chartered the Austrian schooner, Othelma, to load in port for orders. Salted hides, at 45s. and 5 per cent. In (the shares there was one sale to-day, 50 shares at 15 per cent. premium. In wool we notice great firmness. The real stock of wool on hand is as follows:— In Once Setiembre deposits, 318,000; Do. South Plaza, 40,000; Do. Barracas, 50,000; @290,000. Which, with about 30,000 ar. in the south camps, and yet not in, makes a total of 300,000 ar. The stock of wool in Buenos Ayres, as estimated as the arrivals in the Plaza, there is almost nothing in the South Plaza. Sales to-day:—

3 Waggon at railway station, Mr. Chapman's wool in very excellent condition. 2 carts mixed wool, burry 84@; 1 do. same with burry 85; Lamb's wool, without cardells, is now selling at the same price as merino and looked for. In deposits we notice one sale: 7600 @ good mixed at 60; 200 do. lamb's wool, North Plaza 48; 270 do. sheepskins 125; 300 common camp hides 90; 200 fanegas wheat, various lots 150 to 165; 150 do. do 48; 3000 fanegas mais 112; 8000 Bages tallow, fabrica, 15r.; 100 Tons Glasgow coal, 13 patacons. We hear that the Brazilian contractor is making large shipments of coal from this port and Montevideo. Discount on paper money 1 1/2, gold 1 1/2.

TEMPERATURE. Thursday, April 12th.—Fahr. 68.

COLON THEATRE

ITALIAN OPERA. 6th function of the season. On Friday, April 13, 1866. The grand opera of "Victor Pisani" by Maestro Peri.

This opera which has never before been played in B. Ayres, will be got up regardless of expense with now appropriate dresses and scenes and decorations all newly painted by the well-known artist Sig. Vincenzo Pittaluga. It was played 20 nights running, when it first came out, at La Scala in Milan. CAST OF CHARACTERS. Victor Pisani, admiral Sig. Colostino Maria, his daughter Sgra. Carolina Briol Alba, governess to Maria Signora Giunti Andrea Contarini, Dogo of Venico Sig. Scarbelli Antonio Barbo, one of the Council of Ten Sig. Nerini Nicola Memo, patrician Sig. Gaddi The Grand Master Sig. Monteverde Pedro, a fisherman Sig. Luigi Lemli People of Venice, fishermen and women, gondoliers, boatmen, &c. The plot is laid in A. D. 1575, the first and second acts occurring at Venice, and the third near Manfredonia, on the Adriatic. Librettos of the opera on sale at the ticket-office. Curtain rises at 8.30.

SECOND FESTIVAL

Of the German Singing Societies of the River Plate, assembled in Buenos Ayres. BENEVOLENT CONCERT AT THE COLON THEATRE, ON APRIL 18th, 1866.

[Two-thirds of the product to be given to the Sociedad de Socorros and one-third to the Fund for a German Hospital.] PROGRAMME: 1st Part. 1. Obertura de la opera 'Zampa' de Herold, por toda la orquesta. 2. El himno nacional alman, de Reichardt. Coro. 3. La Capilla, de Becket. Coro. 4. Escena y romanza de la opera 'Macbeth' de Verdi, Sr. Bonetti. 5. 'La libertad del canto,' de Marschner. Coro. 6. 'Ave Maria,' de Gounod, Sra. Briol. 8. 'Cuma de mar y buen viaje,' poema de Goethe, compuesto por Fischer. Coro con orquesta.

2nd Part. 1. Obertura de la opera 'Guillermo Tell,' de Rossini, por toda la orquesta. 2. 'Tunceto de Cozadores,' de Otto. 3. 'Tunceto de la opera Tell,' de Rossini. Sra. Lemli, Celestina, Norini. 4. Cancion guerrera, de Storch. Coro con orquesta. 5. 'Aria de gracias,' de la opera 'Roberto el diablo,' de Meyerbeer. Sra. Briol. 6. 'Cancion de los Normanes,' de Kücken Coro.

'Corn de los cazadores' de la opera 'Freischütz,' de C. M. de Weber, Cora con orquesta. Precios de costumbre, sin limitar la caridad. Las localidades se venden en la Calle Florida Nos. 38 and 40, desde las 11 hasta las 4 de la tarde. Office of the Provisional Directory of the Central Argentine Railway. Buenos Ayres, 8th April, 1866. The undersigned, Chairman of the Provisional Directory of the Central Argentine Railway, in this Republic, in accordance with the power vested in him by the statutes, duly approved by the Government, has the honour of making known to all who have subscribed for shares, in this country, that the sixth payment of £2 sterling or 9.80 dollars, upon each share, having been already paid on London, he has fixed the 30th day of the present month of April for the payment in this country of such sixth quota, the amount of which is required to be paid in the office of the Director, No. 87, Calle de la Reconquista, by all subscribers of the Province of Buenos Ayres, and in the other Provinces of the Republic at such offices as the parties delegated by the Directors may determine respectively. By the 4th article of the Statutes the Directors are empowered to demand payment from subscribers of monies due for shares, provided that 21 days' public notice be given, previous to the day fixed, and that no call shall exceed £2 sterling, or shall be made without allowing three months to pass, counting from the previous call; it being the duty of subscribers to pay such call, made in accordance with the above stipulations, to such persons and at such offices as the Director may determine. The call for the fifth quota, in this Republic, was made on the 8th of January of the present year.

MR. MARIANO BILLINGHURST

MR. MARIANO BILLINGHURST will sell for Cash, at his Establishment, 70 Potosí, a Large and Varied Assortment of English, French, Spanish, and Latin Standard Works, among which will be found Eight Hundred Select International Volume, formerly belonging to one of the most distinguished lawyers in the country, together with Eighty choice lots of Pamphlets, and other Publications, the property of Archivo, general de la provincia, and put up for sale by order of Don M. R. Teller Archivero, general. The Sale will take place on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 11 a.m. sharp, and persons wishing to obtain a Superior Work at a Low Price would do well to attend. 87...xp.12

BY THE SAME,

No. 75 CALLE PATOSI. On Monday, the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock sharp, will be Sold by Public Auction, on time, 40 Boxes Port Wine, 20 Boxes Spanish Candles, 30 Bags of Rice, 180 Barrels Sherry Wine (4 dozen in each barrel), and some Delfware. 88...xp.12

Just received ex "Uruguay"

A small parcel of Cork Butter 1st, in skins and bags of 70 lbs. and 35 lbs. each. Wholesale and Retail at DARRY & WALKER'S, 67 Calle Defensa. 82--op.12

STEAMER "MILAN"

Captain WHITE. Register Tonnage, 1300. The above steamer is intended to be despatched from this Port, on the 12th inst. On SATURDAY, the 12th inst. Cargo will be received from date until the 12th inst. The whole of the passenger accommodation is engaged. Parcels and specie received by the Agents until three o'clock on the 12th inst. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Darbyshire, Krabbie, and Co., or to JOHN P. BOYD and CO., Calle San Martin, No. 66. 88...xp.12

Be it known to the public

In General. And to the commercial body of the River Plate in particular that Messrs. Harbord, Barclay & Co. hold a charterparty for a cargo of salt, brought by the British barque Bella, of Jersey, under my command, in which it expressly stated that 2 1/2 p.c. 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.c. 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--8p.7

A los Estancieros,

Un Ingles con conocimientos practicos del rancho, va a salir para la campaña del Sud, para clasificar las ovejas de un establecimiento y otros servicios para cualquier rancho, pudiendo dar las mejores garantias, Calle del Peru No. 10, desde las 11 en adelante. 75--8p.12

To Let,

Furnished Apartments, Calle Parque, No. 90. 90...10p.13

To Let,

To an English or German family, a beautiful House, with large and well ventilated rooms, all newly papered and painted in the most elaborate fashion; two patios, out-houses and garden. For further particulars apply 485 Calle Morano. 67--8p.9

To Rent,

Land sufficient for 1000 head of cattle, in the partido of Mar Chiquita: this is a great chance. Apply at No. 27 Calle Victoria. 78--6p.12

To Rent,

Three splendid rooms, well adapted for a small family or single person; there is a cook-house and cistern. Apply to Calle Cangallo No. 45. 74--8p.12

For Sale,

A set of Double Harness, also a set of Single Harness, both Silver-mounted and splendidly fitted; makers Messrs. Wilkinson & Champion, Oxford Street, London, harness makers by appointment to the Queen. Apply between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., at Hotel San Martin, apartment 28. 39--8p.8

Furnished House,

Wanted to rent, a Furnished House, for six months. This may suit parties about leaving for Europe. Tenant first-class. Apply 'Merchant,' 'Standard' office. 88...6p.12

Entre-Rios,

To be rented } lease of first class camp, giving a lease for four years. For particulars apply to Barry and Walker's, 97 Calle Defensa. 83--1m.12

Rams for Sale,

Offspring of Negretti and Rambouillet fathers, pure blood, at the Estancia of Mr. E. de Chapeaurouge, close to the outlet of the Arroyo de Gites. 77--10p.12

Watchmaker,

All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired and guaranteed at Calle Chacabuco, 144. T. H. Landwehr. 75--1m.4

On Sale,

The first-class Shurries 'London Club' and 'Palma' in small cases, at 148 Calle Florida. 80--1m.15

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.10

Wanted,

A Married Couple, at 407 Calle Rivadavia, the Man as Coachman the Woman as Cook. 91...8p.13

Wanted,

A Man-Cook, for a Respectable Boarding-house in Chacabuco; wages, with board and lodging, \$500 per month. Apply A., this office. 89...6p.13

Wanted,

By a young German who speaks English, French and Italian and understands Book-keeping a situation in a store or any other occupation where he might make himself useful, either in town or camp. Apply at this office. 76--8p.12

Wanted,

A good female Cook at 264 Calle Maypu. 80--8p.12

Wants Situation,

A young healthy woman wants a situation as wet-nurse. Apply to this office. 79--3p.12

Wanted,

A good cook (man or woman) at 85 Calle Reconquista. 81--8p.12

Wanted,

At Calle Suipacha No. 73 a woman Cook and a girl to mind a child. 73--8p.12

Wanted a Situation,

By an experienced book-keeper thoroughly understanding and able to correspond in English, French and Dutch, besides speaking German. Apply to A. D. at Messrs. H. A. Green and Co., 83 Calle Reconquista. 67--8p.10

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-surveyor. Address J. P. 'Standard' office. 81--8p.7

Wanted,

A young Man, who has had charge of various establishments of Industry Mechanics, &c., in Europe and America, is anxious to find an engagement in the country. Apply from 12 to 2 p.m., at 2194 Calle Cangallo 43--8p.12

