

The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

No. 1275—Sixth Year

BUENOS AYRES, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1866.

Circulation 2,500

MAUA BANK, CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101-103. The Office of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building...

MAUA BANK, CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101-103. INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH. IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

Briton & Medical General (Incorporated with the Unity General) Life Assurance Association. Capital—3,000,000. Sterling.

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

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

GEORGE ELLIS, TAILOR & CLOTHIER. Just received, a large and select stock of English Tweed suited to winter...

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

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED). 80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80. Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling.

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:

BILLS OF EXCHANGE—SIGHT DRAFTS. Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from WANKLYN & Co.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE, INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720.

FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, VESSELS IN PORT OR IN DOCK, Throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

Diligencias. Para la Ensenada, Magdalena, Ranchos, Chacomus, Dolores, Moro, Laguna de los Padres, Azul, Tandil, Calle de las Piedras 82.

MONTEVIDEAN BANK. CAPITAL 1,000,000 DOLLARS. In 2,000 Shares of 500 Dollars each. (With power to increase it)

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:

NEW IRISH GROCERY, IN THE ONCE SEPIEMBRE. FEELY, LEDWITH & CO. Call the attention of their Friends and the Public in general to their well assorted stock of TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, &c., &c.

DIAS DE TRABAJO. Salidas. Montevideo, 1.º 2.º 3.º 4.º 5.º 6.º 7.º 8.º 9.º 10.º 11.º 12.º

DIAS DE TRABAJO. Entradas. Montevideo, 1.º 2.º 3.º 4.º 5.º 6.º 7.º 8.º 9.º 10.º 11.º 12.º

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THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL, £1,000,000. INCOME, £110,000. LONDON. Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandize, and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, produce in the Barracas or in Deposit-Stores, in the Lighters or on Board, and on nearly every description of property.

CONSTANT SANTA MARIA, General Agent of the Company. 17-a-3

DIAS DE TRABAJO. Salidas. Montevideo, 1.º 2.º 3.º 4.º 5.º 6.º 7.º 8.º 9.º 10.º 11.º 12.º

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Table with columns for Salidas, Entradas, and various destinations like Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Rosario, etc.

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“THE QUEEN” FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. INCOME, £160,000. LIVERPOOL AND LONDON. Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandize and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, Produce in the Barracas or in Deposit-Stores, in the Lighters or on Board, and on nearly every description of property.

LA ESTRELLA. ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO. AT FIXED PREMIUM. Authorized by decrees of the National and Provincial Governments.

E. MEDICOTT & CO., ENGLISH FAMILY WINE MERCHANTS. Beg to announce the receipt of a large assortment of fine Spanish and Portuguese wines, by the steamer Kepler.

Estancia for Sale. To be sold by public auction on the 30th May the Estancia of the “Guarda Boaque,” department of La Paz, Entre Rios.

Quinta to Let. A commodious house with stabling, garden and ground situated in Whitefield’s quinta.

Hungarian Wine. A new lot of the choicest qualities of Hungarian wine in casks and bottles, for sale at the depository No. 162 Calle Treinta y Tres, Montevideo.

A first-rate Investment. Camp free for 12 months. For sale 4 or 500 fine mestiza sheep either at harvest or to pick not less than 1500.

GIBSON & MURRAY. 27—Calle de la Victoria—27. The above respectfully beg to announce to the public and their friends in general, that they have just received an immense stock of winter goods from the most celebrated houses in Europe.

FOR PAYSANDU, Calling at Martin Garcia, Higuera, Mercedes, Fray Bentos, Guineguychu, Roman, and Concepcion del Uruguay.

“Tevere.” Leaves every Tuesday at 10 a.m., returning every Friday and leaving same evening at 5 p.m. for Montevideo, receiving passengers and cargo at current rates.

129—San Martin—129. Winter Novelties for Ladies. Just received a large assortment of Winter goods for Ladies including Bonnets, Hats, Mantles, Jackets of every description; Also a splendid assortment of Shawls and Winter cloaks.

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 communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audemus, nil veri non audemus dicere." CHICAGO. THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1866.

GENERAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

ELECTION OF A NEW GOVERNOR

MAJORITY FOR DR. ADOLFO ALSINA.

The long talked-of election of a new Governor to succeed D. Mariano Saavedra came off yesterday at the Provincial Chambers, and resulted as we had anticipated in a large majority for Dr. Adolfo Alsina.

At the appointed hour the bar was crowded with the independent electors of Buenos Ayres who testified their impatience by snidry noises, while the assembled Senators and Deputies in the ante-chamber waited for their less punctual brethren, in order to have a full attendance. Animated conversations were carried on here and there, like irregular skirmishing before an engagement, and it got wind that all previous competitors against Dr. Alsina were withdrawn, in favor of Colonel Julian Martinez, Minister of War. It was, however, apparent that this change of position could not alter the result, as Dr. Alsina was known to have 30 votes pledged.

The President, Don Emilio Castro, took his seat at half-past one, and the General Assembly counted 53 members, only one (Dr. Tejedor) being absent. Some of the members had risen from a sick bed to attend, such was the interest felt in the issue. The President gave a prefatory admonition to the bar to observe order while voting, and after some preliminaries declared that the Assembly must proceed to elect a Governor for the Province of Buenos Ayres.

The voting commenced with Dr. Mariano Varela, who pronounced in a clear voice for 'Dr. Adolfo Alsina,' but many of those who followed were inaudible. From the outset it was apparent that Dr. Alsina was vastly ahead, but when his votes rose above 26—half the number present—each new accession was cheered by his admirers. The contest was between him and Col. Martinez, for only one vote was recorded for Riestra and two for Fernandez Blanco. No one seemed to remember Gainza, Acosta or the others so much spoken of a few weeks ago. The result showed—for Alsina 32; for Martinez 18; for Fernandez Blanco 2, and Riestra 1.

The Secretary then proceeded to read over the votes thus:

For Dr. Adolfo Alsina—Araoz, Argelich, Araoz, Avellaneda, Agrelo, Blanco, Baca, Basso, Calderon, Casares, Campos, Cazon, French, A. G. Garañao, J. G. Garañao, Goyena, Galindez, Hunt, Larrosa, Lavalle, A. Lorente, Lezica, L. Martinez, V. Martinez, Medina, Otamendi, Pereira, Stegman, Serna, Villegas, M. Varela, R. Varela—32.

For Colonel Julian Martinez—Amoedo, Botet, Castex, Costa, Duran, Dillon, Echeverria, Echenaguia, Eguia, B. Lorente, Lynch, Langenheim, Malaver, M. Moreno, Obligado, Real, Segui—18.

For D. Fernandez Blanco—Basabivaso and Cambacres—2.

For D. Norberto Riestra—Somelera—1.

The announcement was received with applause, and the President declared 'citizen Dr. D. Adolfo Alsina' duly elected Governor of Buenos Ayres. The members retired to the ante-chamber for a few minutes, after which the session was resumed and the decree drawn up in the usual manner constituting the newly-elected in all the prerogatives of Governor. The business then terminated.

His Ex. Dr. Adolfo Alsina will attend at the Chambers to-day to take the oaths and be solemnly installed. Our most sincere wishes are that his

Government may be attended with the same happy results for the country as that of his predecessor, Sor. Saavedra.

It is currently rumoured that our friends Drs. M. Varela and Avellaneda will contribute the new Ministry: both names are associated with our city press. Dr. Montesdeoca is also spoken of.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF BUENOS AYRES. (Abbreviated).

Buenos Ayres, May 1st 1866.

The Executive begs to submit to the Hon. Chambers a statement of the business of the past year—

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT.

1. Public Education.

Primary instruction under charge of the 'Sociedad de Beneficencia' and Department of Schools, continues in a prosperous condition. Before October 1862 there were but 9 camp-towns provided with public schools; between that date and May 1865 they were established in 16 other towns, and during the past year we have erected schools in the following places: San Pedro, Giles, San Vicente, Mercedes, Zarate, Chivilcoy, Pilar, Tandil, Junin, Moreno, Carmen de Areco, San Isidro, and Luxan. Orders have also been given to make similar provision for S. Barracas, Guardia Monte, San Fernando, Pergamino, Las Flores, Cañuelas and Guardia Nacional. All the schools are in good working-order, as appears from the Inspector's report, numbering 51 for boys and 48 for girls in the camp, and 50 for both sexes in the city; in all 149 public schools: the pupils in the camp number 5,804, and in the city 5,297; total 11,101. Although this shows an increase on the previous year, we have to regret a great falling-off in the attendance of boys in the rural districts owing to the drought and the war, which oblige the parents to avail themselves of their sons' assistance. The expenditure of the Department appears from the following table:—

Funds on Jan. 1st 1865. . . \$5,259,040
Income during 1865. 1,388,211
Expended in the year. 1,593,598

The appointment of masters is now made through competitive examination which is a great incentive to the students of the Normal School: this was founded by the late Canon Fuentes, counting now 303 'alumni,' and the music-class and Sor. Estrada's lectures are worthy of note. There is also a Normal School for females.

The University has been enriched with a Science-department and full chemical apparatus, the study of Chemistry being now compulsory. A class of Constitutional Law has also been established, a text-book for Pharmacy (by Professor Murray) published, and the course of Latin prolonged to 3 years.

The School of Medicine has also been attended to, and is now provided with a fine collection of wax-models for the study of Pathology.

2. Various Departments.

Poor and Orphans: this branch shows special attention, for whereas the number of minors taken in charge in 1864 was only 517, they amounted last year to almost 1,000.

Marks and Tabladas: these offices are now in better working order, the Government having constructed new buildings for their accommodation.

Library, Archives, and Museum: have been much improved during the year, the Museum especially being enriched with many valuable fossil collections, and a complete series of Natural History.

Topographic Department, has executed an immense amount of labor during the year, as will be seen in Appendix III. The 'Registro Grafico' map of the province has been completed, as also a plan of the city which will shortly be published.

Society of Beneficencia. It would be impossible to enumerate the many improvements effected in all the public institutions of charity. The plans for the new Women's Hospital have been approved, the site chosen being quite close to the Convalencia; the Lunatic Asylum has been enlarged, and the new Foundling House completed, for all which works the society contributed liberally.

3. Administration of Justice.

The Tribunals show an unusual activity, having despatched in the year almost one thousand lawsuits, not to speak of minor motions, pleas, &c. One Juzgado of first Instance, alone, passed twenty thousand decrees, orders, &c., besides 111 definitive sentences. The Rural Code, which comes into operation on July 1st, will meet a want long felt in the country districts, and the Executive (Appendix iv.) has communicated with the National Government on the necessity of other Codes in general proceedings. The building intended for a Penitentiary has been converted into a military hospital pending the present war.

4. General Rural Administration.

The improvements in the Campagna have been innumerable, as the Government devoted its care to this particular. The province has been newly partitioned out, 18 new 'partidos' being formed, and in such as no town yet exists, sites have been marked out, with lots for building and quintas. Notaries' offices have been established in the various towns to facilitate the drawing up of legal documents. Schools, churches, and municipal houses have been erected, roads and bridges constructed in all directions, and a Rural Code framed and passed into law. The war has checked several beneficial measures intended by Government; but when the National Guards were called from the bosom of their families to swell the National army, the Executive made ample provisions for their families, and founded the new town of Guardia Nacional, where they will have quintas and chacras gratis on their return. It has been impossible to effect the Census, but a statistical table is annexed of the industry and resources of the province.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

1. The Budget.

The public revenue has been administered in strict conformity with the Budget, not a single item being in excess, while considerable savings have been realized in almost all. The estimate of expenditure was set down at \$4,405,763, but it has only amounted to \$39,002,340 mpc. The ways and means, including a balance of 6 millions from 1864, were calculated at \$43,052,000, but the actual revenue has only been \$40,055,555, the rest remaining to be collected in the current year. The estimates turned out very correct. Some districts were dilatory with the Contribucion Directa, but little now remains unpaid. Public Lands were set down at \$2,000,000, and have yielded \$2,448,342. The Beneficencia Lottery has also produced above the mark, but the Municipality has only paid \$100,000, and will not be able to pay the rest till next year. See Contaduria accounts.

2. Public Debts.

The interest and amortization on home and foreign Consolidated Debts have been punctually discharged. The committee for classifying the debt previous to Feb. 3 has satisfactorily concluded its labors, dividing the claims into ten categories, the first four of which amount to \$15,710,358 mpc. and \$6,63,116. It is impossible to estimate the amount of the other six, till we see what proofs they are based on, and for this a paid committee should be named.

3. Paper Money.

In fulfilment of the law of 26th Oct., 1864, the Provincial Bank concluded in June the amortization of 30 millions currency; the total sum in circulation was then reduced to \$298,457,656, which, at the current rate of gold, is equal to about 11½ millions hard dollars, which the paper currency represented before such amortization. This fact sufficed to still the alarm of a depreciation of our paper money. Its credit was strengthened by the promise of redeeming it, and the realization of this law would be the greatest boon to the country.

4. The Provincial Bank.

The profits of the Bank in 1865 amounted to \$1,484,293 and \$1,389,210 mpc. After amortizing 30 millions of paper currency, with its own capital, the capital of the Bank on the 31st Dec. last amounted to \$1,700,562, \$4,289,137 mpc., and \$3,529,411 silver in National Bonds, besides \$5,897,258 mpc. produced by sale of Public Lands for redemption of the currency. This most useful institution continues to be

the butt of unfounded attacks, which have, however, only strengthened its credit and importance. Enjoying abundant resources it offers perfect security to depositors, and will continue, under skilful management, to be the most powerful auxiliary of trade and of the development of our resources.

5. Public Lands.

The law of Nov. 14th 1864 has had its effects on private interests. The prolonged term granted to occupiers; as well as the hope that the Legislature will reduce the price fixed by said law, has paralyzed the sale of lands during last year. Those situated beyond the line of frontier continue to be given gratis for 8 years on condition of stocking them. The 'chacra' lands of Chivilcoy have been divided on the American system, at the price paid in the U. States, and the product given towards the prolongation of the W. Railway: this amounted to 6 millions, of which 2-thirds have been already applied to such purpose. In Bahia Blanca and Patagonias, territories hitherto unsettled, estancia lots of 3-fourths of a league have been distributed according to the method in Australia and the Western States of N. America. A careful survey has been made of the lands on the Rio Negro. The revenue from Public Lands in 1865 amounted to 2,448,342 mpc., the average rental being only 3,500\$ p. square league, while lands of private property fetch 24,000\$ per league. The contracts of tenancy expiring this year sum up 245 leagues, and those terminating in successive years up to 1872 [inclusive] amount to 518 leagues.

6. Railways.

The Government hoped to be able to announce that the W. Railway has been opened to Chivilcoy, but owing to shipping casualties the materials were delayed: it will be, however, finished in a few weeks. A branch-line is in construction from Once Setiembre to Barracas, providing the line with the advantage of a port. Surveys have been made for another branch-line, to unite the Once with the Recoleta station of the N. Railway, and in this manner the 4 railways of Buenos Ayres might be connected with each other. The Appendix also shews the projected branch from Merlo to Lobos: length 68 kilometres, estimated cost 775,000\$. The W. Railway when finished to Chivilcoy will be 104½ miles long, and its total cost 79 millions mpc., or about £6,000 sterling per mile. The 1st section, made before the railway passed into Government hands, was 24 miles and cost £6,935 per mile: the 2nd section (made by Government) from Moreno to Mercedes is 38½ miles and cost £6,757 per mile; the last part from Mercedes to Chivilcoy, including the Barracas branch, costs only £4,697 per mile: total constructed by Government 80½ miles, at an average cost of £5,680 per mile, which may be taken as the medium cost of making a railway in Buenos Ayres. The rolling-stock comprises 20 first-class locomotives, 30 saloons (1st class), 20 second-class carriages and 316 waggons. Fine stations have been erected at Flores, Rodriguez, Lujan, Mercedes and Chivilcoy, besides spacious depots at the Once Setiembre. The number of passengers conveyed in 1864 was 414,722, and in 1865 was 448,431 [See Appendix].

The Southern Railway was opened to traffic on December 14th 1865, but as yet the Co. has handed in no reports to Government. The Northern Railway has submitted its books, soliciting a part of the guarantee, and the Government has named a committee to examine them.

7. Summary.

In summing up the Finance Department for the past 3 years, we find the revenue increased without any change of taxation, the Budget every year shewing a surplus in our favor, the Funded Debt reduced from 26 to 11½ millions, 53 millions currency amortized, 272 kilometres of railway constructed (143 by joint-stock Co.'s, and 129 by Government), in all which the Government has to thank the Hon. Chambers for their co-operation, and to hope that the new Government will be able to carry forward the many improvements which Divine Providence has vouchsafed us.

MARIANO SAAVEDRA.
PABLO CARDENAS.
LUIS L. DOMINGUEZ.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The election of a new Governor, departure of Minister of War, and special 'chascos' from Machado, were the events of the day yesterday. To allay all doubts or questions on the matter we may 'in limine' remark that the Machado genealogical table shows not the most distant Celtic or Saxon connection; he is a frontier officer of some standing; commands a brigade bearing the magniloquent name of Sol de Mayo, said to be about 800 strong and able to fight all creation, but in reality composed of a couple of hundred men. At the time of Pavon we hear he had some difficulty with the Government, but it blew over: he knows all the Indian tribes and understands many of their dialects: he is a brave and active officer, but has a touch of the old school about him: what he is at present doing in the camp is rather difficult to say; his command has been taken from him but he still holds his regiment: the 'on dit' is that his soldiers cling to him as tenaciously as the Paraguayans do to Lopez. The Minister of War seems determined to take the bull by the horns, and therefore left by evening train for Chascomus, talking with him half a dozen aides-de-camps and a secretary. Mr. Billinghurst's far-famed trip to the Cacique Negro was nothing to Col. Martinez's journey down to the Tres Arroyos. We suppose, as he is in a hurry, His Excellency will travel on horseback. We hope to find some 'Sinbad' in the South who will give us a full, true and graphic description of the Minister's journey. Our agents in Chascomus will no doubt send us full details of everything that transpires there. It is highly gratifying to remark that this Machado affair, which in former years was so common in Buenos Ayres, is now quite a novelty; this speaks well for the peace and order of Buenos Ayres.

The Governor's message which we publish in English to-day gives a peep into matters about which the public know little; it is really a most extraordinary document, and we commend it to the studious attention of our readers. Buenos Ayres is a-head of all South America in two things, railways and law-suits. The railways we regard as true signs of progress, the law-suits as unmistakable evidence of too hasty civilization: 1000 law-suits have been decided, and in one court alone twenty thousand decrees and orders have been issued during the year. This throws all the benches of England, Ireland, Scotland and the States completely into the shade. Taking it for granted that each of these decrees and orders cost one thousand dollars between defendant's charges for court fees, Escribano's fees and procurador and stamp duty fees, which we regard as a very low estimate, the money spent in this court alone must sum up to the astounding figure of Twenty Millions currency—and this for only one Court. Why with such facts staring us in the face; is it any wonder that Quintana, Avellaneda, Viola, Irigoyen, Perez, Elizalde, and hundreds other gentlemen of the legal profession become nabobs in a few years. The true patriot and philosophic observer must indeed weep over the vitalities of our social system. Is it surprising that paper money is felt scarce, and the total amount in circulation found insufficient, when all the wheelbarrows on the Western Railway would not be able to convey the stamped paper used every month at the Cabildo.

The Rio Parana at last arrived yesterday from the Uruguay. We suppose she must have been kept by the bad weather; many persons felt anxious about her.

We return our colleagues the 'Tribuna' and 'Courier du Plata' our best thanks for their kind salute on entering our sixth year. The 'Nacional' also commemorates its birth day on the first of May, being its 14th anniversary. We salute our post-prandial colleague with our best wishes for its prosperity.

The creditors of Don Mauricio Arandeo are called for the third and last time to send in their accounts.

The little village of Itapiru, which is now in possession of the allies, is a place of great antiquity. Hard by the

little town is the residence of the Intendente, which, during the war, was Lopez's headquarters; the garden is full of the rarest exotics, and laid out with much taste; the place is a sort of oasis, as the surrounding country is one impenetrable jungle, full of tigers. A very handsome stone telegraph house adorned this little village, and messages from Itapiru to Asuncion were constantly sent daily to Lopez, advising him of the news from Corrientes during the occupation of that province by his troops. Itapiru is beautifully situated on a commanding eminence about six squares from the Paraná; the scenery is enchanting. It is of course now in ruins, but when the war terminates we cling to the hope of visiting it and giving our readers a more exact description of so memorable a place.

The city of Corrientes has been thrown into the most intense excitement by the arrival of some fashionably dressed Guaycurú Indians from the Gran Chaco, some in frock coats, cloth pants, brass buttons and shining patent leather boots, others clothed in the common garb of Brazilian and Paraguayan soldiers, but all well dressed; they strip the dead bodies which abound on the Chaco side, and appropriate the clothes.

THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY

The first of May, 1866, being the opening day of the Argentine Central Railway to public traffic, deserves to be long remembered in this Republic. Probably since the Independence no event of greater or more lasting importance has taken place in the provinces than this triumph of Wheelwright, this victory of civilization! Of the thousands who assisted in 1863 at the turning of the first sod scarcely a dozen believed that the road would be ever carried out—so many difficulties in the way and political troubles obscuring the horizon at every point—but the energy and indomitable perseverance of Mr. Wheelwright has been the magician's wand brought to bear against the pampa. The line is now open; it is now a reality; and although only running as far as Tortugas it will be found during the winter months an incalculable convenience for Cordova and Rosario. We believe that the opening of this railway is the harbinger of better times for these countries, as the commencement of a happier era upon which the Argentine Republic is now entering. The following is the time table:—

TRAIN TIME TABLE.

On and after the first day of May, 1866, until further orders, the train will make one trip daily from Rosario to Tortugas and back to Rosario.

Departure.

Rosario,	7	A.M.
Roldan,	7 45	
Carcarañal,	8 41	
Cañada de Gomez,	9 35	
Tortugas,	11	

Return.

Tortugas,	3	P.M.
Cañada de Gomez,	4 20	
Carcarañal,	5 14	
Roldan,	6 10	
Rosario,	7	

ROBERT OGILVIE.

Rosario, April 30, 1866.

SHOCKING MURDER IN LUXAN.

Villa de Luxan, April 30. To the Editors of the 'Standard.' Gentlemen,

A most atrocious crime was committed here on last Saturday night. An altercation took place between a peon of the railway station (a Brazilian) and an old Italian, which resulted in the death of the latter. It appears the Brazilian followed the Italian to his house and there killed him with his knife in a shocking manner. The Italian had the reputation of being a good, industrious man, kept a bakery, and leaves a wife to mourn his loss. The assassin, of course, escaped, although the soldiers kept galloping up and down the streets all night, to the great inconvenience of the inhabitants. No doubt if he is caught our humane-hearted authorities will keep him cleaning the streets for a month.

Some time ago three soldiers were found dead-drunk lying on the sidewalk. They got six days on the streets at hard labor. Shortly afterwards a young Dick Turpin, who was becoming the terror of the place, committed a robbery—a case of burglary. He was

sentenced to two months on the streets, but Good Friday intervening during the time of his imprisonment he was set free. The next on the list was a more serious affair. At a 'pulperia' one 'gaucha' rips open another, but, wonderful to relate, the wounded man does not die, and, as wonderful, the assassin is taken! He was punished by working six days cleaning the walks in the plaza!

Yours truly,
A SUBSCRIBER.
BURRAH FOR THE SOUTH.
SHEEP-FARMING IN LAS FLORES.
Estancia Adelaida, Las Flores,
April 25th.
To the Editors of the 'Standard.'
Gentlemen,
I suppose you have already marked me down in your list of deserters, if so I beg to plead, I hope, an admissible defence:—having purchased some land last year in this partido I determined this year on changing my headquarters from North to South. In effecting this I ran the risk of being accused of desertion; say whether my defence will acquit me or not.

Although I have changed my headquarters I have a leaning towards that quarter where I spent the best years of my life, and where so many of my best friends have their happy homes; were I ungrateful enough to forget the North and its friendly inhabitants I could not well do so, holding, as I do, some property there which will cause me to pay it an occasional visit.

I have travelled with sheep at almost every season of the year, but I never met with such unfavourable weather as during this last trip; I left Pilar early in March, the heat was almost insufferable, and from the river Chozas to the Salado the sheep had nothing to feed on, but dry thistle stalks and in many places not even that same; were it not that the sheep were in excellent condition they would never have reached their destination. On my route I met with friends I had never dreamt of; the watering of my sheep and forty eight horses never cost me a dollar; assistance of every kind was pressed on me unasked for; the people, native and foreign, could not be more obliging, which has for the hundredth time convinced me that, those who deny the hospitality of this country say what is directly contrary to the truth.

The late much-talked-of dust-storm caught me at the Salado I saw nothing of the great mixtures and losses said to have taken place in other localities. The camps of Las Flores are in splendid condition, and some parts of it heavily stocked, principally with sheep; there are a good many British subjects in the partido but French Basques are more numerous than any other foreigners; were its lands well known to Her Majesty's subjects the partido would soon become more British than French or Argentine.

Those who have not doubled their flocks in two years in this locality are considered bad shepherds, or to have had very bad and old sheep—every one calculates on having a nett increase of 50 per cent. per annum. Wethers have been sold in my neighbourhood—four leagues outside the Salado—a few days since, at \$40. The flocks, with very few exceptions, are not only fat, but really 'very' fat; he who doubts my assertion may come and see for himself. I will always endeavor to place incorrect statements in partnership with my enemies. Sheep cannot be purchased in this partido under \$40 each, unless previously arranged, but at Cañuelas and Guardia del Monte they can be had for \$25 or \$30, in pretty fair condition, and sheep in bad condition may be had as low as \$15. The town of Las Flores is very well laid out, the streets are wide, the houses principally built in continuation of each other, as building plots, are only 20 yards frontage, whereas in other country towns they are fifty and upwards. Building plots, with a large frontage, are a disadvantage to the general appearance of new towns, because the owners, in most cases, build a house of ten or twelve yards to the street and leave the rest vacant for a future time. There are two female and two male schools in Las Flores; one of the former is under

the direction of an accomplished lady, who is not only an honor to Las Flores, but would honor the proud southern Athens itself were she to reside in it. For want of time I did not visit the other schools, when I do I will give an unbiassed opinion of them. Business seems to be brisk in this town; there are many stores with a large stock, some of them said to have goods to the value of half a million. Vegetables, and all the necessaries of life, are abundant and cheap, which speaks well for the industry of the place. The Justice of the Peace seems to be the right man in the right place, his very name is a tower of strength. There are 15 private carriages in the town, which proves that the inhabitants have a large proportion of the comforts of the world.

ANOTHER SHIPWRECK.

LOSS OF THE ALMA.
MATE AND CREW SAVED.

We have to report the melancholy intelligence of the loss of the British brigantine Alma bound from Cardiff to the River Plate, with a cargo of coal. She was a Liverpool vessel and had arrived off the mouth of the River, when she was lost, April 20th, about 70 miles E. S. E. from Cape Corrientes, below Mar Chiquita, in S. Lat. 38.10. The captain of the schooner Mary Ellen picked up, on the morning of April 25th, a boat containing the mate and 5 of her crew, off Point Medrano: it is supposed the Captain has perished. These are all the details that have reached us, and we are even ignorant how the ill-fated vessel was lost. Perhaps by spontaneous combustion, as a dozen vessels from Cardiff have had their cargoes ignited in the S. Atlantic during the last year. On the other hand the Alma was so far out of her course in entering the River Plate that it is probable she was driven on the coast in a storm.

LATEST FROM THE UNITED STATES.

V. MCKENNA CONVICTED.

The reconstruction committee of the House of Representatives has reported a resolution conditionally agreeing to declare Tennessee as one of the United States. Tennessee is to maintain her existing constitution, to exclude rebels from suffrage and office for a certain time, to ignore the rebel debt, and make no payment for emancipated slaves. These conditions are to be ratified by the Tennessee Legislature. The resolution has been referred back to the committee, several members objecting that it did not sufficiently guarantee fidelity to the Union and protection to freedmen. The minority committee has presented a report for the admission of the Tennessee members. In the Senate Mr. Wilson has introduced a resolution which has been referred to the reconstruction committee, providing for the admission of Southern representatives whenever the State Legislature place freedmen on perfect civil equality with the whites, grant the suffrage to negroes who served in the Federal army, who pay taxes and can read, and, finally, which totally ignores the rebel debt and payment for emancipated slaves. Similar resolutions introduced into the House have been laid over for a fortnight. They contain conditional provisions; until these are fulfilled no state Government organised under the President's authority, or by the action of the people, shall be recognised by Congress. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Woodbridge introduced a resolution that the Federal Government should guarantee the payment of a Mexican republican loan of \$50,000,000. Mr. Blaive objected to the introduction of the resolution. The objection being put to the vote, the ayes and noes were equal. The Speaker, however, cast his vote in the affirmative, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. By a vote of 100 to 37 the House refused to receive a communication from the Governor of South Carolina, Mr. Stevens asserting during the debate that the House did not recognise the Government of North Carolina. The House adopted an amendment to the military bill, providing that no cadet shall be appointed to West Point from the Southern States until those states are restored

to the Union by a vote of Congress. The bill regulating trade with Canada is now under discussion. The Reconstruction Commissioners have submitted the testimony of Generals Hatch and Grierson, showing the existence of continued disaffection throughout the South. The Pennsylvania Democratic Convention have endorsed President Johnson's policy. The constitutional amendment, basing the representation on the number of the population, exclusive of negroes not permitted to vote, has been defeated in the Senate. Several amendments granting the suffrage to the negroes have also been defeated. Mr. Doolittle offered a fresh amendment basing the representation on the number of voters. Criminal indictments have been found against McKenna and Rogers, the Chilean agents, for a breach of neutrality.

River Plate Mail.

ON 'CHANGE.
May 2, 1866.
Paper price of ounces 419½
Do. sovereigns 127½
First price of patacons, 26 15
Last 26 20
Cash sales, 14,800.
There was very little done on 'Change to-day. Specie kept firm, owing to the pressure on the market about the new Government and the Machado affair; but gold is so abundant that the Bank has reduced its rate of interest on specie, charging 10 1/2 per cent., and allowing 7 1/2 per cent. per annum: the rate for paper money has not been altered, neither the rates in accounts current. It was said on the Bolsa that the Bank holds four millions patacons in gold, and only 2 1/2 in paper, which will serve to give the public a real insight into the state of the market. Paper

money is as scarce to-day as when the wool season began, and out in the country districts the people are without a dollar.
The nomination of Dr. Adolfo Alsina as Governor was known almost instantaneously on the Bolsa, and much inquiry was noticed to find out the new Ministers. It is generally supposed that Dr. Mariano Varela and Dr. Montes De Oca will be the Ministers.
The time sales of specie were as follows—
For Saturday 11,706 26 20
31st May 21,000 26 50
Do. 15th 5,000 26 25
30th June, 15,000 26 70
31st July 4,000 26 80
31st October 10,000 27 —
In produce there was an unusually large business done. 13,000 ar. mestiza wool sold from two deposits besides, and an almost equal amount from other depots. A leading barruquero assures us that it is his opinion at least six millions of paper money will be required to pay for the wool bought to-day.

THE NEW BANK IN RIO JANEIRO.

The only notable event is the launching of a new banking enterprise, the 'Banco do Commercio do Rio Janeiro.' The shares were subscribed for immediately, and the prospects of the concern are considered to be of a very hopeful character. The direction is composed of persons of high commercial standing, and includes the names of the gentlemen who lately retired from the Brazilian and Portuguese Bank. Its capital 12,000,000\$, divided into 60,000 shares of 200\$ each, holders of which may be either natives or foreigners. By the statutes of association half the number of shares, or 30,000, had to be taken up before the bank could commence operations, the remainder to be issued as opportunity serves within a period of six years afterwards. Any premium obtained upon such subsequent emissions to be credited to a reserve fund. The shares are to be paid up in ten calls of 10 per cent., with an interval of not less than sixty days for one-half the amount, and for the other of not less than three months. The shareholders are also competent, in general meeting assembled, to make such alterations in the constitution of the bank as they may think proper.

While speaking of banks I may state, en passant, that Mr. Saunders, manager of this branch of the London and Brazilian Bank, has resigned his post and is returning to England.—*River Plate Mail.*

SOUTH AMERICAN LAND EMIGRATION AGENCY.

We are glad to notice another hopeful symptom of the growing importance of South America, and of the increased attention which the great advantages possessed by that continent is now attracting, especially in England. That great want of the countries of that part of the world is emphatically population; and the people of Europe are hardly less urgently in want of that which they in their turn can liberally supply, namely, land. As our readers are aware, large tracts of fertile soil may be obtained on easy terms in the River Plate and Brazil, or any of the other States of the Pacific and Atlantic Coasts; but hitherto there has been no means of introducing such landed properties into the European market for the purposes of sale to purchasers on this side. A respectable agency has, however, just been established in London by Messrs. Denholm and Dunlop, whose advertisement will be found in our columns, and we feel confident the exertions of these gentlemen will prove beneficial in advancing the interests of landowners in South America and in fostering the influx of a highly desirable class of immigrants into the respective Republics.

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Mr. Milberg, a leading native broker, sold one lot of Magdalena wool at the very splendid price of \$106½@; this price tops the market.
In National Bonds there were buyers at 40 but no sellers. These securities were looked for to-day.

The steamer Galileo was to have left Rio on the 28th; she should arrive on or about the 5th inst., and will sail about the 11th inst.
Bolivianos, 2,100 at 20½.
The trial on the Southern Railway on last Monday, to convey bullock carts on flat trucks into town with their cargo, has proved signally successful. This is a great convenience for farmers and barriqueiros, and we congratulate Mr. Banfield on it. The great objection to sending wool in by train, owing to the loss in loading and unloading, is now completely removed. We are happy to say the road is doing a splendid business, averaging, even in this dull season, \$180,000 per week. Mr. Ezeuna, a native gentleman employed on the line, informs us that Mr. Banfield is only too ready and willing to oblige the public and the Government; all materials for the new church for Ranchos were conveyed at a much diminished rate, the machinery, etc., for a grease factory at Chascomus has also been conveyed at a discount; the road is well and economically managed. We make these few remarks in consequence of a paragraph in the Governor's Message.

In charters nothing doing, we could see no ship-brokers on the Bolsa, and suppose they were at the Chambers watching the election of Governor.
The Liverpool ship Alma, from Cardiff with coal, has been lost off Cape Corrientes.
The amortization of the Busehental bonds takes place on the 8th of May; the interest is payable now.

The sales in the plazas were as follows.
1,300@ good mestiza, dirty, 66
250@ " " " 67
800@ " " " 68
One lot from Magdalena, sold by
Milberg, 100
200@ lambs wool, 64
300@ " " " 65
100@ " " " 48
500@ dry hides, common, 50
700 dry hides, common, 95
900 fangays wheat, from 163 to 180
500 matadero hides, 116
500lb nutria, 4r.
The Directors of the Rosario Bank have made a call of 10¢ on the shares, payable on or before June 1st.
On the 16th inst. the wool from the estancia of Leonardo Pereyra, in Chascomus, will be sold by auction in the town of Chascomus.
There was nothing further known about Machado on the Bolsa to-day. The Minister of War only left in the evening train.
ARRIVALS.—The Rio Parana and Tevero from Uruguay.
A circular by a leading English house, sent round to the dealers on the arrival of the packet was greatly spoken about on 'Change. It has been handed to us for publication, but we see nothing in it but mere commercial advice, which have no general interest.
The Demetrio Erio and cargo have been sold but as yet the auctioneer has not favored us with a note of the prices.
The Italian Bank statutes have been approved of by the Montevideo Government.
The Gas Company, it is said, will pay a semi-annual dividend.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

AN AMATEUR THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE BRITISH HOSPITAL.
Will take place in the above Theatre, on **TUESDAY, 8th MAY Next.**
The entertainments will consist of two English Dramas (the characters to be performed by English ladies and gentlemen of this city), and special and novel Musical Performances.
Further particulars in future advertisements.
Price of admission (including Entrance):—
Boxes, \$500. Dress Circle, \$80.
Filt Stalls, \$70. Amphitheatre, \$30.
Tickets can be obtained only at Messrs. Mackern's, Calle San Martin, No. 44. xp—a27

Notice.

The Executors of the late Robert Kerr, Esq., of the firm of Kerr & Grierson, merchants, here, and of Barrumb, in the County of Lanark, Scotland, request all persons having claims against the deceased to lodge the same, without delay, in the hands either of William Thompson, Esq., 160 Calle Piedad, or the said Kerr & Grierson; or in Scotland with Messrs. Roid & Henderson, solicitors, Paisley, the law-agents of the Executors.
Buenos Ayres, 1st May, 1866. 16 | 3no,m3

For Sale or to Rent.

The right to some 50 or 60 leagues of land in different Partidos, belonging to Government, also a great number of small lots of land, from 1/2 to 2 leagues, private property, on Sale and to Rent. Sheep and Horned Cattle on Sale. Apply to Calle Reconquista, 49. 11 | 3p,m3

BUENOS AYRES CRICKET CLUB.

The Match between an Eleven of I.L.M.S. Sharpshooters, and the Buenos Ayres Eleven, will come off, according to previous notice, on Friday, the 4th inst. The match will be pitched at Half-past Ten o'clock, promptly, on the Palermo Cricket Ground. The commodious tent from Watson's Hotel, B. Gram, will attend with refreshments. The following gentlemen will positively play—
J. C. Simpson, Esq.,
H. Simpson, Esq.,
T. Jackson, Esq.,
F. S. Jacobs, Esq.,
D. Willcocks, Esq.,
J. Gray, Esq.,
T. B. Smith, Esq.,
A. Dowdall, Esq.,
W. Roberts, Esq.,
H. Darbyshire, Esq.
N.B.—A Train leaves the 25 de Mayo Station at Ten o'clock.
BY ORDER.
Buenos Ayres, April 30, 1866.

A Good Opportunity.

To be Sold, in the Partido of Ensenada, at a Moderate Price, an Estancia with good camp, some 3000 Plants, Mount, Grove, &c. For particulars apply at the Lottery Agency, 158 Calle Piedras. 5 | 5p,m2

Wanted to Rent.

A house containing 10 or 12 rooms, situated within four or five squares of Plaza Victoria, west, or south-west, of the Plaza preferred. Apply 122 Calle de Bolivar. 6 | 6p,m3

Deutscher Turnverein.

Statuten gemässe (General) Versammlung am Donnerstags, den 3 Mai, Abends 8 Uhr. 2 | 2p,m2

Important Auction of Furniture.

Mr. MARIANO BILLINGHURST will sell for cash, at 483 Calle Piedad, on Friday, 4th May, at 11 a.m., the following valuable collection of household furniture:—
Drawing-room.—1 set of mahogany stools, worked in green velvet, ancient style of Louis XIV., with cases to match, 1 mahogany table with marble slab, 1 magnificent pair glass, set in gilt frame, 1 set of curtains, Brussels carpet, &c.
1st Bedroom.—1 double mahogany bed, 1 mahogany wash-hand stand, with marble slab, 1 mahogany night-chair, 1 small mahogany bed, 6 mahogany chairs, 2 rocking-chairs, 1 lady's mahogany workbox, 1 Brussels carpet, &c.
2nd Bedroom.—1 mahogany wardrobe, 1 wash-hand stand, 1 do. with marble slab, 1 piano, 6 mahogany chairs, 6 cane do, 2 ladies' arm-chairs, 2 Brussels carpets, &c.
Dining-room.—1 oak sideboard, 1 dining table, a clock and some sets of delft and glass ware, with all the other requisites for a family house.
The above articles are almost new, and will be sold cheap, as the owner is about to leave for Europe. 231—xp m3

IMPORTANT AUCTION.

Mr. MARIANO BILLINGHURST will sell by public auction (cash) on Thursday 17th inst. at 11 a.m. precisely, in lots of 140 each, an immense lot of first-class Bams, picked from the celebrated German flocks of Passov, Weissau, Schoenade, Schoellen, Lockow, Postebroitz, Hammer, and Wabnitz, by Mr. A. H. Gesehen, whose judgment and experience has gained for him a high reputation. Messrs. George Rick and Co. are daily expecting the arrival of a vessel with some beautiful Dams, which if in time, will be sold with the above mentioned. 224—xp m2

AUCTION

By D. Mariano Billinghamurst on Tuesday 8th inst. at 11 a.m. at the residence of Mr. Edward Fusier, 210 Calle Cangallo, the household furniture of Sala, Ante-Sala, Dormitorio, 2nd Dormitorio, Comedor, otro Comedor, etc. etc.

REMATES.

POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST
DE LOS MUEBLES QUE FORMAN EL MENAJE DE LA CASA CALLE DE MAYPÚ No. 186, POR AUENTARSE SU DUEÑO DEL PAIS.
El jueves 3 de Mayo, a las 11 en punto de la mañana, se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la masa alta postera, y dinero de contado, todo el menaje de dicha casa, consistente en—
Un piano de jacaranda, un juego de sala compuesto de 12 sillas, 1 sofa de caoba forro de terciopelo, 4 sillones, una mesa de sala de caoba, una mesita para naipes, 2 espejos, un reloj de sobre mesa, un armario de espejo y caoba, una cama y una cama de colcha, un lavatorio y dos mesitas de idem, una mesa de comedor, 2 sillones de la India 6 sillas de paja, dos mesitas de nogal, una alfombra de tripe, un idem cortado, un fusil, un revolver, un cojon perfumero, varias conservas y otros útiles de una casa de familia. 152xp24

POR EL MISMO.

En su casa Calle Potosi No. 70.
De 26 ovejas y 6 Carneros Padras, sangre pura y de las Raras Negretti, Madres y Padras Europeos.
De la Cabaña de los Srs. Hardoy & Woodgate, denominada "Bella Vista," departamento de Mercedes.
El Jueves 3 de Mayo proximo a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la masa alta postera y dinero de contado, los 26 animales que arriba se designan, de la raza Negretti sangre pura nacidos en la Cabaña, de padre y madre Europeos. Los padres son recibidos de la mejor cabaña de Alemania.
Los Sres Hardoy & Woodgate desean de hacer conocer las producciones de su establecimiento montado hoy on un todo, tal cual lo estan los de sus clases en Europa, ofrecen a los Sres hacendados estos animales en venta como muestra de lo que alli se produce, cuidados con el mismo esmero que se emplea en las Cabañas mas afamadas de Alemania, de donde tienen su origen. 180—xp a27.

DRAUGHT ALE,

IND COOPE & Co. in Hogsheads and BASS & Co. in Kilderkins
MOORE PUNCH & TUDOR,
83—Perú—83. 1. 3p m2

Just Received,

BASS & Co's Celebrated Bitter Beer in Kilderkins. **ROBERT MUIR & Co.,** 162 Calle Defensa. 236—2p m2

At LOEDEL'S

Just received ex "Mennon" and "Cordova" a beautiful assortment of Stationary and Fancy Goods, comprising in part:—
Mahogany and Black Walnut Stationery Cases, Students' and Tourists' Cases, Writing Desks, Ne Plus Ultra and Travelling Cases, Photographic Albums, best London Patent binding, &c.; Writing Books and Blot Books, Account Books of Best English make, comprising Ledgers' Journals, Cash Books, &c. in different bindings; Pocket Books and Metallic Books, Portemonnaies, Cigar and Card Cases, Courier Bags, Cash Boxes, De La Rue's Playing Cards, Stereoscopic Views in London, India, Holy Land, &c. a beautiful assortment of Faber's goods, comprising all his celebrated and ever-popular pencils (Gum, smalt, Cray, Lead), &c. Faber's Stationery for Hotels, Counting Houses, School, &c. all kinds of Drawing Paper, Printing do, Blotting do, Letter do, Note do, Foolscap and other sizes do, and Envelopes of every description.
Wholesale and Retail at **75—S A N M A R T I N —75.**
Nearly opposite the Bolsa. 199—1m a29

Situation Wanted.
A perfect Bookkeeper (German) wants to employ himself as such capacity, 391 Parque Street. 12 | 3p,m3

Custom house Clerk Wanted.
Wanted a Custom-house Clerk, one who understands English preferred. Apply at the office of this paper. 15 | 3p,m3

Wanted.
A Steady and Active Man as Porter, must come well recommended, &c. Apply at Loedel's Book and Stationery Warehouse, 75 San Martin. 8 | 3p,m3

Wanted Immediately.
A Maid Servant at 85 Calle Cuyo. If a suitable party offers (one that can speak a little Spanish), and brings good recommendations, she will get good wages. 7 | 5p,m3

Housemaid.
A respectable young woman wishes a situation as Housemaid; is a good hand at ironing and sewing. Address H. H. 32 Calle Cuyo. 252—3p m2

Wanted.
By a young Englishman who has been some time in the country and understands Spanish, a situation in a store or office. Apply A. Z. this office. 4. 3p m2

Wants a Situation.
A young Englishman, aged 25, that speaks Spanish fluently and has been accustomed to the sale of spirituous liquors, desires a situation. Apply at this office W. T. 231—3p m2

Wants a Situation.
A Scotchman accustomed to Farm-work, wishes an engagement as Ploughman, he has also acted as Coachman and Gardener. Good References. Apply 'No. 1, Standard' office. 1m—3p

Furnished Room.
To be let at 85 Calle Parque a comfortably furnished bedroom; fitted for either one or two persons. 3—3p m2

Notice.
The undersigned hereby beg to notify the public that from this date they have conferred on Mr. C. W. Freeman general power of attorney for the whole extent of their business. Buenos Ayres, May 1, 1866. F. PRANGE y CO. 3p—m1

Notice.
Three-quarters of a League of camp in the Partido 25 de Mayo, and six leagues from Chivilcoy, will be sold or let on lease. For terms apply calle de Esmeralda 207, from 12 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily, or at Sr. D. Pedro Enspannon's estancia, Partido 25 de Mayo. 237 — 3p,m3

La Protejida del Pilar.
Starts from Morono every morning. Luggage letters, &c. to be left with Mr. Francis Rodriguez at the luggage room of the Parque Station. TOMAS AJESTO. 153. 10p m28.

Watchmaker.
All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired and guaranteed at Calle Chacabuco, 14. T. H. Landwehr. 164. 1m a5

BAKER and TEMPLETON,
General Camp Store, Produce Brokers and Land Agents, Calle Aduana, ROSARIO. 174—2m a26

To the proprietors of horses.

As the winter season has now set in and the camp is improving I beg to advise horse-owners that I am ready to take charge of horses at so much per month for pasturing, at the same time making myself responsible for the value of any horses lost (not including such as may die a natural death), on the following conditions:
1st. Horses not exceeding \$600 in value will pay 80\$ per month.
2nd. Horses worth from 600 to 1,000\$ will pay 100\$ and horses worth over 1000\$ shall be charged 100 per cent., on their value for monthly pasturing.
3rd. Horse-owners will have to send for their horses to the estancia, and when delivering them will get a receipt from the Mayordomo; but when there are more than 4 horses the undersigned will send to take them or return them to town at 60\$ a head.
4th. Horse-owners may leave their animals as long as they like, but cannot take them away until first paying whatever is due for them.
5th. After 4 months of pasturing the owner will be required to pay the cost of same, and if this be not settled within a further term of 2 months the horses will be confiscated as property of the estancia and branded with the estancia-mark.
6th. Every horse-owner will receive a ticket bearing my signature, expressing the value of the horses left for pasture, the date and conditions.
7th. Every horse-owner shall deliver to me the 'boletos' of the horses or a copy of same, to prevent the horses being seized as stray animals.
8th. In case of a horse dying a piece of his hide with the mark will be returned to the owner.
The Estancia 'Santa Maria' is distant 11 leagues from Buenos Ayres, partido of Ensenada, near the Donselaar station on the Great Southern Railway.
For further particulars please apply, to—
ERNEST OLDENDORFF.
187—a.28 6m. 23, Calle Chacabuco.

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 as usual heretofore.
Mr. Knorr is hereby authorized to collect all outstanding 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—a5



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