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The Standard.

"Will hold endeavor, all veri non andeam dicere."
Cicero.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1866.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

NO FIGHTING.

EMERALD'S DEPARTURE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMERALDA.

Gentlemen,
Since last I wrote, it has been "all talk and no fight." The outposts are kept pretty busy, but no general engagement; there is much sickness, but don't pay any attention to the flying rumors, which are circulated by friends of Lopez. Fever, ague, and some disease unknown to the Doctors, are the allies of the Paraguayans, an ugly triple alliance for our troops. The place where the allied army is a sickly unhealthy spot. Some flying rumour is current about some of Netto's men having been made prisoners whilst exploring the country, but so many lies are current that it is impossible to know what to believe. The allies should at once attack the enemy, as the present encampment is not like their old place on the salubrious banks of the Corrientes.

The Dutch schooner-brig Twee Corn, 82 days out from Montevideo, bound to Corrientes with a cargo of dry goods and groceries, valued at 30,000 patacons, is aground ten leagues above Esquina. The Danish brig Heimdal, 81 days out from Buenos Ayres, also bound to Corrientes with a cargo of military stores, is aground in sight of the Boca de Goya. The captains of both vessels came up in the Esmeralda seeking lighters. They have no hope of getting their vessels afloat otherwise until the periodical rise in the river comes, which may come six months hence. An unknown German schooner-brig is hard and fast not far from Esquina. The English brig George E. Letson is at Itapiru. The Dutch brig Professor Springer is here. The Belgian brig Beanscaw Veritas is at the Paso de la Patria. As usual the Espigador left this with a full complement of passengers. Your correspondent Viator tells your readers her Captain is a German (were it so it would be no dishonor) which is not the case. The Esmeralda brought sixty-six cabin passengers: their catalogue may be put down as follows: eight native Indians, some of whom were beautiful, in their department all were woman-like: one Governor, three priests, one of whom was a very fat man, as many Dutch, ship masters, seven old Spaniards for the most part merchants, ten Argentine and two Brazilian officers en-route for the army, one knife and three organ-grinders, the rest being natives and foreigners, yet principally Italians. To the great annoyance of the Spanish passengers the Argentinians spoke of the bombardment of Valparaiso in an unmeasured tone. The patience of the captain was more than once put to the test. Indeed, it was a wonder how he kept his temper as he did, he being a son of the Emerald Isle. When the belligerents had gone so far as to come to fisty cuffs he was obliged to interfere. His authority, in every case, was respected by all. On board both steamers there was a superabundance of good cheer, while, crowded as they were, table and bed-room was found for all. Here the small-pox continues to decimate the population. Your friend, Mr. Robert Billinghurst, is down with it. Mr. Washburn, the envoy, is still here, and we are happy to say, he has fully recovered his health. He has again visited the camp of the allies (this time on Paraguayan soil), and had another interview with President Mitre, the result of it has not transpired, but as he soon returned and is living here making no indications of moving, it is sup-

posed he is denied the right of a passage to Paraguay, where his Government ordered him to go. He was within a couple of miles of Lopez's encampment. The refusal of President Mitre (if such was the case) may lead to a much ado about nothing. Be it as it may, it is to be hoped Mr. W. will promptly reach his destination in safety, where he will find upon his arrival some personages other than the barbarian Lopez to treat with. Nothing official is known here respecting the engagement of the 2nd. President Mitre communicated the fact to a friend here that 1400 of the enemy were interred upon the battle-ground, and 600 of the allies. The Proveduria, Argentina, have passed over 2000 novillos, 8000 are still remaining to be crossed, which is being done at the rate of 1000 per diem. 2000 fat horses from Entre Rios are up on the ground, 10,000 are expected to arrive. Mr. Lanus does not know as yet if they come 'for love or money.' Be it as it may he is prepared to receive them. Two small herds of sumpter mules and horses are on the way here from Rosario. The Proveduria has also upon the spot in the shape of Oliden and jerked beef, biscuit, rice, farina, salt, yerba, soap, and tobacco, sufficient for one month's consumption for the Argentine army, there is also in store three cargoes of maize bought at the enormous rate of thirteen hard dollars the fanega.

Persos who left Itapiru last evening, report that nothing formal has occurred in that direction since the 2d. It behoves the allies to push forward, which they will undoubtedly do as soon as they have the beaves passed over sufficient for a few days' sustenance. Probably by the 25th something decisive will be done.

SINBAD.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Respecting the Great Southern Railway there is the greatest anxiety. There was nothing known yesterday. Mr. Rumball, with a powerful staff, left in the morning, taking horses and waggons laden with stone, pine planks, &c., to repair the road. Mr. Banfield has been cut off from town and not heard of since Sunday. He left on Sunday to repair the road at the Gandra estancia; whilst so employed the rain continued and flood increased. About one mile beyond the Donselaar station the embankment gave way and consequently the train cannot now go out beyond Donselaar. Mr. Rumball left on Monday morning and proceeded from Donselaar about a mile in the locomotive, but could go no further. On Monday morning the river Samborombon was so high that a party sitting on the bridge could wash his hands in the river; the whole camp is one sheet of water, and the wind being high the waves dashed madly against the embankment: in some places washed it away. Strange to say, that in the low grounds near San Vicente, where it was thought by the Government there was danger the road suffered nothing, but at the curve beyond the Donselaar Station the earthworks have given in. At Chascomus there is no knowing how things stand, as communication is cut off. The Diligence men have kindly offered every assistance but they have no horses, and this side of Chascomus no horses are to be found. Last night great fears were entertained about the Samborombon bridge, but it is to be hoped the waters are subsiding, and the worst part of the danger passed.

To-morrow, a great ram auction takes place at the renowned Mr. Billinghurst's; the rams are the purest and best German breed, and will be sold without reserve.

Mr. E. A. Hopkins who was so many years in this country, we hear will shortly return, to reside permanently in the River Plate; he has sold off his property in the States, and was to have left New York on the 20th April.

We received a complaint yesterday about the non-delivery of the letters per Provedor, we got ours, through the Post office in the usual way.

A land and stock broker informs us that he sold this week 800 good mestiza sheep in the Partido of Morlo at \$27 and is about to conclude a sale of 3,500 good mestizas at the same price.

Governor Alsina and his Ministers seem determined to make the clerks in

the Government House work hard; almost each day we have new decrees, &c. We are glad to see that it is the intention of the Government to sell the Railway for three millions fresh capital (the price of the road) in this country will prove of incalculable service.

Yesterday the shareholders of the Argentine Insurance company held their meeting. This is one of the best managed and most thriving joint stock companies in Buenos Ayres, the manager Sor. D. F. Moreno has gained for himself a high reputation by the successful and prosperous state of the company, we trust he will favor us with the report.

The silence of the Provincial Bank respecting the late swindle is excused on the ground that the Directors wished to discover if Diaz had any accomplices, as every one knows about the affair now it is desirable that the fullest light should be thrown on the matter.

On Sunday our go-a-head colleague, the 'Tribuna,' published a very comprehensive sketch of the bombardment of Valparaiso: it was evidently a wood-cut and very well done. The 'Tribuna' subscribers have really no cause to complain of the editors, who are unceasing in their efforts to cater to the wants, wishes, and requirements of the public which support them.

For the last four years we have not had such a fall of rain as the present and although it may cause some temporary inconvenience and even loss, the rain coming as it does before the frost has set in, will prove a general blessing for the country; the springs in the wells have risen in some places several feet.

The Esmeralda arrived yesterday true to time, she was crowded with passengers, and brings heavy specie remittances.

By next French packet the new American Minister is expected to arrive, Major General Asmuth. We understand Mr. Kirk has delayed his departure until the arrival of the Major General.

Our evening colleague the 'Nacional' gives some very startling disclosures about Cordova; it appears that an attempted revolution has been just hipped in the bud; the object of the conspirators seems not only to upset the Government, but to revolutionize all the other Provinces, on the 7th inst. it was to have taken place, but the Government having got notice of it arrested the leaders Achabal, the two Peñalozas, Luengo and Rios. A 'chasque' from Cordova arrived at Zubelzu's in Rosario with the news, but there is no other confirmation of the report; the affair seems to us a "canard" got up for the purpose of arresting one of the most respectable Provincial gentlemen, Mr. Thomas Peñalozas. We hear that this gentleman was seen in company with the conspirators; that some of the chiefs left Rosario lately in a carriage accompanied by a small band of mounted gouchos armed with swords and carbines, and that it was arranged when bad news arrived from San Juan and Catamarca to upset the Government and seek aid from Urquiza. It remains to be seen what truth there is in this startling intelligence.

The Abbots Reading, with rails for the Western Railway, has arrived. The contractors cannot now complain of being short of materials.

We are pleased to hear that the Northern Railway has not suffered by the storm. On Monday the tramway coaches got off the line for a moment, but nothing important.

It is a significant sign of the times in which we live that the first formal request of the Crudos is that Governor Alsina should tear the buttons off his coachman's coat, and the rosette from his hat. There cannot be the slightest doubt that livery is objectionable in a republican country, but our colleagues catch at trifles: our first demand of the new Governor is to visit the carcel, inspect the cells, interrogate the prisoners, and lay his shoulder to the wheel to cleanse the Augean filth which is a lasting stigma on the working of the Buenos Ayres judiciary. We are assured there are prisoners lying in the carcel for the last two years, charged with crimes of which they have never been convicted, nay, for which as yet

they have never been even tried. Gov. Alsina may keep the tawdry finery of Rosas' coachman, he may drive through town in the style of a Bianconi or a Batty, we care not, but he should visit the filthy dungeons of the Carcel, and deal justice to his fellow man. It will be urged that he cannot interfere with the tribunals of the country, but we hold the contrary, and not even all the talent of Minister Avelaneda can convince us that it is not the duty of his Excellency to step between the prisoners and the sleepy judges, and demand the immediate trial of all accused persons. We are informed that there are many cases where men have been arrested, and flung into prison, when public attention was attracted to the perpetration of some fearful crime, years have rolled by, the case is forgotten, but the prisoners still untried. Let us forget, therefore, such nonsense as livery, funkism, etc., and attack real grievances.

Dr. Echenique, the Minister of the Cordova Government, has resigned. He is a man greatly respected, but in poor health; and affairs in his province look so stormy, that he does not care to take a part in the next drama. His successor is Du. Juan Pifero.

Marshal Osorio has been made Baron Herbal by his royal master; at least this is the title we find in the Brazilian papers. It would have been more apropos to make him Baron Yerbal.

The Government has appointed a Committee to examine the ss. Julia, and we believe will purchase this boat. She is a splendid steamer of light draught, powerful engines, and would be of the greatest utility as a Government despatch boat, as she is magnificently fitted up.

This evening the auction of the Italian barque Marinetta takes place at the Cabildo, by order of the Court; she is valued at \$330 pata.

LATEST FROM SALTO, B. O.

GREAT LAWSUIT.

JURY TRIAL IN A COUNTRY TOWN.
With the exception of the great libel case, which has engrossed the attention of the town for the last fortnight, the news to communicate is slight in the extreme.

As it may amuse some of your readers to know how Oriental justice is administered, let me give you a summary of the way in which such is conducted. A certain Dr. Clapes, a lawyer just started in this place, notorious for his squabbles and gross personalities, wrote a letter to the 'Eco de los Libres,' the only newspaper published here, in which he accused a Portuguese gentleman, Dn. Joaquin Castro, Managing Director of the Sociedad Comercial 'Union y Progreso' [at the time absent in Montevideo]—of having 'fraudulently' sold and conveyed over to Mr. George Buist, an English gentleman resident near here, a large estancia belonging to Dn. Francisco Souto. Dn. Joaquin Castro, immediately on his return brought an action against Dr. Clapes for slander, and accordingly Jr. No. 1 was convened to see if Sr. Castro had just cause to bring such an action. After a patient hearing and careful sifting of the evidence, the jury: unanimously declared that there were very good and sufficient grounds that the case should go for trial, and accordingly a fresh Jury No. 2 was summoned a few days after to try the case. After a long trial, lasting two days, with a demand from Dr. Clapes that Sr. Castro should be imprisoned for six months and be fined 500 patacons.

The jury gave their unanimous verdict that Dn. Joaquin Castro, holding powers of attorney, and acting under positive orders of the owner of the camp, had not fraudulently sold such camp, and sentenced Dr. Clapes to a fine of 50 patacons, and to pay all costs. Now comes the grand point of law, that is to say, law as administered here. Every person of intelligence throughout the town was satisfied that the verdict given was just and fair, but it seems you can have three trials, as Dr. Clapes called for a fresh jury, on the sole ground that every one had a right to do so, and that he was therefore entitled to it also. It was acceded to, but the jury called together this time was unfortunately not composed of the brightest intellectual genius of the town, and

after having heard the repetition of the former evidence, after a long and stormy interview in the jury-room, where bitter disagreement reigned, came to the following singular 'logical' verdict:—'That neither party had proved what they had said, consequently the fine was remitted, and each party condemned to pay the costs between them.' The verdict was received with roars of laughter, for such an inconsistent ridiculous result surprised every one, and like the tale of the old man and his ass, 'pleased nobody.' As every one very properly remarks, the case at issue was very simple. Dr. Clapes having put on his record of defence that he could prove the libel, and having failed to do so was liable to punishment. It was not the place of the plaintiff to prove anything else than that the camp was sold legally by order of the owner, and with the sanction of all the proper legal authorities and officers of the Government, this he did without doubt, and yet in spite of all this, the third jury arrives at the above absurd verdict.

The further talk here on the subject is that either one or the other is guilty—if the plaintiff had sold the camp fraudulently he ought to have been punished, and such punishment ought to have been inflicted—if the defendant chooses grossly to malign a man's character, and fails to substantiate his words, he ought to be punished: he utterly fails to do so, and yet escapes from all penalties. Much sympathy has been felt for the plaintiff, shews that trial by jury, until the schoolmaster gets a little more abroad, is in this town an utter farce and an impediment to justice, and that the fairest trial is by the properly appointed officers of the Government, who must be up more or less to the laws of the Constitution, and cannot with impunity push them aside. In consequence of this last verdict Señor Castro has now to carry the case to the Chambers at Montevideo, where it is to be hoped the proceedings are differently conducted.

Our new Geté Politico, Colonel Regales, is winning golden opinions. Since his arrival Salto has begun to shine something like its former self—music in the plaza, watchmen at night, paving of streets, and the flagging of the principal plaza for promenading in the evening, are but a few of the principal things which have come in with him. But more than all his determination to have none but good officials, his evident desire to carry out good municipal and sanitary arrangements, his stringent orders for the suppression of crime, and his evident wish of working with and taking advice from the inhabitants, instead of doing everything on his own authority as former Getés did, are the principal things that form his popularity.

Hopes are entertained that the order for opening the Plaza Libertad will be received this month; if so, we may look forward to rejoicings, as the thing is much wanted and will be an immense boon to the town and tend to increase its already extensive trade. Salto is every day rising more and more in importance, and I think I am not mistaken in asserting that considering its short period of existence it shews a more rapid progress and increase of population than any other town in the Banda Oriental, not even excepting Montevideo.

The Theatre is once more open and playing to so-so houses. The camps in the department are in splendid condition, sheep healthy and fat, but in consequence of the impossibility of selling surplus stock, sheepfarming at present is not considered very profitable. Plenty of good and cheap camps are for sale if any of your readers wish to buy camps, there are plenty for sale—price from 8,000 to 10,000 pata. per league.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW YORK.

The Spanish authorities congratulated themselves when they succeeded in inducing the United States authorities to libel the steamer Meteor, alleged to have been fitted out for privateering purposes. Since that event two Spanish war-vessels have arrived here to watch suspected vessels and

parties, but thus far their presence has been of little avail. The South American allies are too cunning for the Spaniards. About two weeks since a vessel sailed from a port 'Down East,' taking out several hundred packages of cannon powder and more than a score of ordnance, varying from thirty pounder to one hundred pounder rifles. All the equipments in full for each gun accompanied them, and a large supply of stores was on board the vessel. In fact, this vessel sailed away to—without the first breath of suspicion, carrying out the necessary appointments for the full equipment of four powerful privateers. The Spanish authorities have, of course, been in happy ignorance of the affair, and, no doubt, on reading this they will learn for the first time of the departure of this valuable craft.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE "ORIENTAL."

SPLENDID DEMONSTRATION.

YOUNG MITRE'S SPEECH.

It is not many months since the columns of your much esteemed journal gave a short, but true sketch of the festivities which took place on board the steamship La Portefa, the pioneer of the New York and Rio de la Plata Steamship Company, upon the occasion of her trial trip on the waters of the picturesque Hudson. At the time you published this interesting sketch you forgot to mention that another steamship, of greater proportions and superior in beauty and accommodations, was then in course of construction, and also destined for the same company. It is of this vessel, now finished, and which will soon be on her voyage to these waters, that I propose to address you, soliciting a humble place in the columns of the journal that advocates with most ardour the cause and interests of the Argentine Republic, and whose voice is heard among foreign nations earnestly in the defence of our good name.

I believe that it is my duty to give you an idea of the merry feasting and rejoicing which took place on board on the occasion of her trial trip on the 24th of March.

The following note was distributed a few days previous, to a select number of persons, almost all of them heads of firms connected by commerce, or ties of a similar character, with Buenos Ayres or Montevideo:—
Office of the New York and La Plata Steamship Company,
New York, March 26, 1866.

Gentlemen,
The steamer La Oriental will make a trial-trip up the Hudson River on Saturday, March 24, leaving Pier 30, North River, at half-past 11 o'clock a.m., at which time the pleasure of your company is solicited.

Yours respectfully,
GEORGE SAVORY, President.
The individual who could have resisted such a temptation must have had many and very important duties to fulfil, and although, for my part, I was not in want of work, yet still I decided on accepting the invitation, and stole from sleep the hours of pleasure which I had taken through the day rather than deprive myself of a trip that would remind me every instant of those enchanted rivers: the Paraná, 'pearly bosom,' and the Uruguay, 'mother of pearl,' as our poet Dominguez called them in a moment of inspiration, and whom I would have advised to break the 'plectrum,' as soon as he had written the 'strophe,' to which those two verses belong, for in them he reached the highest pinnacle of poetry, perhaps never to reach it more.

The Yankees follow the English rule in matters of punctuality, and as I follow in everything the Yankee rule I was on board a quarter of an hour before the time designated: on the appointed day, where I found a select party of gentlemen. Among them I recognised H. E. Don Domingo F. Sarmiento, Minister for the Argentine Republic to the United States, Don Bartolome Mitre, Secretary of the Legation, Don Alberto Halbach, officer of the same, Mr. George Savory, President of the New York and La Plata S.S. Co., Mr. Garrison, President of the U.S. and Brazilian S.S. Co., Mr. Allen, member of the Co., Edward J. Davison, Consul for the Argentine Republic in this city, Mr. Edward A. Hopkins, to whose indefatigable labours our country owes so much of her progress, Mr. Leland, proprietor of the Metropolitan Hotel of this city, Mr. Bailly, a wealthy leather merchant, Mr. Belisario Roldan, an Argentine gentleman who employs himself here in visiting all kinds of manufactures, especially those for agricultural improvements, having in view their introduction into our markets, and a number of other persons too numerous to mention.

At 12 o'clock precisely the steamer began her trip, and plunging gently the smooth waters of the Hudson directed her course skilfully among the thousands of vessels of that world called the Bay of New York towards the Sound, that imposing entrance which prepares the soul for that admiration and ecstasy which never can lay dormant on beholding the thousand beauties of nature that adorn the banks of the stream, the tall chimneys of distant manufactories which expel white clouds of steam, and the smiling vil-

lages scattered here and there in the most picturesque disorder.

Unfortunately the season was unpropitious, for, to persons who have travelled on the Hudson in the months of July and August, when the slopes are covered with verdure, when you breathe a balmy atmosphere, and when numberless steamers cross each other carrying and bringing passengers from West Point, Troy, Albany, Niagara, and other places of summer resort; whereas all that can be seen in March is but the skeleton of a woman whose beauty and graces threw us into ecstasies in days gone by.

We had been an hour already on the voyage when we took an opportunity of visiting the saloons and cabins of the ship. The elegance, airiness and good taste with which they were fitted up soon exhausted the words of admiration at our command; and, fortunately for our reputation, just at that moment the sounds of the bell, clear and pleasant, reached us, announcing that lunch was ready. Once in the dining-room we formed a ring round a table loaded with game, winged and four-footed, pies, jellies, hams, in fact with all those delicacies which combine to raise the gastronome to the height of enjoyment. Firstly they served the palatable chordee, a dish purely North American, and made of various ingredients, for example, clams, codfish, and oysters; and after having cleared the table of some of the more cumbersome materials, and made room for the freer passage of the bottle, then champagne ruled the hour and announced itself the sure forerunner of the first toast; this was not long in coming, as Mr. Isaac Baily, unanimously elected first speaker on account of his well-known humor and eloquence, called as the first toast the health of Mr. George Savory, the President of the New York and La Plata S. S. Co., chiefly owing to whose zeal and labor the Portefa and Oriental go to contribute to the spread of knowledge and progress in the extreme South American continent, which has not yet reached that degree of culture found in her northern sister. This toast was received with enthusiastic applause, and immediately after the same gentleman (Mr. Baily) presented to the company Señor Don Domingo F. Sarmiento, the Argentine Plenipotentiary in Washington, who was received with signs of the warmest sympathy and "three-times three." Although Señor Sarmiento has such a knowledge of English as to give him the most astonishing facilities for translating it, he unfortunately has not the necessary practice to speak it, and for this reason the Secretary of Legation, Señor Mitre, answered, more or less, in the following terms:

"The Argentine Minister requests me to say to the President and gentlemen that he regrets his inability to reply in English to the toast just offered. He is astonished at the beauty, grace, and good taste everywhere displayed in this specimen of American skill, and sees the great improvement over her predecessor, La Portefa, which the builders have made, as a certain omen that her career in the waters of his country, will be as much more successful over that of the Portefa as she is her superior in all respects." This is in the name of the Minister, as for myself I will add a few words:

Mr. President and Gentlemen—Perhaps I am the only Oriental who partakes of the good cheer given at this board in celebration of the trial trip of the steamer which the gallantry of the New York and La Plata Steamship Company have baptised with the name of the beautiful daughters of my native land. As the only representative, therefore, of the Uruguayan Republic, I think I am authorized to be the interpreter of its sentiments to-day, and I do not know any better way to do this than to give the most cordial thanks in the name of my countrymen to the President and members of this company who sends forth these floating palaces to plough the green waves of our majestic river, thus adding a powerful lever to the construction of the gigantic edifice we are trying to build, with the future for its keystone, and industry, immigration, commerce, and steam for its base. It is not long since we had the pleasure of attending on a similar occasion to this, when we said 'adieu' to the pioneer of this company, the coquette Portefa, which, by the latest news received, was alongside of the Monadnock and the Vanderbilt, in the roads of Montevideo, awaiting to take on shore, the Argentines and Orientals, who by hundreds had gone to admire the formidable ships, which, after having secured the greatness and union of the United States, go forth to ostentate the slight wounds made upon their iron sides by the greatest cannon of the world. At that festive board we expressed our hopes that the Oriental would soon follow the Portefa, and now, at the inauguration of the Oriental, we likewise hope that we may soon be present at the trial trip of the New York, so that thus may be represented the three cities this company unites, New York, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres.

This speech deservedly called forth the warm applause that was given to the young orator. Mr. Baily next asked for three cheers in honor of Mr. McKay, the builder of the ship, which were given with enthusiasm. Next in order was drunk the health of Mr. Garrison, President of the United States and Brazilian Steamship Company, who, in turn, asked

the guests to join him in drinking a glass to the health of Mr. Edward A. Hopkins, the worthy representative of the go-ahead Yankee upon the borders of the Plata. This toast was received with three hearty cheers for the 'Yankee boy.' Mr. Hopkins said, in answer, he thanked the assembled company for their cordial manifestation, and that he proposed to drink to the Argentine Republic, his adopted country, in whose soil more than one railway and wharf attested how much truth there was in the words with which he had been flattered. He gave a short sketch of the first causes of the present war against the Paraguayan tyrant and for the speedy and fortunate end of which he prayed; he next begged the guest to join him in three cheers for Don Bartolomé Mitre and the worthy representative of his illustrious Government, Colonel Don Domingo F. Sarmiento, and finished by saying that not being capable of describing the hospitality and the advantages offered to American industry by the Argentine country, he would limit himself to stating that after having been there several times he again directed the frail bark of his existence towards the same point.

It would be impossible to describe the enthusiasm with which this toast was received; some idea may be conveyed by the remembrance of those orations that made the air reverberate on the occasion of the banquet given by the Americans on the 4th of July in Buenos Ayres and of which your journal and Mr. Hopkins have given us a very good idea. Sr. Sarmiento could not, in such a case, avoid the necessity of addressing a few words in person, and consequently spoke as follows in Spanish:— In the course of thirty days, in this magnificent saloon there will be heard in tones of joy and welcome, the language that is spoken on both sides of the Plata. Anticipating this fact, I will permit myself from the present moment, the pleasure of inaugurating amid the waves of the Hudson, the sounds of our language, that it may take possession of this magnificent ship, whose name is Argentine, and whose destination is the River Plate, its adopted country.

It is of some moment to know a fact that may have aided in carrying out this enterprise, that the son of Mr. Savory President of this Company, has lived in Buenos Ayres and speaks our language. Every North American who has visited those distant countries has brought favorable news and impressions, which have ultimately given birth to some useful enterprise and it would not be strange that the waters of the Plata should in course of time be covered like the Hudson and Mississippi with palatial steamers of the same family as the Portefa and Oriental from the simple visit that Mr. Savory junior, made to those countries, and the explanation he offered to his father of the advantages that those countries offer to industry and navigation.

I beg the captain that when he is in the port of Buenos Ayres and surrounded by the Argentine people he will remember to tell them that six of their countrymen were on board of the Oriental on the Hudson, and that they send their remembrances, while they remain here, with the pleasure of knowing that they will send one after another, half a dozen steamers, even more beautiful than the Portefa and Oriental and of larger proportions than either.

Although all those present could not understand these eloquent words, nevertheless applause crowned the latter ones of the orator, and the feast continued its merry and lively strain.

Mr. Davison then gave a toast for the prosperity of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay. Mr. Mitre, for the progress and happiness of the South American Republics generally, and particularly for those who fight against the foreign invader.

Mr. Sarmiento, 'The enterprising manager of the Great Central Argentine Railway, Mr. Wheelwright.' Taking the liberty of appointing myself correspondent of the 'Standard' every time there is a trial trip, I subscribe myself, Messrs. Editors, Your obtt servant, BAT.

A NEW BOOK.

Our Argentine literature is about to be enriched by a new work from the pen of Sor. Zinny a distinguished scholar and a well known educationist. We await with much anxiety the appearance of the work in hands as the antecedents and high reputation of Mr. Zinny lead us to believe it will be one fraught with interest and utility.—We are happy to learn that the author Mr. Zinny is one of the Professors in Dr. Fitzsimon's new establishment. The following is a brief synopsis of the work in question.

1st. 'Bibliography of the Buenos Ayrean periodical' until the fall of Rosas; the date of their first publication and of their cessation, form, printing, numerical composition of each collection, names of the Editors known, remarks and informations on each periodical, and the public or private library where it is to be found for reference.

2d. An Appendix to the above; containing other kind of publications, the principal periodicals of the Argentine Provinces, Paraguay and Montevideo, that are known, although not to the extent of those of Buenos Aires.

3rd. An Index of all the matters published in the 'Gaceta de Buenos Ayres,' from 1810 to 1821. 4th. An Appendix to said Index; containing those publications connected with said 'Gaceta.' 5th. An Index of the principal matters and official pieces published in the 'Gaceta Mercantil,' from 1823 to 1836.

In addition to the above, a supplement with all the new informations acquired on the subject. Mr. Zinny intends to continue his work to the present day.

THE PRICE OF SHEEP.

Mercedes, May 11, 1866. To the Editors of the 'Standard,'

Gentlemen, Seeing some remarks in your valuable journal relative to the prices of sheep, and as likewise some 'avisos' from agencies in town offering 'fine mestiza' at fabulously low prices, you will permit me to remark that in this district at least there is no such article as a fine mestiza at \$25 nor even \$35. Not long since they were sold in this partido at \$45 the cut, and to-day I question if fine mestiza can be got here much under that price, unless, indeed, a flock made up for sale—quite a common occurrence—and which, of course, makes a notable difference in the actual value. Notwithstanding all the efforts to run down the value of really good sheep; I can assure you, gentlemen (as a practical farmer), that holders in this partido of good sheep are not only firm in their demands but have every confidence that the good article will always maintain a high price, subject, of course, to the slight variations of the market, but not 'tirado' as some of our over zealous sheep agency proprietors would lead us to believe.

Yours truly,

A SUBSCRIBER.

NEWSPAPER CRITICISM.

Buenos Ayres, May 12th 1866.

To the Editors of the 'Standard,'

Gentlemen, Reviews and critics are subjects on which the notice in your edition of the 10th, on "Amateur Theatricals" have given rise to some discussion.

It is very well to notice, and bring before the public, and those who may not have had an opportunity of attendance, all the details or accounts of any thing like the performance of the other evening, and which may be well done, without personalities; but at the same time it must be acknowledged, that it is not at all in the province of an editor, to publish a review on an amateur, as he would treat a public singer or an actor; and in an event as the present where he may be allowed some indulgence he should not bring names forward as is done.

The article referred to however, appears to have been written on principles directly in opposition to this feeling, and far from treating the subject with the delicacy that it merits; not only takes in hand each lady or gentleman performer by turn, with remarks on their acting, very indifferent, but it brings out all private names, and even in some cases accompanied by ill timed comments, which must, being mentioned in this style, be felt offensive.

The prelude to the article states that it is glad that charity has over come a feeling of natural reluctance in the ladies to appear in public—such reviews as this will however go far to damp this, and will prove much detriment to a repetition of such philanthropy on their part, and of enjoyment to the public.

SPECTATOR.

We trust that 'Spectator' will favor us with a review of the next amateur performance, possibly he may be more successful in pleasing every body. As to his statement about the impropriety of publishing the names of the amateurs he is greatly in error, and if he looks over the English papers he will find that it is the invariable practice in England to do so—the object of the review was merely to give our readers who were not present a correct idea of what occurred, and this it is impossible to do without giving the names of the different actors and actresses. We regret that any lady or gentleman should feel annoyed, as it was far from our province or desire to give the slightest offence.—ED. STAN DARD.

THE AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

Wednesday, May 9. To the Editors of the 'Standard.'

Gentlemen, Permit me, through your columns, to render grateful thanks to the kind ladies and gentlemen who have afforded us so rich an intellectual treat, in the dramatic entertainment placed before us at the Victoria Theatre, in the sacred cause of philanthropy.

It were irvidious to single out special examples of excellence, as regards the embodiment of individual character, where all were deserving of high encomium. Nevertheless, I would place at the feet of the fair ladies, who so nobly came forward in aid of the afflicted, the laurel wreath, together with the motto, 'non and' worn by the hero whose name was intertwined in the denomination Koh-i-nor, adopted by Mr. Heatis G. B. W. Plummer—

"Palmam, qui meruit ferat."

Yours faithfully,

TRAFALGAR.

The following are lying at the office of the 'Standard':—Messrs W S McIwaine, Frederick Stella Settle, J Garaglan, Lewis B Brennan, Edmund Wall, P O'Brien, S Pollock, Nicholas Scallan, John O'Flanagan, Edmund Butler, G Parkes, J D Gilchrist, Thomas Young, T Nowlan.

STEAMER AGENCY of ALVAREZ & RIBSO.

961 Calle Leonquistas. Departure of the following Steamers, on Wednesday, 17th May. Rio de la Plata, for Salto, 10 a.m. Gun. Flores, " Corrientes, 12 " Ea Portefa, " Montevideo, 6 p.m. Tevere, " do. 5 " Proveedor, " do. 6 "

ON CHANGE.

May 16, 1866. Paper price of ounces, \$41 1/2 Do. sovereigns, 12 1/2 First price of patacons, 25 90 Second, do. 26 — Last, do. 25 95 Cash sales, 39,942

There was very little done on 'Change to-day patacons locked firm before 12 o'clock, but closed weak. Gold is abundant and easy and first class bills were discounted to day at 1 1/2. In paper there is still an extraordinary stringency, and no discounts under 1 1/2. Respecting the very heavy failure of Burrone, we have been requested to say that the Provincial Bank holds none of his paper which is not fully guaranteed, some of the bills have even three endorsements.

The arrival of the Esmeralda gave rise to various reports, but there has been no fighting; the belligerents are still in the same place. Some strange disease is said to have made its appearance among the troops, and one broker has a letter which states that the allies will immediately commence offensive operations.

The time sales of specie were as follows. For Saturday, 12,000 26 95 31st May, 39,000 26 16 25th June, 42,500 26 95 Aug. 30th, 16,000 26 60 26th May, 15,000 26 95

In National Bonds 40,000 sold cash at 92 1/2. In Bolivianos 1,000 at 21.

The conference at the Bolas will take place on Friday evening, at Mr. Cerro's request, who has asked the Bolas Hall for that purpose. Mr. Rom has nothing whatever to do with this conference. As to gas and other expenses they are not defrayed by the Bolas Committee, but by the parties who convene the meeting.

Respecting the damage done the Southern Railway, there was a good deal said about upon whom the loss and expense should fall; the six months expressed in the contract for the contractors to care the road, by a strange coincidence expires to-day. It is supposed, therefore, that Messrs Peto and Betts, the contractors, will have to make good the damage.

The steamer General Flores, from Montevideo, arrived to-day. In the plazas nothing done, owing to the weather.

650 Correntino hides, 3 1/2 rls. 350 lbs. feathers, \$32 mpc. No charters.

WOOL CIRCULAR FOR THE RIVER PLATE.

Liverpool, 9th April, 1866. Consumption shows no abatement, either here or on the Continent, and the demand has so far prevented any accumulation of stock. Fine Wool keeps up in price, with, in some cases more quietness this week, and long-stapled has received a little check owing to the possibility of a German war.

Havre.—A good demand, and most arrivals taken by buyers as landed. There will be a public sale on the 12th inst.

Antwerp.—The demand continues to be very active at stiffer prices. There has been considerable business by private contract at 8 1/2 to 9 1/2 per lb. for average to good parcels of B. Ayres Merino and Mestizo. The next public sale will be held 15th May.

Liverpool.—About 1,000 bales River Plate will be offered at auction on the 15th inst. Good clean lots of Cordova, San Luis, Santiago, and Wool of that class, are wanted at our quotations, but early lots are neglected.

U. S. stees.—To 24th ult. reports say—"Large stock, dull market, and lower prices."

DEATHS.

On Saturday the 12th inst., at his residence in Calle Temple, Henry Cutts, Esq., merchant, aged 46, formerly of Sheffield. At Calle Rio Bamba, near the Irish Convent, Mr. Michael Murtagh, aged 75 years. Deceased was a native of Co. Westmeath and a resident of this country for more than 20 years.

THE THREE Subscription Concerts, in the COLISEUM, given by JOHN H. REINKEN.

Mr. Reinken begs to announce his intention to give during the months of June and July three Vocal and Instrumental Concerts including selections from the popular works of all the great masters, aided by some of the principal Professors and Amateurs of this City. Native and Foreign, who have offered their co-operation in order to make the concerts as successful as possible.

The Orchestra will be carefully selected from different orchestras of this city and will comprise some of the principal amateurs. Seat Tickets including admission for the three concerts \$100. Subscription lists for signature may be found at the following places: Messrs. M cKern, 44 San Martin. " Jacobi and Dominici, Florida 10. Señor Juan, Bolívar 67. Señores Juan A. Machado y Cia, Bolívar 78. Programmes will be shortly published. 87—xp m16

TEATRO COLON

ITALIAN OPERA. 2.ª Funcion del 2.º abono. El Miercoles 16 del corriente. Ballo in Maschera. A las 8 on punto.

NOTA A LOS Sres. ABONADOS. Se previene a los Sres abonados que habiendose determinado el 19 del corriente para el gran Concierto Filantropico dado por las Señoritas y Caballeros aficionados, dichos Sres. abonados seran preferidos en sus apostomaduras ocurriendo a la boteteria del Teatro hasta el Jueves 17 del corriente desde las 12 del dia hasta las 7 de la noche.

COLISEUM.

Mr. EDWARD T. GOLDSMID, M.A. Late 'Morning Post's' own Correspondent in British Columbia and Vancouver's Island, will give a LECTURE & ENTERTAINMENT at the COLISEUM, On Tuesday 22nd of May 1866, At Eight o'Clock p.m. Embracing his personal recollections during the last four years in every quarter of the Globe, interspersed with illustrative airs. PART 1st. A voyage to Australia, the East Indies and Egypt. PART 2nd. Central America, British Columbia and California. The Timbache Silver Mines. Tickets \$20, to be taken at Mackern's British Library, Calle San Martin. Reserved seats (numbered) 30 dols.

Land. To Rent and on Sale in the Banda Oriental, with or without stock; also in Entre-Rios, Santa Fe, and in this province. Apply to Calle Leonquistas No. 46. 106. 3p m16

Newspaper Agency. English Newspapers and Journals forwarded to any part of the Banda Oriental by JAMES ESTON, 106 & 108 Calle Trinita y Tres, Montevideo. 10. 6p m16

English Grocery, 106 & 108 Calle Trinita y Tres, Montevideo. Residents in the Camp will find at the above address a complete assortment of the best class of Wines and Groceries. 102—6p m17

For Sale. A large assortment of second hand gold and silver watches, chains, and other jewellery, together with some very valuable Law Books; also a very superior lot of household furniture. On exhibition at 246 Calle Belgrano. 93. 3p m16

Board and Lodging. Gentlemen will find comfortable Board and Lodging in an English family at 844 Calle Parque. 161—3p m16

To Let. Calle Chacabuco, 142 half a square from the Old Market. Apply Chacabuco 144. 92 3p—m10

To be Let. A furnished well-aired room, No. 182 Calle Paraguaya, esquina Suipacha. 48—16p m9

To Let. A furnished apartment in an English family Calle San Martin 220. 27—6p m8

Rooms. To let, in Calle Cuyo, No. 9, some very fine furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board if required. 82 | 1m, m12

Furnished Rooms. To be let, at 86 Calle Parque, two comfortable Bedrooms, or a Sitting Room and Bedroom, as may suit convenience. 61—3p—m10

Apartments. Furnished or unfurnished, with or without board; also accommodation for people from the country in an English house, No. 316, Estados Unidos, between Tacuari and Buzin Orden. 101—1m a16

Houses. To be sold 3 central houses producing 12 per cent at from \$50,000 to \$93,000 m/c. Apply at 67 Bolivar. 69. 6p m

Furnished Apartments. To be let, in the residence of an English family, two comfortably furnished Bedrooms, single and double bedded. Apply at 86 Calle Parque. 94—3p m10

KEAN & GOERKE. Grocers, Ship Chandlers, Provision Dealers and Camp Agents in General, Corner of Calle Adunara and Calle Rioja, Rosario. 52—1m m8

Cina Cina Seed. Of the best quality, for quick set hedges, on sale at 190 Calle Piedra price \$20 m/c per lb. 68—3p m10

Stolen. Jewellers, Silversmiths, and Pawnbrokers are hereby notified that whereas a box containing a large amount of valuable plate was stolen from 407 Calle Rivadavia, they would considerably oblige the owner by keeping a sharp look out for it, and to any party who may give such information as will lead to the recovery of the article a liberal reward will be given. 63—3p m10

Commercial Notice. The undersigned begs to advise the public in general that they have removed from their old house of business, Nos 91 to 100, to the new house in front Nos. 112 to 113, Calle Uruguay. FUSONI & CO. 1m—m10

Brandy. English, American and Australian Celebrated Old Brandy, On Sale at Moderate Prices at OTARD, DESPUY & Co. 107—Belgrano—107. 498—6p m9

Wanted. In the suburbs or within two leagues of the city a small house with a few squares of land under grass or alfalfa. Address stating terms and other particulars to X. Y. Z. office of this paper. u3. 6p m15

Wanted. In the suburbs or within two leagues of the city, a small house with a few squares of land under grass or alfalfa. Address stating terms and other particulars to X. Y. Z. office of this paper. 93—6p m15

Wanted. A good experienced Cook, age and sex quite immaterial, wages from \$500 to \$700 per month, good references required. Apply 72 Calle Mexico. 88 | 3p m13

REMATE

FOR MARIANO BILLINGHURST En la quinta del Sr. D. Alfredo Rumball Ingeniero del Ferro-carril del Sud, situada en la calle Defensa frente la quinta del Sr. Lezama.

FOR AUCTIONEER DEL PAIS. El Lunes 21 del corriente, a las 11 en punto de la mañana, se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado todos los muebles de dicha casa consistentes en—

Sala.—Un rico piano de jacaranda de Collard y Collard, un sofá y dos sillones forrados de seda, 12 sillones jacaranda asiento de terciopelo ocaamocote, una gran mesa octogona de jacaranda, otra idem de caoba para 16, 2 rinconeras de caoba tallada, un espejo de sala marco dorado, un estanteria de Eban, varios grabados ingleses, alfombrado, y demas adornos.

Comedor.—Una mesa de caoba sólida para 30 cubiertos ingleses, un aparador de caoba, 2 esteras laterales, una mesa de caoba, 12 sillones idem asiento de terciopelo, varios grabados ingleses entre ellos un retrato de Walter Scott en su gabinete, servicio de mesa de porcelana para almuerzo y postre, cristaleria fina, un rico vino de Borgona, idem Champagne, seco y tambien dulce, Champagne, alfombrado y otros utiles de este departamento.

Toilet.—Una mesa de vestir, un espejo de tocador, un lavatorio y sus utiles, un estante para botas, alfombrado etc. Dormitorio.—Una cama matrimonial de ferro con cojines y mosquetero, un ropero de caoba, un lavatorio idem doble con utiles de porcelana inglesa, una mesa de vestir, una cómoda de caoba, un tocador, alfombrado y muchos utiles.

Cuarto de niños.—Una cama de ferro, una cómoda de caoba, un lavatorio idem, alfombrado mesa y sillas. Escritorio.—Una mesa de escribir de caoba, un estante para papeles de idem, una percha, una gran lámpara, un candelabro a gas con todo de goma portatil, varios grabados y fotografias, alfombrados etc.

Cuarto de dibujo.—2 mesas de pino para dibujar planas, 2 idem grandes para la bonoza de platos, dos estantes para su colocacion y sillas. Segundo Dormitorio.—Una gran cama matrimonial, lavatorio, un cómodo para alfombra y otros utiles. Dos cuartos para sirvientes.—Todos sus muebles, una cocina económica, con un horno, mesa, bancos, estantes y otros utiles de la misma vista. Una caballeria para dos caballos, un cho y paredes de pino, y todos los demas utensilios de una casa de familia; una maquina para lavar y planchar a la vez de modina francesa. 98. 3p—m16

Por MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la Boca del Riachuelo, frente a la Estacion del Ferro-Carril de la Boca.

Del Ferrocarril Nacional. De orden del Sr. Comisario General de Guerra y Marina, Don Santiago R. Albarracin. El Viernes 18 del corriente a las 11 en punto del dia se ha de rematar sin falta alguna a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, en un solo lote, segun el inventario que puede verse en casa del rematador, Fotosi No. 70. 100—xp m16

Por MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En los Almacenes de la Comisaria General de Guerra y Marina, situada 'bajo el aliso que ocupa la Adunara Nueva.

De orden del Sr. Comisario General de Guerra, Don Santiago R. Albarracin. El Sábado 19 del corriente, a las 11 en punto de la mañana, se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, en un solo lote, 65 pesetas bayeta, paño con 3412 metros 80 c. 1 cajon 4 pizas Paño mordoré 147 m, 84 c. 98—xp m16

Por MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de Comercio de los S. P. E. Hartenfels hijos, Calle San Martin No. 154.

El Miercoles 16 del corriente a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, en un solo lote, lo siguiente: Para los Almaceneros. 49 cajones porcelana fina color platos, id aporros, fuentes, id con tapa, dilucras, etc. Para los Ferreteros, Pintoreros, &c. 36 barriles clavos batidos, 200 piezas arpillera, 150 piezas lana de Rusia No. 1 a 9, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 10 a 12, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 13 a 15, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 16 a 18, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 19 a 21, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 22 a 24, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 25 a 27, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 28 a 30, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 31 a 33, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 34 a 36, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 37 a 39, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 40 a 42, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 43 a 45, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 46 a 48, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 49 a 51, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 52 a 54, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 55 a 57, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 58 a 60, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 61 a 63, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 64 a 66, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 67 a 69, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 70 a 72, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 73 a 75, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 76 a 78, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 79 a 81, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 82 a 84, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 85 a 87, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 88 a 90, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 91 a 93, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 94 a 96, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 97 a 99, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 100 a 102, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 103 a 105, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 106 a 108, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 109 a 111, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 112 a 114, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 115 a 117, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 118 a 120, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 121 a 123, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 124 a 126, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 127 a 129, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 130 a 132, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 133 a 135, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 136 a 138, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 139 a 141, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 142 a 144, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 145 a 147, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 148 a 150, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 151 a 153, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 154 a 156, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 157 a 159, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 160 a 162, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 163 a 165, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 166 a 168, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 169 a 171, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 172 a 174, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 175 a 177, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 178 a 180, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 181 a 183, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 184 a 186, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 187 a 189, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 190 a 192, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 193 a 195, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 196 a 198, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 199 a 201, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 202 a 204, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 205 a 207, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 208 a 210, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 211 a 213, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 214 a 216, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 217 a 219, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 220 a 222, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 223 a 225, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 226 a 228, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 229 a 231, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 232 a 234, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 235 a 237, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 238 a 240, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 241 a 243, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 244 a 246, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 247 a 249, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 250 a 252, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 253 a 255, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 256 a 258, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 259 a 261, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 262 a 264, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 265 a 267, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 268 a 270, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 271 a 273, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 274 a 276, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 277 a 279, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 280 a 282, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 283 a 285, 200 piezas lana de Rusia No. 286 a 288, 200 piezas lana de

