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The Standard.

"Sua res aequa, nil veri non aequum dicitur."
CICERO.

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1866.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

We publish in full to-day the offensive and defensive alliance treaty entered into by Brazil and the Argentine and Oriental Republics against Paraguay. There has been so much noise made about it that many believe it contains great state secrets. Our readers will observe that it is like a young lady's letter, having the whole pith in the postscript, or more diplomatically termed the protocol.

The seals were yet fresh on the document when a wily consul managed to obtain for his government a copy, by means of which the River Plate public is enabled to know its contents, although, according to the terms of the treaty it was to have remained a secret until each and all of the articles were fulfilled.

We observe that many of our colleagues attack this treaty with a peculiar, and we may add an undeserved acerbity, but we see nothing objectionable in it save the clause for the distribution of all the arms, articles of war, &c., found in Paraguay.

That the Triple-Alliance Treaty can ever be carried out to the letter we boldly deny, for it stipulates in one part that Paraguay shall pay the entire cost of the war. This is absurd, as Paraguay is notoriously poor in everything save arms, the very article which is to be taken from her without payment. Her yerbaes are valuable only so far as there is labour to turn them to account; her tobacco has been for years a drug in the market; her mandioca is but an article of home consumption; her timber will, even at the highest valuation, hardly pay the expenses of cutting and shipping; how then can the allies force payment from such a country, and for such a sum? Why, the expenses of Brazil in the present war on the 1st of last January were carefully estimated at 110,000,000 of silver dollars, to-day they cannot be under 150,000,000 pats., and if the war continues, Lopez falls back into his country, and the allies have to march through jungles and morasses after the enemy, drawing their supplies from Corrientes, the magnitude of the war expenses will be such that they must henceforward be counted in sterling and not in patacons. We put aside now altogether the Argentine and Oriental expenses, although they are by no means insignificant. The article, therefore, that provides for the payment of the war expenses can only be regarded as a pretext for the dismemberment of Paraguay, since it must be obvious to all that a country that does not afford subsistence for our troops will not even be able to pay 3 per cent. per annum on the debt entailed by the war, supposing that it was funded.

When the European allies entered Paris a similar stipulation had been entered into, and as France could not pay the expenses of the war they held their troops in France until they found it their own interest to retire them, and we believe the same will occur with Paraguay unless their is some secret wish to make that country the Poland of South America.

The limits laid down by the treaty in question seem to us as very reasonable so long as we regard the allies as conquerors dictating to the vanquished. The Paraguayans have no just claim to any territory on the left bank of the Paraná, and their fort in Misiones was the constant subject of complaint. The piece of the Gran Chaco which the Paraguayans have for so many years occupied reverts to the Argentines; this will prove beneficial for the free transit of the river Paraguay, but we fear it will be a rather expensive piece

of territory for us, inasmuch as it will be necessary to station various forts along the river. We have at present so much of the Gran Chaco territory unoccupied and useless that we could well dispense with the slice off Paraguay.

As regards the Brazilian limits, some of the richest portions of Paraguay are swept into Brazil; but they embrace territories unexplored, mountain and dale, where as yet the foot prints of the white man are unknown, and which for the next two hundred years will prove as valueless to Brazil as Paraguay.

Twelve months have now elapsed since this treaty was signed, and, as impartial observers, we must say that the history of the war vindicates the prudence and sagacity of President Mitre in making it.

It will, of course, be urged that if President Mitre had not refused a pass to the Paraguayan army in Corrientes, Lopez never would have seized our steamers or declared war against the Argentine Republic, and, we believe, there is much truth in this remark; but Mitre refused the Paraguayans, not so much to save Corrientes, as to keep the Brazilians out of Humaitá; and, moreover, it was impossible to suppose that Lopez and Osorio could be fighting their battles in Corrientes, feeding their men on Correntino beef, and mounting their cavalry on Correntino horses, without violating private property, devastating the province, and ruining the inhabitants.

War between Paraguay and Brazil might be possible in Matto Grosso or Minas Geraes, without Argentines siding with either, but when the fighting comes so near to us as Misiones and the river Paraná, we hold it would be impossible for any Argentine Government to remain neutral, one side or the other must be taken. President Mitre had no escape; he must fight with either; therefore it was that he refused to allow the Paraguayans to pass. War was declared, and the great Triple Alliance entered into.

Now, if a jury of 12 honest men was called to decide which of the allies had done most in the present war, we have no hesitation in saying their verdict would be in favor of the Brazilians. It may be impolitic to draw distinctions or show that wherever hard blows were going the Brazilians were generally the men to receive them; but we mention the matter merely to show up the delusion which prevailed here at the time when the Triple Alliance was entered into, that one Paraguayan was a match for ten Brazilians, and that one Argentine or Oriental was equal to half a dozen of Paraguayans; in fact, we only speak the plain truth, when we state that a year ago it was generally believed the Triple Alliance had saved Dom Pedro his empire.

President Mitre, when he entered into the Triple Alliance must have foreseen that no matter how brave or heroic the Paraguayans might be, they would ultimately have to succumb to Brazil, who was filling our rivers with ironclads, and boasted of gold enough to buy up the sturdiest patriot or most faithful general, Lopez could commission.

It was said when this war broke out that the Brazilian soldiers would not fight, and that the squadron was useless, as the sailors were good for nothing; but experience has taught us to believe otherwise, and if the Argentine people take any possible interest in the future of Paraguay or Brazilian influence in the rivers. They have good reason to congratulate President Mitre on his celebrating a treaty which limits Brazilian power north of the Tres Bocas.

The Triple Alliance, moreover, has flooded us with Brazilian gold, and converted Buenos Ayres into the great supply market for our allies. None deplore the present war more than we do; none have pointed more clearly to the political errors of omission and commission which have provoked the contest, but when the war was on us it was too late to lament errors, and the Triple Alliance was probably the only salvation for Buenos Ayres. The secrecy of this treaty is the main cause of the great notice which it has attracted. Had it been published in the re-

gular way it would have been a mere nine day's wonder. There is but one article susceptible of impeachment, namely, the division of the arms, &c., found in Paraguay. We hold this article is contrary to sound principles and to the law of nations. The arms taken in Paraguay should be paid for, unless the contracting parties wish history to brand them.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The United States Government has appointed Mr. James Donalson Long of Maryland to be the new American Consul at Montevideo; he is expected out by next French steamer per Rio.

The grand ladies concert in aid of the Sanitary Relief Fund will take place on Saturday. As yet we have not seen the programme but we are informed that it will commence at 9 o'clock sharp and will not conclude before 3 o'clock in the morning. It will be the great event of the season and give a very handsome sum to the Sanitary Commission.

Yesterday we received official information respecting the Englishman named Browne who is now in the Carcel over two years. It appears that this man has not only been tried but convicted and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. The English gentleman who called our attention to this case was evidently unaware of this fact.

The captain of the Italian gunboat Arditia, Sr. Rachia, inspected the allied camp the other day accompanied by the commander-in-chief and other general officers. The Italian commander expressed a wish to see the enemy's lines, and they proceeded to the mouth of the Bellaco Estero, when a steady fire from the Paraguayans made them at once retire, in fact the balls fell hot and heavy, and if the aim had been well taken they would have been all shot down although the distance is over a mile and a half.

Mr. Banfield, the manager of the Southern railway arrived in town by special train late on Tuesday night, and left again yesterday morning. We are expecting from the office of the company a detailed account of the damage done to the line, Mr. Crawford on the Chascomus end is busy with a body of navies repairing the road. Mr. Banfield at the Donselaar side is also with a gang of men at the same work. As the water is still in many places over the road it is impossible to say when the line will be ready to run through, to Chascomus, but no time will be lost in making all the necessary repairs; the Samborombon bridge is safe.

We regret to say that Commander Simpicio, a brave Brazilian officer, Ossorio's first aide-de-camp and right hand-man, was shot down by a Paraguayan rifleman the other morning as he was going round and inspecting the Brazilian piquets. He was on horseback at the time and conversing with the guard, when a Paraguayan who was in a small rancho on the opposite side of the Bellaco picked him down. The loss of this distinguished officer has caused a profound feeling of regret in the allied camp.

Some three runaway Paraguayans have presented themselves at the allied camp, they all affirm that the great bulk of the people will fight against the allies so long as there is a Lopez in Paraguay. The respectable class, such as dealers and shopkeepers all sigh for the downfall of Lopez, but the masses will hear of nothing against Lopez, they will fight to the last.

The Paraguayans have had the greatest rejoicing at Asuncion for the battle of the 2nd of May. Gold medals have been ordered to be stricken off for the officers who fought. Lopez has proclaimed it as one of the greatest victories ever achieved by Paraguayan soldiers.

There are letters in town to the effect that the Paraguayans are burning the camps far and near, and in Corrientes it is rumored that Lopez is about to march his army into the interior and try to starve the allies in his country, leaving nothing for man or horse to subsist on. This, however, will be rather difficult; when the allies once pass Humaitá they will have the river open for their steamers.

In Congress there was a rather warm

debate the other day about the state of things in Catamarca: the Minister was called to the House and interrogated as to the conduct of the Governor of Catamarca respecting some decisions of the Federal Court. It seems to us 'much ado about nothing.'

To-day the Esmeralda leaves for Corrientes, she takes up as usual an immense number of passengers, amongst them is a German engineer who leaves for Santiago for the Salado navigation works.

A most extraordinary case occurred on board one of the last steamers coming from Corrientes: a young man who came on board at Corrientes was missed when the steamer got in front of Bella Vista; it is believed he either fell or jumped overboard.

Sr. Olivera, the richest cigar man in town has at last opened his cigar shop in his new house; yesterday he supplied all his old friends with splendid Havannah cigars, he is the most striking proof we have in Buenos Ayres of a self-made man. A few years ago he was making paper cigars behind the counter, to-day he is a millionaire; his new house at the corner of the Plaza is one of the most valuable in town it costs him one million six hundred thousand dollars.

Yesterday a lucky English broker won a prize in the lottery. He bought the ticket the other day in the train by mistake, and won by mistake also, as it was several days after the drawing he discovered his good luck.

The notice of the suspension of the traffic on the Southern Railway from Donselaar to Chascomus, will be found in another column.

We have received the Report of the Directors of the Great Southern Railway to the shareholders, which came out in this packet, and will publish it at our leisure.

Notwithstanding the flood-tide at the Boca river, and the very heavy rains, we are happy to say the Boca Railway has suffered nothing and the trains run regularly; at the Tres Esquinas station the mud is very deep, and we call the attention of Mr. Simpson, the Manager, to the propriety of putting some cinders on the parts where passengers have to cross.

Yesterday the weather still kept hazy and off and on with showers. We learn from a gentleman who has arrived from the south that the water has already fallen 18 inches in the camps but that the Samborombon river was still rising, owing to the great length of the bridge and its numerous arches it has not been swept away—it will take at least 15 days fine weather to repair the road, after which it will be better than ever, owing to the new culverts and drains which are now being made.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE ROW.

KEROSENE LAMP SHOT DEAD.

There is a terrible row about the Buenos Ayres editors publishing the Triple Alliance, the cat is out of the bag at last, and of course the most innocent man in this city is the very one that is most blamed, none other than your particular friend Mr. Lettsom, who is charged with having seduced one of the Ministers to give him a copy which he at once sent to Earl Russell; Parliament ordered the correspondence, &c. on the war to be published, not taking the slightest heed of the covenant respecting secrecy, the treaty was accordingly published in the ordinary way in the Parliamentary Blue Book. I regret to say that Minister Castro, our Minister of Foreign Affairs, a man of decided talent, and ability, greatly respected by all, has resigned; the reason alleged here is on account of the publication of the Triple Alliance. Minister Octaviano when he saw the treaty in print wrote a tremendous protocolic letter to H.E. about it; he replied, note followed note, and the upshot is the Minister has thrown up his portfolio.

In the 'Tribuna' office there has been a change in the firm; the old story, of course too many subscribers. Bustamante is now alone; the 'Tribuna' is well edited and supported by Government, but some how I don't think it pays, the expenses are nearly as heavy as the leading articles.

You have not stated in the 'Standard' that General Flores sent us a gun captured in the last fight; it is a small piece, English make, looks very insignificant alongside the Brazilian guns we have seen landed here; it will do for firing salutes.

The sad and melancholy affair of landing the wounded from the Gen. Flores was hardly finished when another steamer with wounded hove in sight, she only had 60 on board. The Hospital is so full that it can hold no more and now a great scarcity of servants, &c. is felt in this establishment. Dr. Vidal has stepped from his chair as Governor to attend the wounded and practice his profession; this conduct on the part of Dr. Vidal merits especial praise, as also that of some of the naval commanders on this Station, who freely offered the surgeons from their ships to attend the unfortunates.

The reception of Minister Lamas at Rio was a grand affair, I send you his speech if you have room for it. Torrent, the Argentine Minister, falls far short of Lamas, who is without doubt one of the most talented River Plate men of the day.

Col. Regules has resigned his post at Salto; he was an efficient good officer, greatly liked by the people of the town and nobody knows why or wherefore he threw up his post, except it be for some dispute with the Government about some land law. Mr. Simon Martinez is named as his successor.

There was a great race here the other day between two celebrated native horses. C—who was at the race promised to send an account to the 'Standard' but it has not appeared. The race was for 64 ounces.

We have been all on the tip toe of excitement to see if the Peruvian ironclads were coming into port. An English clerk says that if the Peruvians enter, a select band of Serenos from Buenos Ayres will not be wanting to board them, and as the ironclads are poorly manned the Serenos will soon overpower the crews; how this is I cannot say, but as the Peruvians have not dared to enter there may be some truth in the rumour. There has been a story here about an attack on the Spanish printing office; every night the place was to be stormed; these matters are really very disgraceful, and the Government should interfere. No paper with the slightest tinge of opposition can start, that is not immediately attacked and the printing office destroyed. The liberty of the press in Montevideo at present is all moonshine.

The Junta has immense gangs of men paving the streets and roads, and I am told that this month 21 licenses have been issued for building new houses; paper money is very abundant and literally building up Montevideo.

Miss Julia Areco, a native young lady, died the other day. Her loss is greatly felt by a wide circle of friends.

A very extraordinary accident occurred the other night at a private house in the Plaza Constitucion; the family were all seated around the table, a visitor dropped in, and in the conversation mentioned that he had just bought a revolver; he stated that it was loaded and therefore placed it on the table for fear of accident; the moment he put it down off it went, killing instantaneously a large kerosene lamp which was on the table opposite; the ball passed right between two of the young ladies.

The Buffes are all the rage here at present; Paulino is the great attraction, they are making a very splendid thing of their trip to Montevideo.

The Brazilian mail steamer Brazil has arrived bringing a large number of passengers and 109 soldiers. Gold is very scarce in Rio, and some failures are anticipated.

The Peruvian iron-clads we hear nothing about, and suppose they are on their way to the Pacific.

The British barque Eutorpa has arrived with rails for the Cordova Railway; she proceeded to Rosario.

The Hercules was to leave to-day for the Paso de la Patria; I hear the Brazilians have chartered her or are about to do so.

On Saturday the Philharmonic Society gave a grand concert: the Misses Tomkinson, Cabezuco and Marques were the prima donnas. The concert was well attended.

The Government, I hear, is about to pay Mr. Gordon for the damage done to his printing office the other night. The amount is not stated.

As yet the Government has not accepted Sr. Castro's resignation, but it is thought his successor will be named to-day. O'Dowd.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

ENGLISH VERSION OF THE LAST BATTLE.
S.S. Viper, Paso de la Patria,
May 8, 1866.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.'

Gentlemen;
Since Friday last I have been knocking about, and consequently unable to get to the scene of the fight of Wednesday last, as I expected, so I will give you a few particulars which I have received from reliable sources.

The Paraguayan cavalry, 3,000 strong, attacked and surrounded the advanced guard and two battalions of the Banda Orientales on the left of the allied position. The Orientales mustered from 600 to 700 men, and of these before relief came 500 were put 'hors do combat.' It is said that the six field-pieces became a prize to the Paraguayans. When assistance came, the slaughter amongst the Paraguayans was very great, the allied cavalry driving them into Lopez's new entrenchments, and in some instances following them in. The Argentines being on the right of the main army did not take part in the fight to any extent. The loss of the allies in killed and wounded is estimated at 1800 men. The Paraguayan loss is estimated at 2000. The 'ambulance corps' of the allies seems to be in a very efficient state. Messrs. Ness and Bedwell, whom I have to thank for most of these notes, were on the field one hour after the fight, and in that short time all the wounded had been carried off the field. They only came across five wounded Paraguayans, while it was just possible to get along without treading on the dead. The following day the army marched forward 2 miles, close up to Lopez's camp; some of the cavalry went right in, and one man seized a Paraguayan flag, which he got safe away with.

Lopez holds the last place where he can make a stand before Humaitá. Yesterday was appointed for storming his position. We heard some firing, but have no accounts as yet from the other side. The transporting of troops and stores is finished: one steamer daily carries the bullocks over. Seven gunboats and ironclads are at the Tres Bocas. Two more a league up the Paraguay, and the remainder off Itapiru. The day before the last fight Lopez paid his men a month's pay, and from the appearance of the dead they do not seem to be deficient of clothing: From their emaciated appearance scarcity of provisions seems to be the prevailing malady with them.

Some Brazilian prisoners, captured by the enemy early in the fight, were found made fast to trees unhurt, when the allies occupied the woods.

Wednesday, May 9.
There was much and heavy firing in the front yesterday, and this morning it is said that a severe and long fight took place yesterday with much loss on both sides. No particulars has come as yet. I hope to see you soon.

Believe me, Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
J. F.

MARITIME NEWS.

The English pilot-boat Foam arrived here yesterday evening from the Falkland Islands with 19 of the crew of the English ship Denmark, which went aground and was lost 160 miles off that port.

The Denmark was a fine vessel and was proceeding from England to the Pacific with a cargo of coal. The crew were received by the English war-steamer Teopase, and landed at the Falkland Islands on the 1st of May, from which port they arrived here per Foam.

From the 'Resguardo Inspeccion' we take the following notice:—The Nacional pilot-boat Coutormes, D. Pedro Vivas owner, was lost at 5 a.m. on the 10th inst., at a place called Las Pipas near Colonia—all the crew saved. The Conformes was bound from here to Rosario and Santa Fé.—'Telegrafo Marítimo,' of Montevideo.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE TREATY.

The Government of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, and the Government of the Argentine Republic:

The two last, finding themselves at war with the Government of Paraguay by its having been declared against them in fact by this Government, and the first in a state of hostility, and its internal security menaced by the said Government which violated the Republic, solemn Treaties, and the international usages of civilized nations and committed unjustifiable acts after having disturbed the relations with its neighbours by the most abusive and aggressive proceedings:

Persuaded that the peace, security, and well-being of their respective nations is impossible whilst the actual Government of Paraguay exists and that it is an imperious necessity called for by the greatest interest, to cause that Government to disappear, respecting the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of the Republic of Paraguay:

Have resolved with this object to celebrate a Treaty of Alliance offensive and defensive, and thereto have appointed to be their Plenipotentiaries, to wit:

His Excellency the Provisional Governor of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, his Excellency Dr. D. Carlos de Castro, his Minister Secretary of State in the Department of Foreign Affairs;

His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, his Excellency Señor Dr. F. Octaviano de Almeida Rosa, of his Council, Deputy to the General Legislative Assembly, and Officer of the Imperial Order of the Rose;

His Excellency the President of the Argentine Confederation, his Excellency Sr. Dr. D. Rufino de Elizalde, his Minister and Secretary of State in the Department of Foreign Affairs;

Who after having exchanged their respective credentials, which were found to be in good and due form, did agree as follows:—

Article 1st. The Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, and the Argentine Republic unite in offensive and defensive alliance in the war provoked by the Government of Paraguay.

Art. 2. The allies will concur with all the means they can dispose of, by land or on the rivers according as may be necessary.

Art. 3. The operations of the war being to commence in the territory of the Argentine Republic, or on a part of Paraguayan territory bordering on the same, the command in chief and the direction of the allied armies remains entrusted to the President of the Argentine Republic, General-in-chief, of its army, Brigadier-General Don Bartolomé Mitre.

The maritime forces of the allies will be under the immediate command of Vice-Admiral Viscount de Tamandaré Commander-in-chief of the squadron of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil.

The land forces of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, a division of the Argentine forces, and another of the Brazilian forces to be designated by their respective superior chiefs, will form an army under the immediate orders of the Provisional Governor of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, Brigadier-General Don Venancio Flores.

The land forces of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil will form an army under the immediate orders of their General-in-chief, Brigadier Manoel Luis Osorio.

Although the High Contracting Parties are agreed not to change the field of the operations of war, nevertheless in order to preserve the sovereign rights of the three nations, they do agree from this time, on the principle of reciprocity for the command in chief, in the event of those operations having to pass over to the Oriental or Brazilian territory.

Art. 4. The internal military order and economy of the allied troops will depend solely on their respective chiefs.

The pay, victuals, munitions of war, arms, clothing, equipment, and means of transport of the allied troops will be for account of the respective States.

Art. 5. The High Contracting Parties will afford mutually all the assistance or elements which they may have and which the others may require, in the form to be agreed upon.

Art. 6. The allies pledge themselves solemnly not to lay down their arms unless by common accord, nor until they shall have overthrown the present Government of Paraguay, and not to treat with the enemy separately, nor sign any treaty of peace, truce, armistice, or convention whatsoever for putting an end to or suspending the war unless by a perfect agreement of all.

Art. 7. The war not being against the people of Paraguay, but against its Government, the allies may admit into a Paraguayan legion all the citizens of that nation who may choose to concur to overthrow the said Government, and will furnish them with all the elements they may require, in the form and under the conditions to be agreed upon.

Art. 8. The allies oblige themselves to respect the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the Republic of Paraguay. Consequently the Paraguayan people may choose their Government and give to themselves the institutions they please, not incorporating it nor asking for a protectorate under any of the allies as a consequence of this war.

Art. 9. The independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the Republic of Paraguay shall be guaranteed collectively in conformity with the foregoing article by the high contracting parties during the period of five years.

Art. 10. It is agreed between the high contracting parties that the exemptions, privileges, or concessions which they may obtain from the Government of Paraguay, shall be common to all gratuitously, if they be gratuitous, and with the same compensation if they be conditional.

Art. 11. The present Government of Paraguay being overthrown, the allies will proceed to make the necessary arrangements with the authority constituted, to insure the free navigation of the rivers Paraná and Uruguay, in such manner that the regulations or laws of that Republic shall not obstruct, hinder, nor burden the transit or direct navigation of the merchantmen and vessels of war of the allied States proceeding to their respective territory, or to territory not belonging to Paraguay, and they will take suitable guarantees for the effectiveness of those arrangements on the base that those regulations of fluvial police, whether they be for those two rivers or likewise for the River Uruguay, shall be made by common accord between the allies and such other bordering States as shall, within the term to be agreed upon by the said allies, accept the invitation made to them.

Art. 12. The allies reserve to themselves to concert the measures most suitable in order to guarantee peace with the Republic of Paraguay after the overthrow of the present Government.

Art. 13. The allies will appoint in due season the Plenipotentiaries required to celebrate the arrangements, Conventions, or Treaties that may have to be made with the Government that shall be established in Paraguay.

Art. 14. The allies will exact from this Government payment of the expenses of the war which they have been themselves obliged to accept, as well as reparation and indemnification for the damages and injuries caused to their public and private properties, and to the persons of their citizens, without express declaration of war, and for the damages and injuries committed subsequently in violation of the principles which govern the laws of war.

The Oriental Republic of the Uruguay will likewise exact an indemnification proportioned to the damage and injury caused to it by the Government of Paraguay through the war into which it is forced to enter to defend its security threatened by that Government.

Art. 15. In a special Convention shall be determined the manner and form of liquidating and paying the debt proceeding from the aforesaid causes.

Art. 16. In order to avoid the discussions and wars which questions of boundaries involve, it is established that the allies shall exact from the Government of Paraguay that it celebrate definitive boundary Treaties with their respective Governments upon the following basis:—The Argentine Republic shall be divided from the Republic of Paraguay by the rivers Paraná and Uruguay, until meeting the boundaries of the Empire of Brazil, these being on the right margin of the River Paraguay, the Bahía Negra.

The Empire of Brazil shall be divided from the Republic of Paraguay on the side of the Paraná by the first river below the Salto de las Siete Caidas, which, according to the recent map of Manchez, is the Igurey, and from the mouth of the Igurey and in its course upwards until reaching its source.

On the side of the left bank of the Paraguay by the River Apa from its mouth to its source. In the interior from the summits of the mountain of Maracayú, the streams on the east belonging to Brazil, and those on the west to Paraguay, and drawing lines as straight as possible from the said mountain to the sources of the Apa and of the Igurey.

Art. 17. The allies guarantee to each other reciprocally the faithful fulfilment of the agreements, arrangements, or Treaties that are to be celebrated with the Government that shall be established in Paraguay, in virtue of what is agreed upon by the present Treaty of Alliance, which shall always remain in its full force and vigour to the effect that these stipulations be respected and executed by the Republic of Paraguay.

In order to obtain this result they do agree that, in the case that one of the High Contracting Parties should be unable to obtain from the Government of Paraguay the fulfilment of what is agreed upon, or that this Government should attempt to annul the stipulations adjusted with the allies, the others shall employ actively their exertions to cause them to be respected.

If these exertions should be useless, the allies will concur with all their means in order to make effective the execution of what is stipulated.

Art. 18. This Treaty shall be kept secret until the principal object of the alliance shall be obtained.

Art. 19. The stipulations of this treaty that do not require legislative authorisation for their ratification, shall begin to take effect so soon as they be approved by the respective Governments, and the others from the exchange of the ratifications, which shall take place within the term of forty days counted from the date of the said treaty, or sooner, if it be possible, which shall be done in the city of Buenos Ayres. In testimony whereof, the undersigned plenipotentiaries of his Excellency the Provisional Governor of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, of his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, and of his Excellency the President of the Argentine Republic, in virtue of our full powers, do sign this treaty and do cause to be put thereto our seals in the city of Buenos Ayres, the 1st day of May, in the year of our Lord 1865.

[Signed] C. DE CASTRO. F. OCT. DE ALMEIDA ROSA. RUFINO DE ELIZALDE.

PROTOCOL

(Translation.) Their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of the Argentine Republic, of the Oriental Republic, of the Uruguay, and of his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil being assembled at the Department for Foreign Affairs, agreed:—

1. That in fulfilment of the treaty of alliance of this date the fortifications of Ituaitá shall be caused to be demolished, and it shall not be permitted that others of an equal nature should be erected, which might impede the faithful execution of that treaty.

2. That it being one of the measures necessary to guarantee peace with the Government that shall be established in Paraguay not to leave arms or elements of war, those that are met with shall be divided in equal shares between the allies.

3. That the trophies and booty that may be taken from the enemy shall be

divided between the allies who make the capture.

4. That the chiefs in command of the allied armies shall concert measures to carry what is here agreed on into effect.

And they signed this at Buenos Ayres on the 1st of May, 1865.

[Signed] CARLOS DE CASTRO. RUFINO DE ELIZALDE. F. OCT. DE ALMEIDA ROSA.

STEAMER AGENCY of ALVAREZ & RISSO,

96½ Calle Reconquista. Departure of the following Steamers on Thursday, 17th May— Gen. Flores, for Corrientes, 12 a.m. On Friday, 18th May— Rio de la Plata, for Montevideo, 6 p.m.

ON 'CHANGE.

May 16th, 1866. Paper price of ounces, \$416½ Do. Sovereigns, 126½ First price of patacons 26 — Last 25 95 Cash sales, 26,000.

This was a very dull day on 'Change. The average commission for each broker does not amount to ten paper dollars. The merchants give no orders. More specie is bought and sold outside than inside the Bolsa now. In Exchange not a particle doing, it being rather early yet; and, in fact, the only men who are doing anything are the discount brokers, but their season is nearly passed, as all the banks are now discounting. Some first-class bills were done to-day in gold for large amounts, at 1½ and 1¼. In currency there is also a more liberal discounting, and bills to-day were done ninety days at 1½. We think it right to observe that there is an uneasy feeling in the market about the proposed conference, called by Government, of merchants and others to discuss the paper dollar question. As one of the questions to be discussed is the increasing of the circulating medium, people regard this as a drive at a new emission. The 'bulls' have got hold of it, and tried to make the most of it on 'Change, but the value of the paper money seems to be ascertained, and no effort of the speculators can much influence the market. The dollar has apparently found its own level.

There is a great interest taken in the affairs of the Great Southern Railway; to-day shares were offering for sale: the amount of damage done is variously estimated, but it seems to us to be so exaggerated that we decline to give the figures; still, the loss has been a serious one: many regard it as inevitable, as owing to the road having been constructed in unusually dry seasons it was impossible to make the earthworks more consistent than they were. In this respect the present mischief is regarded as more beneficial than otherwise, inasmuch as the engineers will now be able to form a correct judgment of the permanent culverts and bridges yet required. We learn that on an arroyo in the Gandra estancia a new bridge will have to be made and very wide culverts constructed. The line is open to the Donselaar station, from whence the diligences will ply. We heard on 'Change to-day that the period for which the contractors are responsible for the road will not expire until the 14th next month.

The half-yearly meeting of the Argentine Mutual Insurance Co. was held on Tuesday and a semi-annual dividend of 294½ declared, being equal to 68½ per annum, a dividend almost unprecedented in the history of joint-stock Companies. Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Tomkinson have been re-elected as directors. Mr. Edward Lamb retires from the direction, as he leaves for Europe in the packet. Sr. Dn. A. Arceña has been erected in his stead. The total subscribed capital paid up at present, 512,000 patacons, will be doubled, and the new shares distributed amongst the shareholders; the reserve fund will also be increased from 50,000 patacons to 100,000 patacons. There was much said on 'Change about the singular prosperity of this company, which throws the Gas Company completely in the shade. Mr. Moreno, the manager, deserves the highest eulogium for his prudent and successful management of the affairs of the company.

The time-sales were as follows: For Saturday, 2,000 at 25 95 May 31, 27,000 26 15 May 29, 5,000 26 05 July 31, 5,000 26 45 June 30, 1,000 26 30

In National Bonds 1,000 at 39, and at after hours 5,000 at 39½. As money is getting a little easier these securities are slightly firmer. Owing to the weather nothing done in the plazas, but in the deposits much activity.

6,000 at good mestiza 73 20,000 at all English wools, about, 75 In Montevideo a cargo of salt has been sold at 25 rs.

DEATH. At Rosario, on the 10th inst., Col. Morris, late of South Carolina, aged 43 years, of apoplexy.

Great Southern Railway. Time Table.

The public is informed that until further notice the traffic is suspended between Doncelear and Chacabuco Stations, as two or three places on the Line require repairing from the damage done by the late storms. A train will leave daily Buenos Ayres for Doncelear at 8.20 a.m., returning from Doncelear to Buenos Ayres at 4.30 p.m. Buenos Ayres, 16th May, 1866.

By Order. English Board and Lodging House, 216—Estados Unidos—216.

MRS. FROUD begs most respectfully to inform her friends and the public that she has opened said house, corner of Plaza Concepción, where every attention will be paid to their comfort. Parties travelling by the Southern Railway can be let down from the Tramway at the corner of Estados Unidos, one square from the house towards the River. 113. 3p m 17

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Table with columns: DEPARTURE, WORK-DAYS, RETURN. Rows for various stations like 25 de Mayo, Retiro, Belgrano, Olivos, S. Isidro, S. Fernando, Tigre.

Table with columns: DEPARTURE, SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS, RETURN. Rows for various stations like 25 de Mayo, Retiro, Belgrano, Olivos, S. Isidro, S. Fernando, Tigre.

On Sundays the Train leaves only 25 de Mayo at 10 a.m., runs in connection with steamers from Tigre to Rosario, Paraná, Corrientes and Intermediato ports. Steamboat agents, Matti & Co. On feast days only the above train calls at all stations. LA ADMINISTRACION.

THREE Subscription Concerts, in the COLISEUM, given by JOHN H. REINKEN. Mr. Reinken has announced his intention to give during the months of June and July three Vocal and instrumental Concerts to include 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.

REMATE POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST En la quinta del Sr. D. Alfredo Ramírez Ingeniero del Ferrocarril del Sud, situada en J.a calle. Defensa frente a la quinta del Sr. Lezama.

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.

CHARLES HARRIS. HENRY GRAY. The above named are requested to call at or send their address to this office or any person who can give any information of them or their whereabouts. CONSTANT SANTA MARIA, H. B. M.'s Acting Consul. 110—3p m 17

Arms for All from \$15 to \$1000 m.c. at the Armory of E. PARIS. 20—Calle Rivadavia—20. 108—6p m 17

Important to Gentlemen. Just arrived from England the "Cockney," Polish which is the newest and decidedly the best that has yet been produced. It adds a rare and new appearance even to the oldest boots and will be found to retain the same brilliancy of polish even in the dirtiest weather. May be had, at moderate prices at Calle Piedra No. 98. 906—17p m 17

Board and Lodging. Gentlemen will find comfortable Board and Lodging in an English family at 89 Calle Parque. 101—3p m 16

To be Let. A furnished well-alford room, No. 182 Calle Paraguay, esquina Suipacha. 48—16p m 9

Rooms. To let, in Calle Cuyo, No. 9, some very fine furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board if required. 82 | 1m, m 12

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. 82—6p m 13

Wanted. A good experienced Cook, age and sex quite immaterial, wages from \$600 to \$700 per month, good references required. Apply 72 Calle Mexico 83 | 3p m 13

Bass Ale, ON DRAUGHT AND IN BOTTLE, AT THE CASINO. 37 1m m 6

SAVINGS BANK. BANK MAU AND CO.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

CONDITIONS.

- First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency Silver Dollar upwards.

NEW WINTER GOODS.

Mr. THOMAS HOLMS begs to inform the public and his numerous friends that having just received an extensive variety of new and fashionable articles selected from the London, Glasgow, and Paris markets, he is prepared to exhibit an unequalled and varied stock.

Velvet, Silk, and Cloth Cloaks Of the Alexandrina, Belfor, and other designs. Cashmere, Silk, Tartan, and Merino Shawls, Dress materials of the latest fabrics.

J. S. WYLLIE AND CO. General Merchants and Commission Agents CHASCOMUS.

Agents, for the European Newspapers and "Standard," also for the sale and purchase of Land and Sheep.



RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

NAMES OF STEAMERS. CORDOVA, ADA, URUGUAY, UNA, LEDA.

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 10th of each month.

Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave.

Table with 2 columns: Class and Price. 1st Class \$35, 2nd \$25, 3rd \$15. Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates—

These boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of Ladies and Children, having large ladies' cabin, and carrying an experienced stewardess.

H. A. GREEN & CO., 85 RECONQUISTA.

La Protejida del Pilar.

Starts from Montevideo every morning. Luggage letters, &c. to be left with Mr. Francis Rodriguez at the luggage room of the Parque Station.

La Zingara and Itiria.

All Parties indebted for passage money to the above-mentioned ships are requested to call at my Office and pay their passage, within two months from this date.

BAKER and TEMPLETON,

General Camp Store, Produce Brokers and Land Agents, Calle Aduna, ROSARIO.

Dr. F. Bourse,

DENTIST, SURGEON DENTIST, Of New York, Building, No. 200 ALLE 25 DE MAYO, MONTEVIDEO.

Dressmaker and Milliner

Mrs. W. Wise begs to inform her friends and the public that she has commenced business, (as above) at 10 Calle Corrientes.

American Dentist.

Dr. N. O. CORNWALL, Calle Rivadavia, 215.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

inserted in the most and most approved manner, so as to have a beautiful life-like appearance, cause no irritation in the gums, and serve all the uses of the natural organ.

STEAM-BOAT AGENCY.

MATTI Y CA. 30—Calle Cangallo—30. For Rosario and intermediate ports. The steamer Ibiouy.

Will leave at 10 a. m. on Sundays, returning on Fridays. Esmeralda and Espigador.

Will leave alternately on Thursdays at 10 a. m. returning on Tuesdays. The steamer Tala.

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

Will leave on Sundays at 10 a. m. returning on Fridays. FOR GUALEGUAY.

Passengers will embark in the 'Tala' on Tuesday to be transported to the steamer 'Doloritas,' returning on Sundays.

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

For Montevideo, the English steamer Rio Parana.

Will leave on Mondays at 6 p. m. returning on Thursdays. FOR SALTO.

And all the intermediate ports—The English steamer Rio Parana.

Will leave on Thursdays at 10 a. m. returning on Mondays. FOR MERCEDES.

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

Passengers will embark in the Rio Parana on Thursday to be transported to the steamer Guazu at 5 p. m.

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

N. B.—The public is reminded that those paying in paper money are charged 4 r/s. m/c per patacon, over the current price, on account of the fluctuating state of the market.

No parcels taken on the day of sailing. 118—xp F25.

ALVAREZ Y RISSO,

Reconquista 994. Ytinerario que regir4 para los siguientes vapores desde el 1.º de Noviembre de 1865.

Carrera entre Bs. Ayres y Montevideo. Para Montevideo—El vapor Ingles.

Para Corrientes—El vapor Nacional, Saldr4 los Lunes y Viernes y regresar4 los Jueves y Domingos.

Para Corrientes y puertos intermedios—El vapor Nacional.

Para Corrientes y puertos intermedios—El vapor Nacional. Carga y Pasajeros—Viage directo.

Esta comoda vapor y de primera marcha se establece en la carrera del Parana hasta Corrientes directamente.

Carrera entre Buenos Ayres y los puertos del Uruguay. Para el Salto 4 intermedi4s—El vapor, RIO DE LA PLATA.

Saldr4 los Sabados a las 10 de la mañana—Regresar4 los Miércoles al amanecer.

Para Corrientes—El vapor Nacional, ALIADO.

Todos estos vapores toman pasajeros, carga y encomiendas, para los puertos de su escala.

El Paisandú podr4 cargar hasta 300 toneladas y el Hecules 200.

TARIFA VIGENTE. PASAJE DE CAMARA. A Montevideo 8 ps. fs. de 10 r/s. de M. Video

VESSELS LOADING IN PORT

L. SAGORY AND LENNYUEUX. SHIP-BROKERS. 47—Calle Cangallo—47.

HAVRE. FENELON—French ship, 313 L.I.I., 1081 tons, Captain Goussauime, Consigee, M. M. Llavallol & Sons.

ST. PIERRE—French Ship, 313, L.I.I 779 tons, Captain Delamarre, Consigee M. P. Ladvocat & Co.

PANAMA—French Ship, 313 L.I.I., 927 tons, Captain Surmont, consigeees Messrs. Bonnemason & Heydeck.

DON QUICHOTTE—French Ship, 313 L.I.I., 389 tons, Captain Surmont, Consigee, F. Cabirau.

ANTWERP. VICTORIA—Italian barque, 1st class, 770 tons, Captain Pagliano, Consigee, M M Fratelli Piaggio.

JACQUES CEUR—French ship, (from the line of Havre) 313 L.I.I. 641 tons Captain Vennard, Consigee, M M P Ladvocat & Co.

PALESTRO—Italian barque 313 L.I., 601 tons, Captain Pittaluga; consigee Piaggio Fratelli Ambers.

GENERAL VON DOBBELLEY—Russian barque, 313, L.I., 383 tons, Captain J. Sten-voos; consigeees Casalle & Hijos.

CHARLOTTE—Belgian brig, 313, L.I.I., 348 tons, Captain I. H. Van Gorp; consigeees L. Sagory y Lennuyeux.

BORDEAUX. VICTORINI—French barque, 313 L.I.I., 376 tons, Captain Brégon, Consigee, M M Poquin, Petit, Laroche & Co.

ERNESTINE—French barque 313, L.I., 277, Capt. Fribrayer; consigee M. Etchebarne.

PRINCE DE MONACO—French ship, 1st class, 272 tons, Captain Belleme.

MARSEILLE. SPARTACUS—French barque, 616 21, 333 tons, Captain Grand, Consigee, M C Darnay.

ESPERANCE—French barque, 313, L.I., 274 tons, Captain Cantoy; Consigee Messrs Jolly & Wallat.

CETTE. TALMA—French brig, 1st class, 199 tons. Captain Bertrand.

LOADING. IN THE RIVERS FOR ORDER. MARTHA ALIDA—Dutch barque, 313, A I I, Captain Karst.

IN THE RIVER URUGUAY FOR ORDERS. SYMPATHIE—Dutch brig, 313 L.I.I., 220 tons, Captain A. Bakcina.

Pine Boards and Scantling. A large assortment of Pine Boards and Scantling are offered for sale at very reduced prices in the Barraca Calle Para No. 359.

Galbraith & Hunter. Beg respectfully to call the attention of their numerous customers to their present large stock of—

Plain and Fancy Whites and Serges. Flannels, Flannel Shirtings, Wool Blanks and Handkerchiefs.

Hosiery, including hand knit hosiery, Hose for Children, New L. Wool Underclothing, White Regatta and Crimean Shirts, White Jackets, and a great variety of other goods suitable for the Season, inspection of which is invited.

And a great variety of other goods suitable for the Season, inspection of which is invited. 49 & 51—Calle Defensa—49 & 51.

PARAGUAY AND CORRIENTES. A visit to those countries in 1864, On sale at Messrs. Mackern's book-store or at this office. x. m. 6.

GERMAN BURMEISTER, Consignatario de frutos del pais. Wool and produce broker, 105—CALLE VENEZUELA—105

Messengerias "Las Generales al Sud," Calle Potosi 2693.

Ponemos en conocimiento del Publico que en virtud de la nueva especie de caballos que hay de Chascomus a Dolores nos hemos encontrado en la necesidad de disminuir los salidas para ese punto, con el objeto de tener salidas in-terminables y de ese modo poder servir mejor al publico.

Nueva Orden de Salidas. Carrera de Dolores—Sale los dias 1, 5, 10, 15, 20 y 25.

Carrera del Moro para la Brava—Sale los dias 5 y 20. Carrera de la Laguna de los Padres y Ballonera—Los dias 1 y 25.

AUCTION SALE

MARIANO BILLINGHURST. One half of the entire stock of the Estancia "Campos de Cepeda" of Sr. D. Miguel Aceguena, belonging to the state of the late Sr. D. Marcos G. Balcarce, his late partner.

By order of the competent Judge. On Monday June 4th inst. the sale will take place on the same premises for the highest bid and cash payment.

The stock comprises of the following: 20,000 sheep, 700 fine do, 3600 horned cattle, 250 mares, 73 horses, 40 dunkeys, 111 milch cows, 11 oxen, 19 Durham bulls, 150 pigs, 600 fine merino sheep, 106 rams of the best imported, belonging to the flocks of fine ewes.

Parties wishing to attend the sale ought so leave this by the steamer to San Nicolas de los Arroyos 3 or 4 days before the day announced, and from there on to the Estancia; they will be conveyed at the expense of the Estate, and well taken care of them the days that they may have to remain on the same.



IMPORTANT AUCTION.

Mr. MARIANO BILLINGHURST will sell by public auction (cash) on Thursday 17th inst. at 11 a.m., 140 first-class Rams, picked from the celebrated German flocks of Passow, Weissom, Schnoerde, Schmollin, Lockow, Postelwitz, Hammer, and Wabnitz, by Mr. A. H. Gesoben, 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 Ewes, which if in time, will be sold with the above mentioned. 224—xp m2

La Uruguayana.

The Directors of the above-named Company, notify the public that on and after the 20th of March, 1865, a line of Diligences will run between Luxan and Navarro, passing close by the estancia of Dn. Nicholas Gonzalez.

The coaches are of the most modern structure, combining lightness and strength, and will be drawn by animals remarkable for their swiftness. They will leave Buenos Ayres with the first train, on "even days," and will return to the capital on all the "odd days."

The proprietors of this company have always on hand, for the accommodation of the public, a large number of four-wheeled spring-waggons, which are admirably suited for the conveyance of sheep, merchandise, &c. The company will guaran-tee the safe delivery of all parcels, letters, or moneys confided to them.

City agents, Sra. Picot, Hermanos, 243 Calle de la Victoria. Country, do. Dn. Santos Brioto Sarden, Hotel Navarro. Proprietors and conductors, DUFOUR, BROTHERS. 147—xp m29

REAL HOLLANDS,

Solo Exporter HERMAN VAN HOUTEN, Rotterdam.

This celebrated and well known Gin to be had of the office of the undersigned in lots to suit the purchaser shall from this date, according to agreement, only be imported by D. F. W. PAATS, 69—Calle Bolgrano—69 39—xp n8

Corrugated Roofing Iron, Galvanized and Japanned, Also best Annealed Fencing Wire, GEORGE BELL, Montevideo. 211. 1m. 29

At LOEDEL'S

Just received ox "Mennon" and "Corlova" a beautiful assortment of Stationery and Fancy Goods, comprising in part:—

Mahogany and Black Walnut Stationery Cases, Students' and Tourists' Cases, Writing Desks, No Plus Ultra's and Travelling Cases, Photographic Albums, best London Patent binding, &c.; Writing Pads and Blot Books, Account Books of Best English make, comprising Ledgers, Journals, Cash Books, &c. in different bindings; Pocket Books and Metallic Books, Portfolios, 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 the celebrated lead and exporinated pencils, Gum, chalk, Creta Levis, &c., Faber's Slates for Hotels, Counting Houses, Schools &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 76—S A N M A R T I N —75. Nearly opposite the Bolsa. 199—1m 28

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

Director—Mr. P. PONGERARD, Ex-Professor of French at the London University College.

A thorough English education, comprising the study of French and Spanish. Particular attention paid to foreign languages and the arithmetic classes. Comfort, discipline, and order strictly maintained.

The grounds are situated in the most picturesque and most healthy suburb of this city. Per Month—Boarders, \$500 m/c. Day Boarders, 350 m/c. Scholars, \$100 m/c. 80, xp, a18

FOR PAYSANDU,

Calling at Martin Garcia, Higuaritas, Mercedes, Fray Bentos, Gualeguaychu, Roman, and Concepcion del Uruguay.

THE ITALIAN STEAMER "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. For particulars apply at the Agency of Alvarez and Risso, 994 Reconquista.

MENSAJERIAS ARGENTINAS. 98—Calle de Rivadavia—98. La Diligencia para el Carmon de Arroyo Arrerifes, sale por el primer tren del Ferro-carril de Oeste, todos los dias 'nones' y regresar4 todos los pares.

Messengerias "Las Generales al Sud," Calle Potosi No. 2694. ORDEN DE SALIDAS. Para Dolores sale los dias nones y regresa los pares.

Para el Moro por la Brava, los dias 3, 13, y 23. Para la Laguna de los Padres, los dias 1, 11 y 21. Para Quouquen por el Verano de Baudriz los dias 7, 17, y 27.

NOTA.—Se previene que de esta administracion se depocha una galeota para el Tandil por Navas los dias 1 y 16, y otra para las Cinco Lomas, los dias 9 y 25. LA EMPIRESA. 17—6p m6.

WATSON'S HOTEL, BELGRANO. Board, private dining rooms, beds and sitting rooms with a variety of drinks prepared to suit every taste. Ample grounds for Athletic exercises and popular English games, including Croquet, Quoits, Skittles, & Billiards, &c. N.B.—Table d'Hotel and private dining-rooms, Picnics supplied, and hampers furnished for excursions. 216—1m 29

For Sale in the Banda Oriental. In the Department of Paysandú, near La Flores, 14 herds of camp, from 10,000 to 12,000 sheep, about 500 horned cattle; good galpones stone through and wooden hut and about 200 fruit trees, enclosed with a stone wall. For particulars apply at No. 164 Calle Piedras. 35. 12 m6

Camp. For ten flocks, this side of San Nicolas, front to the Parana river, 2250 yards wide; by 9000 deep, with a first-rate port; 'florde campo' with some houses to be rented for five years in \$35,000 m/c, the year, and a long term. Apply Victoria 352 from 4 to 6. And camps in Favon at a cheap rate. 23. 1m m6

LA FAVORECIDA. Line of Diligences between B. Ayres, Lobos and Saladillo. Agencia: 243 Victoria.

Mr. F. DEBUN begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has ceased to be manager to Saborido and Garcia, and has entered into partnership with Mr. Sperati with whom he will in turn continue to run the Diligences as established by the old firm, and hopes by strict punctuality and attention to business to merit a continuance of that favor which the public have so liberally bestowed.

The coaches will leave B. A. for Lobos and Saladillo on Thursdays. Arriving in Saladillo on Friday. Returning for B. A. from Saladillo on Sundays. Arriving in Buenos Ayres on Mondays. N.B.—The coaches will leave the Merlo Station.

COTTON MACHINERY. STEAM ENGINES, Presses for Packing Cotton, Horse Gear, Gins, &c. and other accessories of Machinery required for Colonial and Foreign use.—For particulars apply to A. F. YANROW, Engineer, London Office, 35 Cornhill, E.C.

Carbon de Luz. Especifico para Curar vejigas. 66—Moreno—66. 73 | 16p.m12

Important Notice to Sheepfarmers. Messrs. LUDERS & Co., Calle Rivadavia 256, beg to notify the owners of sheepfarms or all persons interested in the matter that they are directly authorized by his Lordship the Baron F. Maltzahn de Lomshov in Mecklenburg to receive orders on his celebrated Negretti rams from the famous Lanchow breed, and that they will receive 30 of the most select animals from this establishment by the Catharine, sailed from Hamburg on the 17th of March, which are to be sold by public auction immediately after arrival.

Messrs. LUDERS & Co. desire the special attention of all Estancieros to this shipment which according to the opinion of the most eminent judges will consist of the finest animals as yet introduced to this country. 63—xp m10

Landed Estates Office, Directed by DANIEL O'KELLY.

This office undertakes farming transactions in all its varied branches, under the supervision of the director, who is an estates practical farmer of many years experience, full conversant with the Laws and country, and thoroughly acquainted with the nature and qualities of the pasture in the different localities.

Parties holding Title Deeds with any sort of flaw are hereby requested not to apply at this office—those who wish to sell lands through this office will be required to present their title deeds for examination, as the director will not admit any transactions liable to lawsuits. Lands can be purchased at this office from Government or private parties, in any part of the Republic. There are at present tracts of different sizes for sale and to rent. This office has branches all through the country, but the head office is adjoining the directors residence in the town of Los Flores, where application by letter through the Post is personally made. The city office is under the supervision of Messrs. Natta and Wilkinson, Plaza 11 Setiembre. 68. xp w d m10

E. MEDLICOTT & CO., 33—RECONQUISTA—33 ENGLISH FAMILY WINE MERCHANTS.

Beg to announce that we have received a large assortment of fine Spanish and Portuguese wines, by the steamer Galileo.

Also a select lot of Champagne, and first-class Madeira.

Also, a very superior Port, direct from Oporto, the trial of which we strongly recommend.

In addition to the above there is constantly on hand a choice selection, comprising the following renowned wines:— Sherry—Duff Gordon. Port—Sandiman and Co. Lisbon Dry—Medlicott and Co. Buechles—Medlicott and Co. Buechles—Medlicott and Co. Star Claret, in cases of Pinta and Quarts—James Violet and Co., Bordeaux. St. Julien. Chateau la Roche. Chateau Leoville. Chateau Margaux. Chateau Lafitte.

And Brandy's of various qualities. Messrs. M. and Co. have now also a large assortment of preserved fruit of all description, preserved Fish in tins, and some very fine Scotch Orange Marmalade. 87 xp—m15

"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, Merchandise and Goods in the Custom House, Bonded Stores, and private ones. Produce in the Barracos or in Deposit Stores, in the Lighters or on Board; and on nearly every description of property.

Rates of premium vary according to the nature of the risks, and will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices.

Losses by Explosion of Gas paid for. Losses by fire arising from lightning made good. The advantages obtained by those who assure with the "Queen" are fully mentioned in the prospectuses. Life Policies are irrevocable; advances to policy holders, &c. The "Queen" engages to so great an extent the confidence and support of the public in England that the Postmaster-General has selected it, for the insurance of the lives of the clerks and other officials.

The undersigned General Agent of the Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company is duly authorized by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay losses in Buenos Ayres with promptitude and liberality, without reference to the chief office in England, without reference to the Official registration has been entered in the Registro Publico, in accordance with the existing laws of this Republic.

Apply for Insurances and other details from 11 to 3 daily, No. 121 Calle 25 Mayo, corner of Corrientes, to

CONSTANT SANTA-MARIA, General Agent of the Company. 1y—33

"THE STANDARD" — Printed and Published every morning at the "Standard" Printing Office, No. 14 Calle Bolgrano, by the Proprietors and Editors, M. G. and E. T. MULHALL.

HIBERNIAN HOUSE. 64, 66 and 68 Calle Piedra. (between San Martin and Reconquista.) GENERAL CAMP STORE. A Large and well assorted stock of GROCERY, DRAPERY & IRONMONGERY. T. FALLON. 64, 66, & 68 CALLE PIEDRA. N.B.—A large Stock of Ready made clothing of every description.