

TEATRO COLON

ITALIAN OPERA.

3.^a Funcion del 2.^o abono.
El Domingo 20 del corriente.

RIGOLETTO.

a las 8 en punto.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of anonymous com-
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necessarily for publication, but as a
guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil fallax audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."
CICERO.

FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1866.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

The most painful anxiety exists in town as to the extent of damage done the Great Southern Railway by the late storm. Yesterday all manner of estimates were current as to the amount of the loss, thanks, however, to the kind attention of Sr. Bzeurra, who is one of the company's staff, we are enabled to lay before our readers a correct statement of the injury.

The road from Buenos Ayres to Donselaar Station is perfectly safe; the embankments are firm, the bridges secure, and this part of the line has not suffered the slightest injury. The large laguna at San Vicente is perfectly drained by the canal, cut at the request of the Government, and there is no fear whatever of the land in this direction being flooded. Two iron bridges near to Donselaar Station are quite sufficient for the work.

Between Donselaar and Ferrari there are no less than five gaps cut in the bank, each being about two metres wide and one deep.

One mile south of the Samborombon there are two gaps cut in the bank, about 8 metres wide and 1 deep.

The Samborombon bridge and bank are perfectly secure; the water is within ten inches of the girders, but since yesterday morning it is falling fast.

Near Facia, on the west side of the line, there is an immense lake of some five miles long. The bank has given way in four places here, but not very seriously.

Five miles from Chascomus a large portion of the bank is washed away, and a large river running through. This is the spot we suppose Sr. Gandra informs us is dangerous, and where a deep, wide ditch, and a good bridge will be required. There is an arroyo on the estancia here which when it rains is a rapid river. Owing to the great drought for the last few years, this arroyo has been quite dry, but Sr. Gandra assures us that it is probably the most dangerous point on the road.

It is with the greatest pleasure that we learn that none of the culverts or bridges have suffered in any way. The Samborombon bridge has withstood the storm, and not suffered even in the least.

It is obvious however that the cause of the damage is the want of sufficient number of culverts which when supplied will make the line perfectly secure; the embankment in every case is quite high enough.

A farmer from the South informs us that it is impossible to describe the state of that locality; in many places as far as the eye can stretch nothing can be seen but one immense expanse of water. The puestos look in the distance like small boats in the surrounding ocean. From all we can learn respecting the storm, it has been one of the severest ever experienced in Buenos Ayres. It rained all Thursday night, all Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, and even still the weather looks threatening. Upon the whole we regard it as really wonderful that in such a flood a railway built in a dry season, and in the lowest camps in the Province, has not suffered more; the repairs making now will, however, remove all apprehensions as to future storms, and make the line the most solid in the Province.

A WEEK'S VACATION IN THE URUGUAY.

FROM BUENOS AYRES TO SALTO.

Paysandú, May 14th, 1866.

May is the pleasantest month in this climate to make what the Italians call a 'villeggiatura,' and a trip up the river Uruguay is certainly as delightful an excursion as can be desired. After two years unremitting labor in the 'Standard' office I began, last week, to feel a little fagged and resolved to visit the picturesque shores of the Uruguay, immortalized by the pen of D. Heraclio Fajardo, as well as by several prose writers.

On Thursday, 10th inst. it was blowing very stiff when we left the mole-head for the 'Rio Parana,' and I certainly thought we should be drowned, although my fellow-passengers Messrs. Amorins and Guimaraens displayed the greatest sang-froid while the whale-boat shipped water to leeward in a most distressing manner. We got safe aboard and started 'aguas arriba' at 10.15. It is quite unnecessary for me to detail my impressions of the scenery or attempt to improve on the 'Notes of Travel' describing this route which appeared in this paper a few weeks ago from the pen of a minute and attentive observer. I will merely jot down my observations to fill an idle hour.

We passed the 'Cerro de San Juan' at noon, and soon sighted the Gibraltar of the River Plate, Martin Garcia, which has anything but an imposing appearance. Two new batteries are seen on the SE. point, but (this is a bull) there are no guns on them. Facing the Argentine coast are mounted 9 guns, behind these a flag-staff and some soldiers' quarters recently built. The place looks rather deserted; and the old batteries used in the war of 1859 are dismantled. The position seems nowise comparable with Humaitá: there is as much difference as between the New Brighton battery and Gibraltar. Between the island and the Oriental coast only small craft can pass. I am told that when Rosas sent his prisoners hither many of them got away by riding (or rather swimming) a grey mare across, and the mare regularly swam back again until Rosas took her and shot her as an enemy to the state.

Carmelo is the first town we sight and looks very pretty, seated on a bend of the river, but a good view is not obtained till we pass upwards. It is to be hoped that some of the small steamers now building will be made to call here in connection with either Colonia or Higuieritas. The next thing we see is an old convent now used for an estancia.

The scenery improves as we advance, the Entre-Riano coast being much lower than the Oriental. Higuieritas is a thriving place, and Captain Page who is one of our passengers tells me all these towns have wonderfully improved since he first visited them in his exploring expedition of 1863. On reaching the mouth of the Rio Negro Messrs. Amorins and Guimaraens are transhipped to a small steamer which plies to Mercedes.

It is a pity we have no moonlight to observe the charming scenery which I am told may be seen hereabout, but the cool breeze is refreshing as we sit smoking on the quarter-deck. The Parana is really a magnificent vessel, and her commander, Captain Page junr., a first-rate fellow whose temper is never ruffled by having to remain 48 hours on watch and who unites the urbanity of a gentleman with every quality that constitutes a thorough seaman. The chief officer and engineer also seem to understand their business. I was much surprised, after all I had heard of 'the Morgan system' to find they have now applied it to steam-boats! I do not mean that we got jerked beef for dinner: the table was indeed served in the most sumptuous style, with Champagne &c. for all hands the first time I ever saw Clignot in an ordinary bill of fare. But 'the Morgan system' of paddle-wheels is a great improvement: only 4 spokes are used, and they descend into the water perpendicularly and come out the same, causing a saving of back-water &c. which lends additional velocity. The Parana, I believe goes nearly 20 miles an hour, and glides so smoothly

through the water as hardly to leave any track, while the paddles make no noise, and the least motion is not felt. The state-room with piano, books &c. is in keeping with all the other elegant arrangements: the ladies saloon is very tasteful: there are accommodations for over 200 passengers.

We passed 1'ray Bentos, and Concepcion after dark, the latter at 3 a.m. and landed several passengers, including Mrs. and Mr. Taylor, Mrs. and Mr. Young, Mrs. and Mr. Bell, Mrs. and Mr. Mooney &c., and arrived at Paysandú by daybreak. Here we took in tow the little Guazú, alias Estrella del Norte, and started, on Friday morning, for Salto.

This is the finest part of the river, the scenery varied and beautiful. A league above the town is Mr. Williams' saladero where Dr. Fleury is working 'the Morgan system' with beef and mutton. At the Herridero we pass a large establishment belonging to Mr. Richard Hughes, with the Union Jack flying from the battlements: it is a two-story house built over 20 years ago by a Company of which Mr. Lafone formed part, and had a saladero, now in ruins, and an estancia with over 100,000 cows and sheep. We see a troop of mules swimming across at this point: they are going to Bolivia, for one Sor. Carreras.

The Parana took us as high as possible but after touching ground at a narrow pass transhipped us to the Guazú at 2 p.m. After passing the 'estancia Delicias' and other valuable establishments belonging to foreigners we reach the dangerous pass of Corralitos luckily by daylight. This reef or archipelago of rocks has but one narrow and tortuous channel and is impassable by night. Sailing-vessels can never pass but with the most favorable wind, and we see a dozen coasting craft at anchor in front of the old port of Concordia which in nearly a league below that town. In high-water the Corralitos are covered, but now the river is so low that the buoys are high and dry. You cannot see Concordia from here, but there is a Casilla at the new port, and 4 coaches are in waiting to convey passengers to the town.

We have now a fine view of Salto at the head of the river, about 3 miles above, covering three or four hills, with large white edifices, and apparently a town of great extent. We reach the port at 5.30 p.m. and after climbing up a steep acclivity—but no; I must keep a description of Salto for another letter.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The first part of the great lawsuit of the Bank versus Cornac, has terminated in favor of the defendant. The Bank must go before a jury: the principle is now established, and the press of Buenos Ayres owes a great obligation to Sr. Cornac for so manfully asserting his rights.

To-night the conference at the Bolsa comes of to discuss the paper dollar question. Mr. Cerro has convened the meeting, and as the admission is free, we suppose the hall will be crowded.

Respecting the Triple Alliance, all we know about it up to the present is, that Dr. Castro, Oriental Minister, has resigned; Mr. Lettsom, British Consul, do; Dr. Octaviano, we hear, is about to do the same; but we hope Dr. Elizalde will have more sense. It seems the Brazilian Minister knew about the publication of the treaty, and waited on Earl Russell, to try and stop it. He went to the various printing offices in London just 5 minutes too late, when millions had been stricken off. When the 'America' in this city published the Treaty the National Government was at once going to put the editor in prison until they saw in the 'Standard' that the first publication of the Treaty was made by one of the greatest powers on the earth, the British Parliament. Thus the 'Standard' saved the editor. Such an unlooked for row about the publication of a treaty was never before known in Buenos Ayres.

Yesterday we received a letter from our brother editor, who is sojourning in the Uruguay. His first letter we publish to-day.

To-morrow night the grand concert at Colon comes off. The tickets are already selling at a high premium.

There is great talk at head-quarters about the Brazilian squadron and Humaitá, it being generally believed that the fortress must be taken by land not water, for this purpose the siege artillery of the Brazilians is being passed over from Corrientes, also the two 68-pounders found at Itapirí. It is greatly feared the squadron is powerless where 230 guns are mounted, there seems, moreover, to be much of the white feather amongst the ironclads. Admiral Shubridge of the U. S. navy gave it as his opinion that at a curve a little below Humaitá the fort can be shelled easily. Why don't the Brazilians go up and try? A month has now elapsed since the allies crossed the river and still they are almost in the same place.

Machado and the Minister of war seem to be both lost down in the South camps; there is nothing known of their whereabouts, and now that the railway only runs to Donselaar the difficulties attending the minister's return to town are enhanced. Sr. Martinez cannot swim a yard, and yet to get back to town he has rivers to cross where even an elephants could not find footing.

The present position of Lopez is very strong, and he has thousands of his men making ditches, &c., in front of the Bellaco; he has Humaitá in his rear with all Paraguay at his back, whilst the allies, on the contrary, are very dangerously located, with a broad and rapid river in their rear. Should they by any misfortune suffer any mishap the consequences are not to be answered for. The sooner the allies change their position the better: the squadron should at once attack Humaitá, and thus divert the enemy, a push then of the allies in the right direction might get the army the other side of the Bellaco. Lopez left Itapirí on account of the squadron, but where he is at present we hear he means to stand, as his rear is open and well protected.

Our last advices from Parana are of a rather amusing nature. The people, when returning from the theatre, were surprised to hear shots and tremendous 'vivas' for Urquiza. As no one said a word against Urquiza, it was wondered what the 'vivas' were for, and soon the news of a revolution spread like wildfire, but it ended in nothing.

The Argentine Minister in London has addressed a note to Sr. Dominguez, the late Finance Minister of Buenos Ayres, expressing the most profound surprise at the run on the Provincial Bank, and assuring him that in London there was nothing whatever known of the matter, the bills drawn on the house of Barneid, Hoare & Co., by the Bank were duly accepted and will of course be paid when they mature.

Yesterday there was a most extraordinary rumour through town to the effect that the Chilean Government is at the bottom of all the disturbances in the Provinces. We can hardly credit this, although it is said that the National Government has received positive information of the fact—we suppose the Government will call on Sr. Lastarria for explanations, judging the feeling of the Chileans by their newspapers there can be no doubt that there is not much friendship in Valparaiso for the Argentine Government, but we are slow to believe that the Government of Chile would lend itself to any revolutionary movement in this country.

President Mitre promoted sergeant Luna of the first regiment of Argentine artillery, on the battle-field, after the fight of the 2nd inst. This young man acted with great bravery.

Capt. Salle of the Carmel returns to Europe, having resigned his command. Capt. S. was deservedly popular, a thorough sailor, gentlemanly in his manners, and most attentive to his passengers. We tender to Capt. S. our best wishes for his prosperity, we hope he will return to the River Plate where he has a wide circle of friends. The French mail packet service may be proud to have such men as Capt. Salle in its service, he only required to be a Britisher to be a sailor 'par excellence.'

To-day the meeting convened by the Minister to discuss the paper dollar question, also the best means of aug-

menting the circulating medium, will be held.

Sr. Alberdi has written another pamphlet in Paris on the Paraguayan war. We have not seen the paper, but hear that it is very severe, and contains many false assertions; few people in France pay much attention to the Paraguayan question particularly at present when a war in Germany seems imminent.

The River Parana is now fast falling; within the last week it has fallen some four feet; several vessels are hopelessly stuck in the banks in the river. The most of the Brazilian vessels are now at the Tres Bocas. At the Paso de la Patria the river has fallen so much that none of the ironclads could now ascend as high as the island.

One of the most laborious tasks of the allies at present is burying the dead; owing to the nature of the country where the allies are encamped, the Doctors have assured President Mitre that if the decomposed bodies of the dead soldiers are allowed to remain unburied the whole atmosphere will become so infected that a pestilence will spring up which will cause frightful mortality in the allied camp.

Mr. Bustamante of the 'Tribuna' in Montevideo, was plunged into the greatest alarm by a rumour that the Spaniards were about to attack his printing office; he got the Chief of Police to guard the office with his men, and was fully prepared to pulverize the Spaniards if they attempted an attack: the night passed off however very quiet.

Three of Prof. Agassiz' assistants returned from Brazil in the last United States and Brazil Company's mail steamer Havana. The courtesies of the Company have been most handsomely extended to Prof. Agassiz and his assistants, not only as above, but in transporting from the Amazon the rich collection of fishes, to the United States. The Boston 'Journal' is informed that Prof. Agassiz and the others of the party will not return until late in the season.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

GENERAL FLORES EXPECTED.

AWFUL TRIPLE ALLIANCE ROW.

MR. LETTSOM RESIGNS.

The freshest thing here is that Gen. Flores is expected in town in a few days; people who ought to know whether this is so or not positively give it out as true. Here we have the most extraordinary rumours current which although not generally believed I send you as the news of the day. Flores won't dress himself in any other garb than a gaucho, notwithstanding all Mitre says to him; at a council of General officers in Mitre's tent the other day Flores came in with his head tied up in a handkerchief, a 'chiripa' that had seen better days, a pair of 'calsoncillos' that have been in constant use since the Yatay battle, and a bran new pair of 'potro' boots which one of the soldiers made for him since they got into Paraguay, a thick cloth 'poncho' and a sword as long as a broom stick completed the attire of the best cavalry officer in South America. Mitre, when he saw the Brigadier General enter looked astonished, and when the council terminated he called General Flores over and told him to put on a proper General's uniform; Flores replied that the work was too hard for fine clothes, and he would rather be as he is; high words passed and he left the tent. I see nothing about this in Sinbad's letter, so I don't believe it, but it is the talk of the place here, and therefore I give it to you.

You have of course heard that your particular friend Mr. Lettsom is about to resign; in fact, if we are to believe rumor, he has sent his resignation home by the French mail, and also a very stiff letter to Earl Russell about publishing the treaty, which he knew was a state secret. Dr. Castro, the late Minister of Foreign Affairs, has also written to the English Government about so flagrant a breach of diplomatic etiquette. If there is only half the row at home that there is here about the business, why, the Fenian excitement will be completely eclipsed and the Ministry turned out.

Dr. Castro has sent up instructions to his lawyer to accuse the 'America,'

damages claimed 12,000 patacons. The case will go before a jury; and therefore it will amount to nothing.

Subscriptions are all the order of the day—every one has to subscribe for something—there is one eternal going round with the hat which makes a mockery of charity. The English people say that they have to subscribe to the 'Standard,' which is no small thing, as Sprunck, your agent, is one of the most inexorable men in Montevideo. The ladies of the Sociedad de Beneficencia are subscribing an ounce each for the wounded.

The new steamer 'Oriental' is expected here shortly; the Americans are getting the river all to themselves, the Standard is expected down here in her first trip, and I hear the Americans intend to give a 'blow out' at the Oriental. Apropos, there is an Irish gentleman here, and although his name is not Daniel O'Connell nor Curran he rivals them in eloquence; he has got quite a fame and I verily believe is asked out for his speeches, he also has the reputation of being a crack shot—he is a polished gentlemanly person and beyond all question the best speaker (since Rading left) we have in Montevideo.

A new plan for marking sheep is before the Government, and the inventor asks for a patent. I hear that the secret is cut off both ears and mark the animal on the nose. Estancieros, of course, take a lively interest in the matter. The object of cutting off both ears is to avoid old señales.

A small paper called the 'Petit Courier' is making great noise: it has been accused by the fiscal but as yet the trial has not taken place.

Friday will be a benefit night for the wounded soldiers; the Solis will be crowded; all the seats are already taken. The lottery for the wounded comes off to-day, I hope to draw the big prize, although the banks have the greatest chance. Twenty whole tickets were sent to all the banks.

Mauá took the tickets and paid.
Montevidean Bank do.
Commercial Bank do.
River Plate Bank declined such a business but sent \$1.100 mpn. to the committee as a donation, thereby setting a good example to all the other banks.

Navia refused both the tickets and subscription.

There is a rumour here that things are looking very bad in Buenos Ayres; two heavy failures, banks of course, and also several of the principal houses, money never was easier here; We have abundance, the interest rate is low, and people of credit or capital are all building houses; rents are so high that it is considered the best investment here.

The arrivals are:—
Aguia, from Babin, with yerba and caña.

Sedonia, with Paranagna yerba.
Oyapock, from Rio, with troops and ammunition.

Eurica, from Genoa, with assorted cargo.

Cosa dite, from Corrientes, with hides.

The Galileo has not yet arrived; it is supposed that the storm detained her in Buenos Ayres. There are several passengers waiting for her here.

O'Dowd

HISTORY OF GENERAL ROBLES.

HIS TRIAL AND EXECUTION.

We have culled from the letters of "Autar" the following interesting account of the fate of General Robles.

No sooner had Lopez invaded Corrientes than he proposed directing, from Humaitá or Asuncion, the operations of the invading army entrusted to the command of General Robles, who was not to advance, retreat, or take any kind of measure with the army without first getting Lopez's orders. These orders nearly always arrived too late, and all Lopez's instructions were so complicated as to be impracticable. Of this Robles would inform him, but Lopez having such an exalted opinion of his own capability, especially in the military line, in which he believes himself unequalled, did not relish Robles's not being able to carry into effect his orders, and already began showing symptoms of discontent. On the other hand, Robles was a man

of strong passions, and, in a measure, did not think himself bound to act up to all Lopez commanded, the more so since they were impossibilities; however, these omissions were not made known to the President. No doubt Robles acted a foolish part in this, for Lopez had the whole place surrounded with spies, and all that Robles said, much less did, was communicated to him. Under these circumstances, Robles received a letter from the Chief of the Paraguayan Legion, Dn. Fernando Iturburu, proposing to shake off the yoke which oppressed their country, and by his aid establish an era of liberty as yet unknown to the Paraguayans.

Robles, on receiving this letter, immediately sent it off to Lopez. Subsequently he received two more letters from the same man, but those he kept, putting them in one of the pockets of his carriage. Lopez not only heard of these letters, but got copies of them. Colonel Alem was the man Lopez had made secretary to Robles, but his principal mission was to give an exact account of all Robles' actions; and this excellent spy never lost sight of him in fact, he was Robles' shadow.

Colonel Iturburu told me he had written the two letters, and also that he knew of Robles having received them. In his second, he denied the truth of the rumour.

Lopez had circulated amongst his people that Urquiza was in favor of Paraguay. He also spoke of the immense power and resources of the allies, and concluded by inviting him to a conference. On receiving this letter Robles promised an answer for four o'clock in the evening, but on going to the encampment in search of the bearer he was received by a tremendous volley of musketry; then Iturburu wrote a third letter, complaining of such proceeding, still insisting on his proposals, and begging an interview.

To none of these letters did Robles reply, as I have heard Iturburu say, but, as I remarked before, Robles did not remit these letters to Lopez. Much was added to the rumor then current that General Robles was in direct communication with the Argentine General, Caceres, negotiating the retreat of the invading army from Corrientes. All this was not ignored by Lopez, who received no account from Robles of this correspondence, nor the reasons which had induced him to take such steps: but even if such was not the case, the dictator was too well known to suppose he ever would pardon a subaltern for communicating with the enemy under any pretext, but by his leave or private orders.

Some part of the affair was true, as persons in relation with Caceres, and friends of Robles, desired to make an arrangement, based on the evacuation of Corrientes by the Paraguayan troops, which arrangement, according to the idea of Robles, would separate the Argentines from the alliance and the war.

General Paunero, chief of the Argentine troops in that province, hearing of the arrangement going on, immediately warned Caceres not to meddle with such affairs, as they belonged only to the General-in-Chief, which command was strictly obeyed by Gen. Casares.

Lopez, in order to reassure his General, sent him the order of the Star, which was not accepted, on the plea that it had not as yet been earned by any feat of arms. This imprudent remark, as may be supposed, also reached the ear of Lopez, and, added to the rest, only served to strengthen the President's suspicions of his unfortunate General.

On the 21st of July the Paraguayan troops were encamped on the borders of the Riachuelo, a small town in the Province of Corrientes, which is three leagues distant from the capital. It was 3 o'clock, and General Robles was sleeping in his tent, when unexpectedly Gen. Barrios presented himself before his door, accompanied by a body of cavalry, one of Robles' attachés awoke him and announced the arrival, on hearing which Robles came forward to salute Barrios, the latter refused the hand extended to him, remarking he was no longer his friend but had come to make him prisoner, saying which he handed him Lopez's warrant.

Barrios had been in Humaitá with his brother-in-law, the President, and with all reserve was despatched in the steamer Igurey to seize Robles. He disembarked near Mercedes, where some artillery, infantry, and cavalry were encamped, he presented himself to them as their chief and showed the President's warrant for the capture of Robles and also commanding a battalion to accompany him.

Robles, on reading the warrant, hung down his head and surrendered in silence. Afterwards, according to Barrios' order, he named General Resquin his successor in command. As soon as Barrios had Robles in his power he put him in irons, and also made prisoners the 'tenientes' Mateo, Romero, and Gaspar Estigarribus, the 'alferez' Guana, and a soldier, Villalba, whom he marched off, taking also Captain Valiente who had been made prisoner before Robles, and put them on board the steamer in which he had come. On their arrival at Humaitá they disembarked and were lodged in lonely and solitary dungeons. Barrios seized Robles' carriage and papers; and if there was any doubt as to the infamous part played by Colonel Alem it was clear then, for he was the first to take the two letters out of the pocket of the carriage and hand them to Barrios.

The prisoners safely locked up, Lopez at once commenced their trial. Romero was examined principally on Robles' communication with Casares; Romero said he knew nothing of the transaction; he had heard a rumour, when the Paraguayan troops were encamped on the Riachuelo, to the effect that an interview or correspondence was to be got up between Aguiar and Reguera, but could not say if it took place or not. This same day the prisoners were removed to another dungeon. Three days after the arrival of Lopez at the encampment of the Paso de la Patria he ordered out a body of troops—the prisoners had been sentenced to death and the execution was to take place that day.

Opposite Lopez's house, and about four squares distant from it, there exists a grove of orange trees, and on the left there is a corral used for enclosing cattle for the use of the army. At 2 o'clock a body of troops were formed in a square around the grove and corral, and in the centre a gallows was raised, near which four stools were placed. At 3 o'clock Robles and the other prisoners entered the square, followed by two priests. Robles was dressed in military costume and appeared quite calm, his companions were also calm, though more humbly dressed. They walked up to the stools and there knelt before the flag and heard their sentence read. This done, they were blindfolded and tied down to the stools; a sign from Colonel Pereira, and the piquet of soldiers discharging their arms, leaving four bleeding corpses. A few moments after the termination of this mournful scene the remains of Robles were untied, laid on a couch and covered with a cloth of black velvet ornamented with gold. The couch was carried to a church by four soldiers, and, after a few responses, was conducted to the churchyard in the encampment. Nothing but a rude wooden cross marks the remains of General Robles: his three unfortunate comrades were dragged in hies to the cemetery.

Such was the end of the Paraguayan General, Don Veneslao Robles. Raised to his country's highest honors, more through the President's caprice than his having merited distinction, and that same caprice which elevated him to the high post of chief General of the Paraguayan troops, hurled him, afterwards, into a dungeon, and terminated his existence under the gallows.

EXTRAORDINARY LETTER.
General Flores' letter to his wife, published in the 'America' of Wednesday, has taken all Buenos Ayres by surprise. Mr. H. F. Varela, denies that any such letter exists, but as all our colleagues have published it, we have overcome our reluctance and give it to our readers.
Campaneto de San Francisco, May 3d, 1866.
Señora Doña Maria G. de Flores, Beloved wife,
You should receive with tranquillity bad as well as good news: yesterday

my vanguard got cut up. Between 12 and 1 o'clock the Paraguayans surprised my camp; it was impossible to resist the charge; the Oriental division fell covered with glory. I knew well the D-1 of a place in which I was encamped, and a few days previous I went with Osorio to see the Commander-in-Chief to explain to him the danger but Sr. Mitre coolly replied—"Don't be frightened, General Flores, the attack of the barbarian is negative, for the fatal hour of this end has sounded." General Mitre is therefore responsible for the fight of the 2nd. Believe me my dear Maria that in all my campaign against the tyrant Berro I never suffered half what I am now undergoing—it does not agree with me to see how things are going on here. Everything is done by mathematical calculations, making plans, measuring distances, drawing lines and gazing at the stars, the most valuable time is lost. Will you believe it my dear wife, the principal operations of the war are done on a chess board, meanwhile there are regiments that have been three days without breaking their fast; and I cannot say what will become of us, and really what with the dangerous nature of the place we are in and the astonishing coolness of Gen. Mitre—we may be going in for *lemous* and *come out squeezed*, (*yendo por lana salgamos trasquilados*.)

Everything is put off till to-morrow, even the most important military movements. The only day there is real business here is some levee or court day, then all is fuss and feathers, regiments marching, music playing, gold lace shining, and this is almost every-day occurrence, for one day is the birthday of the Emperor, the next of the Princess Leopoldina, to-morrow the Independence of Brazil; and so on. I am fairly tired of such nonsense. Henceforth my vanguard will be all Argentines. We have neither horses nor mules for our baggage, nor oxen, not even beef for our men to eat. If we allow another month to pass like the last we must all go back to Corrientes, then I will have a chance of seeing you again and my old friends. It is almost unnecessary to tell you that the Brazilians ran away, and some of the regiments actually refused to charge. Even my very tent was sacked by the Paraguayans. Send me some clothes, a big cloth poncho, a straw hat, and 2 pair of boots. I enclose letters from our son Fortunato. Kiss my daughter Agapita, and believe me as ever

Your affectionate husband,
VENANCIO FLORES.
P.S.—Please, my dear Maria, send my common camp clothes, none of your swell coats and jackets. It will amuse you to hear that lately I have been ordered as to the clothes I should wear: didn't Gen. Mitre the other day, in the mildest manner possible, tell me that I ought to be more careful of my person. I thought at first he meant not to expose myself to danger unnecessarily, but I soon discovered my mistake by his asking me why I didn't take a uniform from the commissariat to preserve the dignity of my rank. I don't know how I possessed patience that day, I turned my back and left the tent with the word in my mouth. V. F.
The following is Mr. Varela's contradiction:—
In the newspaper 'America,' published in Buenos Ayres, I have just seen a letter, purporting to be written by General Flores to his wife. Seeing that the object of this publication is to persuade the public that the allies were defeated on the 2nd, and that Generals Mitres and Flores have fallen out, and that the latter despises the Brazilian soldiers, statements which are not the fact, I declare that the letter is apocryphal, as no one can doubt who is acquainted with General Flores.

OUR PAPER CURRENCY.
More than twenty years ago, the writer denounced the false position of our Provincial Bank, and foretold the evils of being apprehended from "an undefined and unguaranteed paper money." The warning voice was disregarded, and we are now reaping the bitter consequences.
At last all parties seem agreed, that something must be done, and without delay, to reform our banking system,

ON 'CHANGE. May 17, 1866.

Paper price of ounces	415 1/2
Do. Sovereigns	126 1/2
First price of patacons	25 95
Second	26
Last	25 95

Cash sales, 9,992.

Business on 'Change could not be duller: the average brokerage to-day is seven paper dollars per broker. Money is not so tight, nor is there a panic feeling in the market, but there is nothing doing in specie. The bank, the merchants' offices, even the very exchange shops are cash with gold. Save for very large amounts it is no longer necessary to go to the Bolsa to buy specie; besides, speculators avoid the market, as, with what expectancy of news from Paraguay, and an uneasy feeling as to what step the Provincial Government intends to adopt about the currency, no safe calculations can be made as to the future price of gold. As a general rule capitalists hold gold, but it is impossible to judge the market; nevertheless, the feeling is that specie cannot fall much more and that patacons are cheap at present rates.

Exchange opened for the packet to-day at 5 1/4, but some bills, payable after the packet leaves, were done to-day at 50/4. The conference called by Government to discuss the paper dollar question, takes place to-morrow, and, it is said, will be well attended. In the evening Mr. Cerro will speak on the question at the Bolsa.

There was much said on 'Change to-day about the defect of the Bank. In the Corne law suit the general impression is that as the occasion for the suit has passed, further proceedings are unnecessary. As the case stands now Corrae must have a jury, and jury trials in Buenos Ayres never amount to anything.

Notwithstanding Mr. Varela's contradiction of the celebrated Flores letter, many persons insist that it is true, and that Mrs. Flores, in order to exculpate her husband and clear him before the public in Montevideo, showed the letter in question, a copy of which was then and there taken. It is impossible, however, to say what reliance can be placed on brokers' statements.

The time sales of specie were as follows:—
For Thursday 7,000 26 05
Friday 20,000 25 95
Saturday 18,000 25 95
July 31 6,000 26 40
May 28 20,000 26 05
June 30 5,000 26 30

No sales in National Bonds to-day. There were sellers freely offering, but no buyers, and it is thought that there has been over-speculation in these securities.

In the wool plazas nothing doing, but in the deposits an active business. To-day some 25,000 arrobes of wool sold at received price, and last week a much heavier business was done than was noted.

An American gentleman who lent various bank note samples to some broker or merchant requests that they will be returned, as he requires them.

and place the public currency on a sounder basis. How these objects are to be effected, is the real point at issue; and he submits the following basis, as more plausible and practicable than any he has yet seen on the subject: reserving of course the right of explaining and defending them.

- 1st. The Provincial legislature revoke and abolishes the fiscal privilege, hitherto enjoyed by the Provincial Bank, as inexpedient and unconstitutional.
- 2nd. The right of emission is restricted in the meantime, to the operation that may be necessary for the conversion or redemption of our paper currency.
- 3rd. The Provincial Bank is authorized to dispose of one half of its actual emission, say 150 millions currency, to either or all of the existing Banks, or to others that may be formed, receiving in exchange an equal amount of convertible metallic notes of said Bank or Banks, at the rate of 25 to the hard dollar.
- 4th. As a bonus for this cooperation, said Bank or Banks shall be entitled to an emission not exceeding three times the amount of their respective shares of the retired currency, in convertible metallic notes of the above value.
- 5th. The foregoing operation effected the Provincial Bank shall exchange the remaining half of its emission into convertible metallic notes; and shall limit its operations to those of a simple Bank of Deposit and Discount.
- 6th. The term of 5, 10, 15 or 20 years is assigned for the solution of this great economic problem; on the expiration of which the Provincial Bank shall repay to each of the others the amount of its respective share in gold and silver at the established rate.
- 7th. This redemption effected, Banking, like all other industries, is declared free; and each Company shall be allowed a rate of emission in proportion to its effective specie capital.

Buenos Ayres, May 16th, 1866.
G. R.

SALES.
1,000 salt cowhides, 25/4.
80 bales Entre Rios wool, 17/4.
30 bales Corrientes hair, 31/4.
To-night the creditors of M. Barone Inos. meet to receive the statement of the bankrupts. We understand a large amount of the estate has been swallowed up in raising money at the late exorbitant rate of interest.
Paper money offered at 1 1/2 to 1 1/4.
Gold " " 1 to 1 1/4.

MARRIED.
April 5, at Christ Church, Cloughton, Birkenhead, by the Rev. D. Preston, rector of Donregan and rural dean (father of the bridegroom), assisted by the Rev. J. E. Blakeney, incumbent of St. Paul's, Sheffield, brother-in-law of the bride, the Rev. W. Preston, grandson of the late Honorable F. D. Preston, to Mary, second daughter of B. Darbyshire, Esq., J. P. Kenyon Mount, Cloughton. (No cards).

On the 24th Feb., at St. George's Chapel, Lion, by the Rev. T. R. Brown, William Medlicott, youngest son of Edward Medlicott, of that city, to Jane, eldest daughter of George Nicola Esq., of Sheffield.

STEAMER AGENCY of ALVAREZ & RISSO,
99 1/2 Calle Reconquista.
Departure of the following Steamers on Friday 18th May—
Rio de la Plata, for Montevideo, 5 p.m.
Saturday, 19th May—
La Porteña, " Montevideo, 5 p.m.
Sunday, 20th May—
Teveré, " Paysandú, 10 a.m.

Notice to Estancieros.
The undersigned has Spring Carts, some of which run constantly during the day from the Railway Station, Plaza Constitucion, to all parts of the city.

He begs to acquaint the people of the South not wishing the trouble of expense of coming to Buenos Ayres in winter season for the purpose of ordering goods from their men of business, that he will deliver all letters sent to him enclosed in an envelope and post paid, addressed as below to the proper parties, receive the articles ordered, forward them by first train after their receipt, and charge moderate for carriage.

He will be responsible for the safety of every thing entrusted to his men, save money, jewellery and other valuable articles.

He is connected with the Great Southern Rail way and reference can be made to the General Manager or to William Leslie, Esq., manager Mans Bank.

A. L. HENRY,
Railway Station Plaza Constitucion.

Notice to persons removing Furniture.
The undersigned has procured Spring Carts, expressly adopted for the removal of furniture, and now offers their services to the public. He pledges himself to use every care and dispatch quickly anything entrusted to him; orders in writing can be left at 117 Calle Lima, the Railway Station, Plaza Constitucion, or the office of the Boca, Barracas and Ensenada Railway, Calle Venezuela.

A. L. HENRY,
112-3m 18.

For New York.
To sail 10th June, the first class British brigantine GENTLE ANNE,
199 tons register, will be despatched as above. For freight apply to the Consignees, Messrs. Zimmerman, Fairs & Co., or to
TAY & UPTON,
Ship Brokers.
122, 9y, m 18

Pianos.
The undersigned advises the Public that he will receive orders for repairing and tuning Pianos, etc., at 255 Mhuipun and 81 Victoria.
115, 9y, m 18
PELLEPE PORTELLI.

To Schools and Families.
Mr. Edward Ernest, lately arrived from England, begs to offer his services as Professor of English, French, Spanish and Book-keeping. Has no objection to attend schools and families or will receive private pupils at his rooms No. 1 Hotel San Martin Calle Cangallo.
113-3p 18

Sheep.
On sale in the South 19,000 good mezzita at \$22, half cash half on time; 6000 at \$20, wool sold at \$7 1/2; 4000 regular at 19 on the same terms; in the North 10,000 at 35 cash, by the cut; also 4000 to 5000 picked in excellent order and of the best flocks in the North at \$5. They have orders to sell a number of small flocks at \$20. Apply to Reconquista No. 46.
119-3p 18

Notice.
The public is hereby notified that we have conferred on Mr. Augustus Moll a full power of attorney.
Buenos Ayres, May 15, 1866.
J. N. BIBBER.
117-3p 18

To Let.
Four or five Rooms, Calle las Artes 407.
121, 3p, m 18

To be Let.
A furnished well-aired room, No. 182 Calle Paraguay, esquina Suipacha.
48-15p 9

Mr. Peter Pae.
Is requested to call at the Hotel Anglo-Aleman, Calle Mejico, No. 72, to remove his effects as soon as possible.
Mr. Robert MacClellan will oblige by calling at the Hotel Anglo-Aleman, Calle Mejico, without delay.
120-3p 18

Wanted.
A man and wife without family (Scotch) wish to meet with an engagement in town or camp; the man can make himself generally useful, the woman cook or attend a dairy. For further particulars apply to H. Muir & Co., 102 Calle Defensa.
109-3p 17

Camp
For ten flocks, this side of San Nicolas, front to the Paraná river, 2250 yards wide by 9000 deep, with a first-rate port; 'floor de 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 5. And camps in Pavaon at a cheap rate.
23, 1m 16

Great Southern Railway.
Time Table.
The public is informed that until further notice the traffic is suspended between Doncelear and Chascomús 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.
116-6p 17

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 Concepcion, 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

Unreserved sale of valuable Furniture.
Sor Don Ignacio Galindez, being about to leave for Europe, has instructed Mr. Mariano Billinghurst to sell for cash on Tuesday, 22nd inst. at 11 a.m. the following valuable assortment of household furniture, the greater part of which has been made to order, and is no less remarkable for its beauty than durability.

1st. A magnificent set of bed room furniture inlaid with rose wood and comprising 1 double bed with spring hair mattresses and woollen hangings with white and silver border, 1 large wardrobe with glass door, 1 wash-hand stand, 1 mahogany desk, 1 night chair, 1 rocking chair, 4 magnificently wrought chairs together with a large variety of pictures and other ornaments, a Brussels carpet, window curtains, &c.

2nd.—A sofa, wardrobe, wash-hand stand, chairs, tables, baths, carpets, &c.

111—xp 17

REMATE
POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST
En la casa amueblada para hospedaje, situada en la Calle de Cuyo No. 66, frente al hotel de Louvre.
El Jueves 24 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 y cosas contenidas en 6 dormitorios con dos camas de hierro, ricas colchones elásticos y de lana, candeleros, roperos sofas, lavatorios, sillas, alfombras, cortinados y demás accesorios de dichos dormitorios.

Un Concedor contra una mesa para 18 cubiertos, un apurador, loza, cristalería, sillan, una cómoda económica de hierro hecha por Cayol, y demás enseres de una casa de familia.
128—xp 18

POR 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.
POR AUCTION DEL Sr. PAUNERO.
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 verde, 6 sillones jacaranda asiento de terciopelo adornado con una gran mesa octogona de jacaranda, otra idem de caoba para 16, 2 sillas para 6 caoba talladas, un espejo de sala marco dorado, un espejo de salón, un escritorio de Buhl, varios gradados ingleses, alfombrado, y demás adornos.

Comedor.—Una mesa de caoba sólida para 30 cubiertos ingleses, un apurador de caoba, 2 cayeras laterales, una mesa de caoba, 12 sillan de idem asiento de esterilla, varios gradados ingleses entre ellos un retrato de Walter Scott en un gabinete, escritorio de mesa de porcelana para almuerzo y servicio, cristalería fina, un rico vino de Borgaña, idem Champagne, aced y otros platos de plata, alfombrado y otros útiles de este departamento.

Tuilet.—Una mesa de vestir, un ropero imitación de Roble, un lavatorio y sus útiles, un estante para botas, alfombrado etc.

Dormitorio.—Una cama matrimonial de hierro con colchones y mosquetero, un ropero de caoba, un lavatorio idem doble con útiles de porcelana inglesa, una mesa de vestir, una cómoda de caoba, un tocador, alfombrado y muchos otros.

Cuarta de niños.—Una cuna de hierro, una cómoda de caoba, un lavatorio de idem, alfombrado mesa y sillan.

Escritorio.—Una mesa de escribir de caoba, un estante para papeles de idem, una perchera, una gran lampara, un candelabro a gas con tubo de goma portátil, varios gradados y fotografías, alfombrados etc.

Cuarto de dibujo.—2 mesas de pino para dibujar planos, 2 idem grandes para la confeccion de planos, dos estantes para su colocacion y seguridad.

Segundo Dormitorio.—Una gran cama matrimonial, lavatorio, un comedor ropero, alfombrado y otros útiles.

Dos cuartos para sirvientes.—Todos sus muebles, una cocina económica, con su batería, mesa, bancos, estantes y otros útiles que están a la vista. Una calderilla para dos cables con techo y paredes de pino, y todos los demas enseres de una casa de familia; una maquina para lavar y planchar a la vez de moderna invencion.
98. p.—m.14.

POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST.
En la Boca del Riachuelo, frente al muelle, donde está la Estacion del Ferro-Carril de la Boca.
Del Pilotaje Nacional "Concordia."
De orden del Sr. Comisario General de Guerra y Marina, Don Santiago R. Albarracín.
El Viernes 18 del corriente a las 12 en punto del día se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, en un solo lote, según el inventario que puede verse en casa del rematador, Potosi No. 70.
100—xp 16

POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST.
En los Almacenes de la Comisaría General de Guerra y Marina, situada bajo el piso que ocupa la Adana Nueva.
De orden del Sr. Comisario General de Guerra, Don Santiago R. Albarracín.
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, 7 cajones 33 piezas bayeta punzó con 3412 metros 80 c.
1 cajón 4 piezas Paño mordoré 147 m. 90 c.
99—xp 16

By MARIANO BILLINGHURST
Do un finca situado Calle de Corrientes Nos. 214, 216, 218, de altos, perteneciente a la Compañía Prorrogada Argentina en liquidacion autorizada.
De orden de la Junta Directiva.
El Viernes 18 del corriente a las 3 de la tarde en punto se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la mar alta postura y dinero de contado.
La expresada finca—construida en 14 varas de frente al Norte por 20 de fondo al Sud, siendo tres casas en un solo edificio a saber:
La alta No. 216 tiene 6 piezas, cocina, lugar y un patio.
No. 214 baja con 3 piezas, lugar y patio.
No. 218 baja con 5 piezas, patio, concina, lugar y pozo de balde.
Las tres casas forman un solo edificio a la moderada.
80 | xp m 13

By MARIANO BILLINGHURST
En una casa calle de Potosi núm. 70—de muebles y varios objetos.
El miércoles 23 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,
2 pñanos horizontales de caoba, 1 juego de sala de jacaranda compuesto de 1 confidante, 2 sillan tapizadas en damasco de seda punzó y sus fundas correspondientes, 1 ropero jacaranda y espejo caoba por dentro, 1 escritorio de caoba de señora, 1 confidante terciopelo verde, 24 sillan de caoba y esterilla, 1 rica mesa de jacaranda de 2 camas, 2 confidantes caoba y erin, 12 sillan id, 2 camas de caoba, 3 id de hierro, 1 caja de hierro para moneda, 2 mesas de arriño, 1 conol de caoba, marmol y espejo, 1 maquina de coser, 3 mesas de comedor, alfombras, libros, cuadros y porcion de otros objetos que están a la vista.
Al mismo tiempo.
De orden del Sr. Consul de Francia.
2 cajones, 8 dozenas cueros de perro averiados: 79—xp m 18

Wants Situation.
A respectable Man, with good recommendation, wants a situation as Conchman, or Steward in a family in town. Address, M.D., this office.
123, 3p m 18

SALES.
1,000 salt cowhides, 25/4.
80 bales Entre Rios wool, 17/4.
30 bales Corrientes hair, 31/4.
To-night the creditors of M. Barone Inos. meet to receive the statement of the bankrupts. We understand a large amount of the estate has been swallowed up in raising money at the late exorbitant rate of interest.
Paper money offered at 1 1/2 to 1 1/4.
Gold " " 1 to 1 1/4.

MARRIED.
April 5, at Christ Church, Cloughton, Birkenhead, by the Rev. D. Preston, rector of Donregan and rural dean (father of the bridegroom), assisted by the Rev. J. E. Blakeney, incumbent of St. Paul's, Sheffield, brother-in-law of the bride, the Rev. W. Preston, grandson of the late Honorable F. D. Preston, to Mary, second daughter of B. Darbyshire, Esq., J. P. Kenyon Mount, Cloughton. (No cards).

On the 24th Feb., at St. George's Chapel, Lion, by the Rev. T. R. Brown, William Medlicott, youngest son of Edward Medlicott, of that city, to Jane, eldest daughter of George Nicola Esq., of Sheffield.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Table with columns: DEPARTURE, WEEK-DAYS, RETURN. Lists train schedules for various routes.

Table with columns: DEPARTURE, SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS, RETURN. Lists train schedules for weekends and holidays.

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 intermediate ports.

SAVINGS BANK.

BANK MAUJ 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.

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 STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT. NAMES OF STEAMERS. CORDOVA, ADA, URUGUAY, U.N.A., LEDA.

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 10th of each month. Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival.

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.

STEAM-BEAT AGENCY.

MATTI Y CA. 36—Calle Cangallo—20. For Rosario and intermediate ports. The steamer Ibicuy.

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

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

For Corrientes and the intermediate ports—The steamers Esmeralda and Espigador.

For Montevideo, the English steamer Rio Parana.

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

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

ALVAREZ Y RISSO, Reconquista 99. Itinerario que regirán para los siguientes vapores desde el 1.º de Noviembre de 1865.

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

Para Montevideo—El vapor Italiano, TEVERE.

Para Corrientes—El vapor Nacional, PROVEDOR.

Para Corrientes y puertos intermedios—El vapor Nacional, PAYSANDU.

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

Para Corrientes—El vapor Nacional, ALIADO.

Tarifas Vigentes. A Montevideo 8 ps. fs. de 10 rs. de M. Video.

NOTA.—Los pasajeros para Mercedes podrán seguir desde el Uruguay en el vaporcito Mercedes que está en combinación con estos vapores.

NOTA.—Para ser admitido el pasajero aboríge de estos vapores y tener su correspondiente carné, debe manifiesto del correspondiente boleto de la agencia.

GERMAN BURMEISTER, Consignatario de frutos del país. Wool and produce broker.

HIBERNIAN HOUSE, 64, 66 and 68 Calle Piedra. GENERAL CAMP STORE.

VESSELS LOADING IN PORT.

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

FENELON—French ship, 31 L.I.L., 1081 tons, Captain Gotschumme. Consignee, M. M. Lhavallo & Sons.

ST. PIERRE—French Ship, 31 L.I.L., 779 tons, Captain Delamarre, Consignee M. P. Ladvocat & Co.

PANAMA—French ship, 31 L.I.L., 927 tons, Captain Surmont, consignees Messrs. Bonnemaison & Heydecker.

DON QUICHOTTE—French Ship, 31 L.I.L., 389 tons, Captain Surmont, Consignee, F. Cahiran.

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

JACQUES COEUR—French ship, (from the line of Havre) 31 L.I.L., 541 tons Captain Vennard, Consignee, M. M. P. Ladvocat & Co.

PALESTRO—Italian barque, 31 L.I.L., 601 tons, Captain Pitaluga; consignee Piaggio Fratelli Ambers.

GENERAL VON DOBBELLEY—Russian barque, 31 L.I.L., 383 tons, Captain J. Stenow; consignees Casselle & Hijos.

CHARLOTTE—Belgian brig, 31 L.I.L., 348 tons, Captain J. H. Van Gorp; consignees L. Sagory y Lennuyeu.

VICTORINI—French barque, 31 L.I.L., 376 tons, Captain Brignon, Consignee, M. M. Piquin, Petit, Laroche & Co.

ERNESTINE—French barque 31 L.I.L., 271, Capt. Frilbarrey; consignee M. Etchebarne.

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

SPARTACUS—French barque, 56 2 1/2, 333 tons, Captain Giraud, Consignee, M. C. Denau.

ESPERANCE—French barque 31 L.I.L., 274 tons, Captain Cantoy; Consignees Messrs. Jolly & Walleit.

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

MARTHA ALIDA—Dutch barque, 31 L.I.L., IN THE RIVER URUGUAY FOR ORDERS.

SYMPATHIE—Dutch brig, 31 L.I.L., 229 tons, Captain A. Balcaen.

Pine Boards and Scantling. A large assortment of Pine Boards and Scantling are offered for sale at very reduced prices.

At LOEDEL'S. Just received ex "Memnon" and "Corlova" a beautiful assortment of Stationery and Fancy Goods.

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

AUCTION SALE.

MARIANO BILLINGHUST. One half of the entire stock of the Estancia "Campos de Cepeda" of Sr. D. Miguel Azevedo.

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

La Uruguayana. The Directors of the above-named Company, notify the public that on and after the 20th of March, 1866.

REAL HOLLANDS, Solo Exporter. HERMAN VAN HOUTEN.

Corrugated Roofing Iron, Galvanized and Japanned. Also best Annealed Fencing Wire.

Important Notice to Sheepfarmers. Messrs. LUDERS & Co., Calle Rivadavia 255.

Landed Estates Office. Directed by DANIEL C. KELLY.

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

MENSAGERIAS ARGENTINAS. 93—Calle de Rivadavia—93.

Mensagerias "Las Generales al Sud." Administracion, Calle de Potasi No. 269.

WATSON'S HOTEL, BELGRANO. Board, private dining rooms, beds and sitting rooms with a variety of drinks prepared to suit every taste.

La Protejida del Pilar. Starts from Moreno every morning. Luggage letters, &c. to be left with Mr. Francisco Rodriguez at the luggage room of the Parque Station.

BAKER and TEMPLETON, General Camp Store, Product Brokers and Land Agents.

Camps. To be sold, or will be given in exchange for 1500 sheep, the right to two leagues of splendid camp in the Partido de 25 de Mayo.

"THE QUEEN" FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL, 22,000,000.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON. Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses.

"THE STANDARD" —Printed and Published every morning at the "Standard" Printing Office, No. 74 Calle Belgrano.