

TEATRO COLON

ITALIAN OPERA.
 13 Funcion de la 2ª abono.
El Viernes 8 del corriente.
 Opera Nueva
LA FORZA DEL DESTINO,
 La mas reciente composition de M. Verdi.
 Nota.—Todas las decoraciones son nuevas, pintadas por el Sr. Vicente Pittaluga, Vestuario completamente nuevo.
 a las 8

Teatro-Franco Argentino

Tercera Funcion de
La Gran Compañia Keller.
El Jueves 7 de Junio.
PRIMERA PARTE.
 Obertura de la Orquestra.
PRIMERO.
NEPTUNO Y AMFITRITE.
 Gran cuadro fantastico arreglado por L. Keller.
SEGUNDO.
LA REUNION DE LOS DIOS
 en el
OLIMPIO,
 Gran cuadro fantastico por Keller.
TERCERO.
 A peticon del publico, el muy aplaudido cuadro de la
LA LLUVIA DE ORO.
 CUARTO.
El Pasado y el Presente
 Gran cuadro nacional dedicado a S. E. el Presidente de la Republica.

SEGUNDA PARTE.
CUADROS SAGRADOS.
PRIMERO.
La Sentencia de Pilatos.
 De Miguel Angelo.
SEGUNDO.
La Clavacion.
 De Murillo.
TERCERO.
El Ultimo Suspiro.
 De Rafael.
 Concluire la funcion con el hermoso cuadro de Rafael.
LA RESURRECCION.
 A las 8 en punto.

COLISEUM.

ON TUESDAY JULY 3, 1866.
Messrs. Marshall and Phillips.
 propose giving a
GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT.
 Supported by the principal Amateurs in Buenos Ayres.
 Tickets \$30 each. Front seats numbered and reserved 50. To be obtained at the 'Standard' office and at Messrs. Mackern's. For further particulars see programme and future advertisement.

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
 No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

"Nihil inanis audiam, nil veri non audiam Cicero."
 CICERO.

The Standard.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1866.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

STANDARD TELEGRAM FROM THE TIGRE.

THE ESPIGADOR BURNS HER BOILER.

THE ALLIED FORCES IN STATU-QUO.

Tigre, June 6th, 1.30 p.m. on board the Pollux.

Messrs. Editors,

I have this moment arrived from Rosario: the Espigador from Corrientes only reached Rosario on Monday night at 9:30. She burst one of her boilers shortly after leaving Paraná; one man badly scalded. She left Rosario one hour after arriving there, and grounded about two leagues below San Nicolas, where she is likely to remain some time. I send you the 'Ferro-Carril' of yesterday, with all the news. W.

The 'Ferro Carril' publishes the following 'ultima hora':—

At the hour of going to press the Espigador came in (9.30 p.m.), but brings no news from the seat of war.

Neither the army nor navy has made any movement. They remain in their old positions.

The delay of the Espigador was caused by an accident to her machinery some leagues above Paraná. She left port an hour after arriving.

There is nothing new at Rosario or from the Provinces.

We are much indebted to our active correspondent "W.," whose letter reached to hand before the news was known in the city.

LATEST FROM SINBAD.

BULLETIN FROM THE ARMY.

DETAILS AND OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

We have received a bulletin dated June 1st from Corrientes, containing President Mitre's Order of the Day, the despatches of Generals Osorio, Gelly Obes, Paunero, and Emilio Mitre:—

Pres. Mitre says the brunt of the fighting fell on the Brazilians, and the Paraguayans were repulsed after 4½ hours dreadful fighting on the memorable May 24th at Tuyuty. The enemy left 4200 dead and 370 prisoners, 4 guns, 8 flags, and 5100 stand of arms. The loss of the allies amounted to 3,347 killed and wounded, including 183 Brazilian officers: the Argentine loss was only 606 including 48 officers: the Oriental 299, of whom 29 are officers.

'Sinbad' has sent us a long letter, but it is too late [6 p.m.] for publication. We give the postscript, as follows:—

Corrientes, June 1.
 Gentlemen,
 I left Itapiru last night; the fleet then was up the Paraguay river at the same place. No firing has been heard since. The allies are in a bad place; they must move from where they now are. A heavy rain would to them be as disastrous as to lose a pitched battle.

Tamandaré has ordained that I am to be treated as a distinguished person, whether in the gunboats or transports. I meant to have sent you some curiosities, but have not been able to attend to them.

To-night or to-morrow I leave this for Loreto in the Presidente. She goes with money and stores for Porto Alegre. She goes protected by two gunboats. You must not be disappointed if you do not hear from me next week.

I remain, Gentlemen,
 Yours respectfully,
 "SINBAD."

THE NEW RIVER PLATE STEAMER "LA ORIENTAL."

We have to thank President Mitre's son, who is at present in New York, for the following graphic description of this new floating palace:—

This is the largest and most beautiful side-wheel merchant steamer ever built in New England. She is 230 feet long on the keel, 238 feet on deck, has 32 feet breadth of hull, and is 58 over all across the paddle-boxes, is 11 feet 6 inches deep below the main deck, but has two decks above it, and registers 991 tons new measurement. Her dead rise at half floor is 8 inches; she has long, sharp ends, a curved forefoot, and a curvilinear stern, and is sheathed with yellow metal up to 7½ feet forward and 8 feet aft, is painted dark bronze color, with red water-lines, planksheer and rail mouldings; the panels of her cabins and saloon outside are grained in imitation of oak, and the pillars, and outline of the hurricane deck are wide. In the centres of her wheel-houses are the Argentine national arms carved and gilded, and her name, in large white letters edged with blue, is painted across the paddle-boxes.

She has two masts, fore-and-aft rigged, and will also carry a square sail to enable her to profit by the trade winds. Her canvas will be serviceable in aiding her to make a port if her motive power should become deranged.

Her frame is of selected, seasoned white oak, diagonally cross-braced with iron, the braces 3½ inches wide by ½ inch thick, 4 feet apart, extend from the floor timber heads to the plank-sheer, are alternately let into the timbers and ceiling, are bolted through the timbers, and riveted together at the intersections between the frames. The keel is sided twelve and moulded 8 inches; she has 7 keelsons of 14 by 17 inches, which extend her whole length, graduated, of course, toward the ends, and bolted through all. The floor timbers are 8 by 18 inches; the keel, the stem and sternpost are all fastened up to the load line with copper.

Her ceiling on the bilge is five inches thick, and she has two clamps of 6 by 15 inches, set up with screw bolts through two strakes on the outside, of nearly equal dimensions. The beams amidship are 15 by 13 inches, but are smaller toward the ends, all strongly secured with hanging and lodging

knees and stanchions. The garboards, of which she has two on each side, are of Southern hard pine 4½ by 16 inches, and the rest of the planking outside up to the gunwale strakes is three inches thick; and she is square fastened throughout, through tree-nailed with oak, and finished in the first style of workmanship. Her planksheer is of white oak, 3 by 14 inches; all her tickwork is scarped, and her ends are spanned by massive hooks and pointers bolted through all, and she has superior hog-frames. The decks are of selected pine, without blemish, are laid with great nicety, and look very neat.

Her motive power consists of a beam engine with 54 inches in diameter of cylinder and 12 feet stroke of piston, and has Winter's variable cut-off, the best now in use. The shell of the boiler is 16 by 20 feet, the wheels are 31 feet in diameter with 8 feet 9 inches face of floats; the engine is estimated at 630 horse power and is expected to produce from 18 to 20 geographical miles an hour in moderate weather. She has well arranged coal-bunkers, fire-room and engine-room; and is considered as nearly perfect in her motive power as skill and experience could make her.

Designed principally to carry passengers, her accommodations are not only vast but very convenient, and gorgeous beyond any that we have ever seen in a vessel of her size. The floating palaces of Long Island Sound are not more brilliant in their internal ornamentation. Before we attempt a description of her cabins and saloon, we will commence forward below, ship-shape. In the fore peak are quarters for twelve deck hands; and abaft them, separated by a bulk head is a spacious cabin, which contains 48 berths in 3 tiers, a washing room, and other apartments. Below aft is another cabin which contains 30 berths, 2 store rooms, a wash room, and settees along the sides, the whole furnished in excellent style. This cabin is 8 feet 9 inches between the decks, is well lighted and ventilated, and has a handsome staircase which leads to the deck above.

On the next deck forward she has a patent capstan with which to purchase her anchor, and before it two massive oak riding bits edged with iron. Aaft the capstan amidships, there is a house 10 feet wide by 20 feet long, fitted for the accommodation of the engineers and others. On the starboard side there are several state-rooms and storerooms, and on the opposite side, the galley or kitchen, a mess room, a tank room, and farther aft the office. The space forward is designed for the stowage of cargo, and there are two large ports, one on each side, through which to take it in or discharge it.

Aft is the great staircase which communicates with the saloon; it is circular in form, ornamented with fluted pillars, flowered gilding and carved work. Its construction alone cost \$1,000. The entrance to the ladies' cabin is arched and porticoed, and profusely set off with giltwork. Not only are the upper panels of the doors ornamented with stained glass windows, but the panels on either side also, and those next the sides are arched, carved, gilded, and neatly painted.

The ladies' cabin is 36 feet long by 14 wide, and 8 feet 7½ inches high. The wainscot work is very neat and extremely beautiful. The upper panels are of ornamented glass, and consist of two Gothic arches with a shaft between them; the whole enclosed in a single Grecian arch, while the panels below, are ornamented with gilded carved work, set off with delicate green and white. The cornices are light red rose color, enclosed between gilded mouldings, and the ceiling is painted white. There is an oblong-square window in each state-room, and the curtains and furniture are of the best materials. Aft there are two neat apartments with windows in them, which give a good view of her wake.

The grand saloon on the deck above must be seen to be appreciated. It is 140 feet long by 22 wide and 12 high, and contains 34 state-rooms, and receives light through no less than 200 figured glass windows along its sides near the ceiling. Its ends represent alcoves, and its ceiling is arched. The

panels are ornamented if possible in more artistic style than those below, and in all the staterooms there are flgree gilded ventilators, which are not only useful but ornamental. It would weary the reader were we to enter upon a minute description of the bridal chambers, curtains, mirrors, sofas, tables, carpets, chandeliers, statuary, and other furniture of this splendid saloon and its state-rooms; we will, therefore, sum up the whole in a word, and that word is, magnificent! Nothing like it has ever been produced in Boston. Some idea of its richness may be formed from the fact that her joiner work alone cost \$40,000. She has sleeping apartments for 200 persons, exclusive of the accommodations for her officers and crew. The wheel-house where she is steered is before the grand saloon and is connected with it; and the space outside of the saloon is sheltered by the deck above, and fitted with settees for the comfort of those who may desire to take the open air.

In ground tackle, boats, life preservers, pumps and hose no vessel of her size was ever better provided. She has two force head pumps, two bilge pumps, and a hold pump, with a donkey engine to work them and hose which reaches from end to end.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Everyone was on the tip-toe of expectation yesterday till the news came that the Espigador was aground off San Nicholas. The Pollux was ordered to bring down the mails. This is the first time the mail missed its day since the commencement of the war.

Mr. Webster has favored us with some samples of gold quartz from Cuiñapirú, picked up by two Englishmen who came across from Brazil to Paysandú. They were old miners from California, and state there is plenty of quartz in Tacuarembó which would yield about £30 per ton; but nothing can be done without quartz-crushing machinery and this is impracticable in the absence of a security for miners to the right of their 'claims' or discoveries.

We are glad to learn from Mr. Oldham that the telegraph-wires are pushing forward actively, and before the end of the year we shall be able to have telegrams from Montevideo.

The repairs on the Great Southern Railway were concluded last night, and now, we suppose, the line will be fully re-opened to traffic.

The immigration returns for the last month shew a total of 1,195, of which number 478 were Italians, 176 French, 50 Spaniards, 54 Germans, 52 English, and 376 unclassified. The number entered in the Asylum of Immigrants was only 146, or 12 per cent.

The new opera, 'Forza del Destino,' was to be given last night: we shall speak of it to-morrow.

Yesterday the streets were disagreeably slippery, owing to the extreme moisture of the atmosphere, an infallible sign of another spell of rain.

The Rio journals publish an interesting letter from Professor Agassiz, to the effect that the territories of the Amazonas are the finest country on the face of the earth: we shall try to make room for it.

We have received a massive volume "Statistical returns for 1864" which we shall review at our earliest leisure; also Sor. Varela's translation of Consul Hutchinson's work, nicely got up by the 'Siglo' printing-office.

A correspondent of the 'Tribuna' of Montevideo confesses that the battle of May 24th was a surprise by the Paraguayans, "who penetrated to our rear-guard." One thing is certain, that the enemy were the assailants, not the allies.

The Pollux made her last trip from this port to Rosario, remaining at San Nicolas several hours to discharge cargo, in the same time as the Esmeralda, one of the finest screw-boats in the Parana route, and which left here at the same time.

The Viper, from Montevideo, arrived yesterday morning, having been aground two days on a neck of the Ortiz bank. She took from Montevideo two schooners in tow, laden with coals for the Brazilian squadron, but one of the schooners got so hopelessly stuck that the Viper was obliged to leave her there and come on. Baté & Co., the

renowned Oriental photographers, are on board and go up to take negatives on the battlefield. The Viper only remained a few hours in port and then proceeded to Corrientes, taking a paper mail from our office.

The Paraguayan version of the battle of the 2nd of May was yesterday published in the 'America.' Lopez represents it as the greatest victory ever achieved by the Paraguayan arms, but the report is not so detailed as to rob it of the color of exaggeration.

We heard yesterday that the squadron in the Paraguay River has run short of coal, and the marines are actively employed felling the forests of the Gran Chaco to keep steam up on board the gunboats. Several steamers are towing up vessels with coal. The Libertad leaves immediately, taking the brig Cordova in tow.

Our colleague, the 'Pueblo,' publishes a merited censure on the doctors in town for refusing to attend the hospitals in Corrientes. If we are to believe report, the number of sick in Corrientes is over five thousand, and many of the doctors have no less than 300 patients. It is impossible that the patients can receive proper attention, and we fully agree with our colleague that the doctors in Montevideo and Buenos Ayres ought to hold a meeting and send up a certain number every three months.

The Minister of War reports the frontier in a most satisfactory state. It was rumored that about the 28th of May a tremendous Indian invasion was contemplated, but it never took place. The troops on the frontier are well mounted, armed, and in good condition.

It is a very significant fact, and goes to show where the real fighting was on the 24th of May—the great loss of officers in the Brazilian army. Seventy-eight commanders, &c., fell either killed or severely wounded in that memorable fight.

News has arrived from the much talked-of Baron of Porto Alegre, who it appears is not now going to cross into Paraguay, but descend the banks of the river Parana, and join the allied camp. We hear that his force numbers 13,000 men, with a small park of artillery and about three hundred carts.

Things in Cordova look again very troubled. Achaval and Rios are in solitary confinement; D. Tomas Pena-loza and brother, however, are at liberty; but a very strong party seems opposed to the Government, and according to private advices there is another row brewing.

In Mendoza the crowd of Spanish emigrants is something extraordinary. All the hotels and private houses are filled, and every day brings fresh arrivals from Chile and Peru. We understand that the majority of these Spaniards are bound for Buenos Ayres. They are all of a highly respectable class, and all bring more or less capital.

General Flores has passed a note to his Government respecting the sacking of the 'Republicano' printing-office, which reflects great credit on him. He says, with much truth, that such acts do more injury to the Government of the country, where they are tolerated, than even the very printing-office against which they are directed. We cannot too highly praise this very spirited note of General Flores, and hope that it will succeed in establishing a little more liberty of the press in Montevideo.

Yesterday we inspected the Huergo deposits—immense vaults occupied by the Custom House—they are full of goods and yield our friend Don Palemon \$30,000 per month, the best paying property in town.

THE RIVER PLATE SAILOR'S HOME.

Buckle says that there is no more superstitious class than sailors. He might have gone still further, and said that there is no more victimised. Hard-earned wages, the recompense for months of toil, slavery, and risk, are squandered by the poor tars when they go ashore, in as many hours as it took months to gain. So crying has this evil been, and of such magnitude, that society has in the principal ports of the world taken the mariner under its charge, and charity has erected a home for the sailor to rescue him from

temptation and crime. Probably some of the finest monuments of Christian benevolence are the Sailor's-homes, which in Europe and the States adorn all the seaboard cities. In Buenos Ayres, we lament to say it, the Carcel and the Policia constitute the 'River Plate Sailor's Home.' Only a few days ago we had occasion to call attention to the three Norwegian sailors lying for the last three months in the Carcel. If these unfortunate men were charged with felony or any crime which called for the severities of the law even before trial, we might feel less disposed to complain, but they are enduring incarceration more on account of the scandalous state of our criminal judicature than the perpetration of high crimes or misdemeanors.

The facts of the case are simply these: One afternoon a small boat passed by the guard-ship, bound from an American barque riding in the outer roads, to the Mole. The officer of the guard-ship, suspecting that the sailors were taking a rather sudden 'cougé,' sent a cutter after them, and, failing to get a satisfactory account from them, sent them as prisoners on shore. They were at once consigned to the Carcel, where they have ever since lain. As the unloading and loading of a vessel in the outer roads is far more expeditious than the trial of sailors charged with running away from their vessel, and demurrage charges are unknown in the Carcel, the captain took in his home cargo and left, long before any trial came off, heedless of what might happen to his runaway sailors. The ship being gone, and the captain with her, there remained no prosecutor save the American Consul, who, as the interested party has left, as a matter of course declines to prosecute. The case stands thus:—The three sailors are in prison now over three months. Their Consul has exhausted every means to get them liberated. The Judge is sick, the prosecutor gone to the States, and 'ergo' the sailors must remain in prison per 'omnia sæcula sæculorum.'

Now, if ever there was a case which called for the interposition of the Executive on behalf of unfortunate prisoners, charged with nothing, and imprisoned for still less, we hold it is the present. These sailors in England would have an action for damages against the Crown; but, indeed, such a case could not arise in England, as the summary jurisdiction of the magistrate would deal justice to the captain and the sailors after a hearing of five minutes.

Aside, however, from the case in question, the wholesale system of fining sailors for galloping down the Gas House road, has converted the Policia into a sailor's home. The poor fellows who, after a long and hazardous voyage, come ashore on a short leave, find that the moment they throw their leg over a horse they are 'nabbed' by a policeman and forced to pay half a month's wages as fine, or be imprisoned. We appeal in the name of common justice for a little more lenity and fair-play to the poor sailor.

Whilst treating of this subject, we may advert to another injustice towards the sailor, which has led to the most unhappy consequences, namely, the system of enrolling half intoxicated sailors as 'personeros.' There can be nothing more unjustifiable, and we feel quite confident that when the attention of the Government is properly called to this matter, the crimps, who infest the beach will cease to be employed as recruiting sergeants.

There is probably not another port of the same trade as Buenos Ayres where so little is done for the sailor. Jack, when he comes ashore, finds no other domicile save the grog-shop, or coffee-house. The frightful murder in the calle Parque, the other night, tells too plainly where this class of men are forced to spend their evenings—what a state of things! The Carcel, if he comes ashore without permission; the Policia, if he takes a gallop to Palermo; the house of ill-fame, if he has gold in his pocket—these form the sailor's home in the River Plate, and unfortunately there seems to be no hope of relief, but if we cannot get funds to build a sailor's home, if we cannot strain the law so as to abolish fines on poor innocent sailors, if we

cannot get Cazon to shut up all such houses as that where poor Blair was murdered, at least we can demand common justice for the three unfortunate sailors in the Carcel; they have now been imprisoned over three months for an offence which none can prosecute. The Vice President of the Republic is as censurable as the Judge who is always sick, if he allows them to be another hour in the prison cells after the matter has been brought to his notice. We caution our friends the sailors against the 'River Plate Sailors' Home.'

A VACATION TRIP in the URUGUAY. THE TOWN OF CONCEPCION.

On Wednesday we started in Mr. Green's waggouette from the Buen Retiro, for Entre Rios. The day was lovely, and Mr. Pickford displayed much skill in driving us through brakes and 'arroyos' for about three leagues, till we reached the Rincon. An old Greek, named Miguel, acts as ferryman, and we put off in his boat for Concepcion. We descended the Arroyo Negro, the scenery of which is very fine, till reaching its embouchure. Here we passed a small whaleboat, owned by an aged bird-catcher; he lives alone and always on board, a very hermit, only going on shore to catch birds, which brings him a profitable livelihood if we believe the story that he is possessed of house property in Buenos Ayres: he has been 40 years knocking about the Rio Negro, at this strange mode of life. There he sits, apparently some three-score years old, mending a patched sail, with some of his decoy-birds sitting in their cages. He seems as regardless of worldly affairs as if he was not of the world, and does not deign even a glance at us as we pass.

We had a delightful trip down the river, the ladies of our party joining in the sweet old English songs with which we roused the sleeping echoes of the Uruguay. Landing at an island near the Entre-Riano shore, we crossed a dense jungle, and procured another boat near a rancho occupied by the only inhabitants of the island, which in full tide is completely submerged. We landed at Concepcion before sunset, and after walking a mile through some straggling outskirts found ourselves in the centre of the town, which presents a very dull and lazy appearance.

We put up at the Hotel Entre Riano, kept by Mr. Jorge Antonio, a native of the picturesque isle of Corfu. In the evening we went to see the church, one of the finest, certainly, in South America; at the portico we met the worthy cura, Padre Ereño, and the ex-President of the Oriental Republic: the former politely ordered the interior to be lighted up, and we had for 'cicerone' an aged Englishman named Thomas Henry Broughton, formerly of Hatton Gardens, London, who has resided in the country for the long term of 51 years. The interior is in keeping with the fine façade and splendid proportions of the edifice. The three altars are tasteful, and erected at the expense of Gen. Urquiza, who has also supplied a magnificent suit of vestments embroidered in gold. The sacristy and baptistery also merit notice.

The leading shopkeeper of the place is D. Manuel Balado, a Spaniard, and here is the rendezvous of Englishmen. The only residents in the town are Dr. Valentine Conyngnam and an English carpenter. The foreign reading-room is well supplied with journals, except the 'Standard,' but little frequented by visitors. The Club is a spacious building, belonging to Mr. Henry Hart of Buenos Ayres, with a ball-room 100 ft. by 18 ft.; it was established in 1855, became bankrupt some time after, and is now being revived and newly furnished. Close by, is the National College, occupying an entire block 100 yards square, with some 200 pupils, under the direction of Mr. Clarke and three other professors. The Governor's house in the Plaza is small but elegant, with venetian windows and an upper story. The Policia and Comandancia are on the opposite side, with 3 pieces of cannon in front. In the centre is an obelisk—there are two other triumphal columns in the town, one (unfinished) to perpetuate the fall of Rosas. The market-place is a model of neatness,

recently constructed, and covering a superficies of 100 yards by 50, with 3 entrances.

Before leaving Concepcion I followed my established rule of visiting the editor of the local paper. Dr. Victoria is a gentlemanly young man; he pressed me to stay for the ball and festivities of May 25th, but I was unable to accept his kindness. Neither had I time to visit the Capitanía, cemetery, and Urquiza's great saladero of Santa Candida. The population of the place may be set down at 5000. The town is very irregularly built, covering a great extent of ground. A few new houses are in course of construction, and I saw 14 which Geucial Urquiza is building: The streets are uneven and full of holes, some with sidewalks.

The most unpopular man in the town is the postmaster, who seems to be chronically subject to spleen. The name of Urquiza is very prominent wherever we turn, an evidence not only of his all-powerful influence, but of the many public monuments he has raised on all sides.

The steamers call here coming up and down the river, but in low water have to make a detour of seven leagues to reach the town. It is five leagues to Paysandú, which can be clearly discerned higher up on the opposite bank. There are no English estancias on this side, but our countrymen on the Oriental side frequent Concepcion. The market is abundantly supplied with poultry, eggs, and excellent butter (at 1/2 a dol. per lb.) from the Swiss Colony of San José. Good coaches may be procured at a double price for day excursions to the Colony or to General Urquiza's residence. The proprietor lives in the Plaza. Diligences ply regularly to all parts of the province.

THE NEW STEEL CANNON.

We had occasion yesterday to admire at the Parque one of the wonders of modern science, in the shape of Mr. Krupp's new steel cannon: it is a pity that ingenuity and labor have to be devoted to the terrible purpose of trying to kill the greatest possible number of men per minute, but, taking this instrument of war on its special merits of answering the end proposed, it is another evidence of the progress of our age.

The gun is mounted in one of the sheds of the Parque, alongside its ammunition-wagon, and presents an exceedingly neat appearance: the barrel of smooth, shining, steel is about 70 inches from the mouth to the breech, and all the appliances and furniture of the piece are finely finished. Its calibre is nominally 4 lbs., but the projectile weighs 12 lbs., grenades or solid shot being indifferently used: the bore is 3-inch, with 12 rifling indentations which gradually increase towards the mouth. The great merit of the invention is the lightness of the piece compared with its efficacy, the cannon in question weighing only 600 lbs., while possessing 8 times the strength of cast-iron, and 6 times that of gun-metal; moreover, Mr. Krupp has patented an invention of a lock which hermetically closes the breech and prevents the possibility of an accident to the gunners, although firing "15 shots per minute!" The steel used by Mr. Krupp is prepared after a manner unknown to himself, and his guns are now eagerly sought for in equipping armies for this field, those lately used in Sleswig-Holstein being from this factory.

The inventor of these guns is an old subscriber of the 'Standard' and proprietor of one of the largest private arsenals in Europe; his establishment gives constant employment to 10,000 operatives. When he first settled at the town of Essen, in Rhenish Prussia, the population of the place did not exceed 3,000 souls and he has raised it to such importance that it is now known as a first-class hardware manufactory. At the breaking out of the Italian war in 1859, the Emperor Napoleon gave Mr. Krupp a large order for artillery, but as it was possible just then that Prussia might be dragged into the quarrel Mr. Krupp could not comply. But his labors are also devoted to the arts of peace, and we read in a description, by the 'Times' of the famous Cigar-ship recently launched that the steel-shaft was made by Mr.

Krupp, while his name is no less known throughout Europe for furnishing steel tiers, axles, etc., for railways. It will give an idea of the magnitude of his works to quote a statement in 'Wilmer & Smith's European Times,' (Dec. 5th, '65):

"Herr Krupp, the cast-steel manufacturer at Essen, is about to set up a steam-hammer of 2,500 cwt. in weight: he has 34 steam-hammers at work on his premises some weighing 1,000 cwt."

Respecting these steel guns we extract as follows from the 'Times' [April 22nd 1865]—"The Russian Government ordered some steel guns some time ago from Mr. Krupp, which are now mounted at Cronstadt: they shoot a grenade of 140lb., are 78 cwt. in weight, rifled, breech-loaders, and with an 8-inch calibre. With a 20lb. cartridge their shot, at a distance of 2,600 feet, was found to pass through the best-class iron plate 1/2 inch thick, and stick in the backing. At a distance of 6,000 feet a target 9 feet by 25 was struck 70 times out of 100."

At the same time he supplied the Czar with some 9 and 11 inch guns throwing a steel-grenade, of 3 to 5 hundred pounds; also some field-pieces of various calibres.

The great superiority of these new guns is so evident, that Mr. Krupp's name bids fair to eclipse those of Armstrong and Whitworth: in a recent number of 'Wilmer and Smith's' we read as follows, respecting the last-named inventions—

"It is announced that the Whitworth and Armstrong guns used in the competitive trials have been examined, and it is found that the centre tube of the Whitworth is destroyed, the second and third coils are cracked, and only the outer coil is sound. The inner tube of the Armstrong is split; all the others are sound."

"Information was received at Woolwich on March 28th that the 600-pounder 23-ton gun, recently supplied by the Elswick Ordnance Co., had burst at about the 54th round during the experimental firing at Shoeburyness on the previous afternoon. A rent was discovered longitudinally through the chase of the gun, the tube as well as the outer casing having given way."

Mr. Krupp's gun at the Parque is a fine sample and we think the allies would find a battery of such guns serviceable at the Estero Bellaco: as the war threatens to be much longer than was at first anticipated, it is possible President Mitre will imitate the Emperor of Russia by giving Mr. Krupp an order.

ON 'CHANGE.

Table with exchange rates for June 6, 1866. Columns include Paper price of ounces, Do. sovereigns, First price of patacons, Last, and Cash sales.

Paper money ruled scarcer to-day than ever; war rumors, political stories, and even reports of an alarming character from the Banda Oriental, were freely circulated to try and strengthen prices, but all of no avail; paper money cannot be had, and specie is extremely abundant. Patacons closed at 25 25, but in the liquidation room there were sellers offering on all sides at 25 15. We notice, however, a disposition on the part of the foreign houses to secure patacons for the end of the year at the present rates. The telegram from the Tizer, respecting the arrival of the Polux with the Espigador's mails, allayed the general anxiety on this head. We received a telegram announcing that there was nothing new; but the rumors of an invasion of the Banda Oriental, by Lamas and Madariago, caused the greatest attention on Chango. We are not in a position to say how true this may be, but it was the general report on the Balsa.

The sales for the end of June were heavy. The rate is 25.45. On long dates not much business. For the end of the year the rate is 25.45. Bonds improved again to-day, several brokers who are short being obliged to buy. The sales were 6,000 at 41. We heard of a sale in the afternoon at 40 1/2, but the rate is 41.

In Exchange there is very little doing. Money is so dear and scarce, and the rate fallen, importers do not care about remitting by this packet. The amount that will be passed for the packet will be much under the average. Drawers on England at 50, and takers at 50 1/2. On France drawers at 6:25, takers at 6:27.

The rejection by Congress of the Vice President's resignation was known on the Balsa, and most people approve of the action of the House. A deputation of members waited on the Vice President at his private house to acquaint him of the resolution.

The various projects before Government for the redemption of the paper money are much discussed. A petition is going the rounds for signatures praying of the Government to adopt Mr. Latham's; other projects are also talked of, but

with the exception of the one referred to the other day, none find much favor either at the Government House or the Balsa.

Business in the wool plaza has become so trifling that it is hardly worth the trouble of reporting. Some small lots of wool from the south sell at 75 and 80. Lambswool is now scarce, a parcel to-day fetched 87.

Messrs. H. A. Green and Co. have chartered the British barque Zambazo to load in the Uruguay, salted hides and tallow, for Liverpool, at 40s. and 6 per cent. Also the British barque Adino, to load in the Uruguay, bones and bone ash, at 25s. and 5 per cent.

The Brazilian Government has chartered the Portena of Messrs. Madero and Galvan, who are the purchasers of the steamer.

Discount paper, 1/2. Gold, 3/4 to 1 per cent.

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

AT THE COLISEUM. On Tuesday 12th of June, 1866, At Eight o'Clock p.m. Mr. EDWARD T. GOLDSMID, MA., At the request of friends, will give a second entertainment, comprising several gems from the most popular authors, varied by English, Scotch, and Irish Ballads, sung at intervals.

DEATH OF NELSON. BARDWELL versus PICKWICK. PART 2nd. Selection of Melodies. Readings from Longfellow, Hood, Moore, and Byron. To conclude with an original one act one-handed farce, entitled "SHEEP ON THIRDS."

AUCTION SALE. By Posadas and Co., in the deposit of the old Custom-house, for account of whom it may correspond a small lot of mahogany will be sold by public auction on Friday 8th inst. at 12 o'clock sharp, to the highest bidder and for cash.

Globes! Globes! Globes!! Twelve and 16 inch Globes, celestial and terrestrial, First-class Mahogany and Bronze Stands, also largest and finest School-room Maps, School and other Books, &c., &c., at Cost Price. Calle Artes, No. 112 (inside). 40 | 6p | 7

To be Sold by Private Treaty. About 100 tons of Barlow Rails, 20 tons of Vignoles Rails, and 15 tons of Tramway Rails, with saddles, tie bars, chairs, plates, and rivets. Also a portable 10-horse-power engine, a sceptor adz, or grooving machine, a lathe, and about 600 tamarac sleepers.

For sale, a Gothic Marble Tablet, 7 by 3 feet, beautifully carved on the latest principle. It can be seen at Mr. Anderson's, Calle Mayo, in front of the Captain of the Port. 43. 3p | 7

For Valparaiso, The new British Clipper Barque A M O Y, Captain James Barkman, A-1, 299 tons register. For freight or passage apply to the Agents, 177. 6p | m | 30 JAMES BROWN & Co.

Just Received. A large assortment of Boys' clothing; also an assortment of English boots, which will be sold at moderate prices, Calle Corrientes No. 39. 1-6p | 2

English. People wishing to learn English can take lessons at No. 205 Calle Mayo from 6 to 9 p.m. Parties wishing to take lessons at their own house may also apply to Mayo 205. 13-3p | 5

Monsagerias Union Argentina. AGENCIA CALLE DE LA VICTORIA, 223. Los Empresarios de estas Monsagerias avisian al público que desde el 5 del presente mes, la diligencia para el Fortín de Arco, Salto, Rojas y Junin, saldrá de la Capital para la Ciudad de Mercedes, los dias noves en el tron de las 3 de la tarde para salir de allí los dias pares a las 7 de la mañana y llegar al Salto a las 5 de la tarde. Junio 1.º 1866. LA EMPRESA.

New Tailoring Establishment. F. SCHGEGEL begs to inform the inhabitants of Montevideo and the country that he makes all sorts of garments, which he warrants in the latest fashion and very best work and materials. Orders promptly attended to.—N.D. English, French and German spoken, Calle de las Misiones 125. 19. 1m | 5

Gravados Ingleses. A \$3 cada ejemplar que contiene 2 gravados, se estan vendiendo asi por tener que ausentarse del pais, y varios muebles y un piano—comparsa en ceto es barato, cuando aqui cualquier periódico de caricaturas vale \$5 6 tarjeta \$10, y estos como sovert, son gravados finos y serios que representan todas las maravillas y personajes mas notables del mundo. Belgrano 406 de 8 a 12 del dia y de 5 a 8 de la noche. NOTA.—Ei que desé tonorlos todos se lo hara una robaja de un 25 p.º. Buenos Ayres, Junio 1.º, 1866. LA EMPRESA. 6-3p | 6

Wants a Situation. A Respectable Young Woman wants a situation as sempstress and nurse, was accustomed to the same in Ireland. She understands the doing up of ladies' fine things, and would make herself generally useful. Has no objection to town or country. Address, M. Kidd, 32 Calle Cuyo. 1 3p | 6

Wants a Situation. A Respectable Scotchman, who had long experience in Scotland and Ireland as land steward, and had the management of all sort of stock, and the laying out of plantations and the improvement of waste lands, wishes for a similar situation with any gentleman requiring his services, who will find him an honest, sober, and trustworthy person. Address, M. Kidd, 32 Calle Cuyo. 1 3p | 6

Wanted. A housemaid who can bring good recommendations. Apply to Calle Mayo No. 271. 44. 3p | 7

Wanted. A married couple for an English Estancia in the Banda Oriental: an industrious couple will receive good pay and be made comfortable. Apply to 183 Calle Corrientes. 41. 3p | 7

House or Children's Maid. Two active Irish girls seek employment as above; they have been in the country for some time and give first class references. Please apply A. Z. at this office. 21-3p | 5

Wanted. A young man just arrived is anxious for employment in an office in town; has been accustomed to business and banking at home. First class references. Please apply F. F. at this office. 21-3p | 5

Woman Cook. An experienced German cook seeks an engagement in an English or German family. Address "German cook" at this office. 35. 3p | 6

Wanted. A servant girl for general housework in a small family. One speaking the Spanish language would be preferred, and to such good wages will be paid. Apply at No. 334 Calle Corrientes. 34-3p | 6

Wanted. By a young man who has been some time in B. A., and has good recommendations, a situation in town as Clerk in a mercantile office or otherwise. Apply B. Standard office. 18-3p | 5

Wanted. A good Cook, English or French preferred. Apply 834 Calle Parque. 15-5p | 5

Wanted. A good general female servant who understands cooking. Apply 216 Estados Unidos, from 10 to 2. 17. 2p | 5

Wanted. By two Gentlemen two good-sized rooms furnished or unfurnished, in the house of an English family where no other lodgers are kept, and where a plain breakfast and dinner could be cooked in the house. Apply by letter, stating terms, whether furnished or not, and if there is gas laid on in the rooms, to the Office of the 'Standard,' addressed to 'Comfort.' 6p-12

Wanted. A wet-nurse to accompany a family by steamer home to Europe on acceptable conditions. Apply Calle Libertad No. 241. 189-9d | m | 31

Wants a Situation. A steady man wants a situation to care offices and wait on gentlemen. Has good recommendations. Can take care of horses. Address M. B. Standard office 178. 8p | m | 1

A Great Bargain. Half a League of Ground, more and more, with 6 puestas, say 3,000 fine merino sheep, on the Southern Railway, near a station, to be sold at a bargain. Apply, W. W., at this office. 164. 16p | m | 29

Lost. On the 3rd of June, near the mole, a Black and Grey Colley Bitch, with chain Collar on, marked Valentine Hitching. A reward of one hundred dollars will be paid by Mr. Cegan, Victoria Hotel, Calle San Martin to any person who returns it to him. 22. 3p | 5

39-Calle Defensa-39. GEORGE ELLIS, Tailor & Clothier. Always on hand a general assortment of ready made clothes; also French and English tweeds, Scotch Checks, Crimean Shirts. Orders punctually attended to for town and camp. GEORGE ELLIS. 23-1m | 5

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY. On and after Monday 4th inst. the train leaving the Calle Lima at 8 o'clock in the morning will proceed to Gandara Station, leaving there at 2:45 for Buenos Ayres, and arriving at the Calle Lima at 7 o'clock in the evening, and further notice.

For Valparaiso, The new British Clipper Barque A M O Y, Captain James Barkman, A-1, 299 tons register. For freight or passage apply to the Agents, 177. 6p | m | 30 JAMES BROWN & Co.

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GUINNESS'S Celebrated Extra Stout in quarts and pints at BARRY & WALKER'S, Sole Agents, 97-Calle Defensa-97. 165-xp | m | 24

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

Important to all. Mr. Edward Oltman, Dentist, begs to remind the suffering public of Buenos Ayres that at his Establishment, 139 Cangallo, they will meet instantaneous and effectual relief. Those who have lost their teeth can be supplied with the most perfect imitations set in gold, and to all intents and purposes the same as those supplied by nature. Teeth stuffed, cleaned, and filled without pain. Mr. E. O. still continues to draw teeth in that painless manner which has rendered him such a favorite in the New World. Charges moderate. 40. 3p | 6

Salt-Salt-Salt. On board, in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to CHARLES W. BENN & CO., 49 Calle 25 de Mayo 49. 33-9p | 6

To Let. Furnished rooms for single gentlemen, Calle Mayo No. 196. 2. 6p | 2

Carneros Negretis. De las Cabanas afamadas de Wabnitz, Grossburg, Schmollis y Pessow venidos a la consignacion de los Srs. Jorge Rick & Co., cesuruplamente escogidos por el Sr. Dn. S. H. Grieben. Estan en venta particular pudiendo ocurrir para venta a la Caballeria Alemana, Balcarce No. 64, y para tratar al comate de Mariano Billinghurst, Cotosi No. 70, 6 a la casa de los Srs. Jorge Rick & Co., Calle Reconquista, inmediata a la Botica de Cranwell. 25-3p | 6

Superior Alfalfa. Hay of the best quality (all alfalfa) for sale by the bale or ton, at the deposit, Calle Balcarce and Moreno, No. 52 corner of San Francisco Church, one square from the old Custom-house. 29-3p | 6

SHOES. An excellent assortment of well-finished shoes for children and young ladies will always be found at Calle Mayo No. 147. M. LARLAT. 89 | 1m | m | 13

Just received direct. Another lot of the celebrated Gin "Marca de la Llave" in splendid condition. 06 Piedad 66. 20-6p | 5

HERPESPERIDINA BITTER ESTOMACAL DE CORTEZA DE NARANJA AMARCA. Fabricado por H. S. BAGLEY. M. J. Bagley

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. My fears and suspicions, as mentioned in the 2nd edition of my Prospectus of Herpesperidina, have been realized.

SEVERUS IMITATIONS OF HERPESPERIDINA have appeared in this city and Montevideo, manufactured by liquor-vendors, and it is sufficient to taste these beverages which fill some of our auction-marts, to judge of the difference between my bitter and this spurious Herpesperidina which is wholly destitute of the tonic qualities that constitute the chief medicinal element of my well-known Herpesperidina. What do imitators care whether their imitations have this or that unwholesome or deleterious substance, so long as people drink them? Their grand point is to sell, and as the genuine article is in great and increasing demand they seize on it for a fraudulent purpose: They try to imitate it in appearance as far as possible and get an unscrupulous lithographer to aid their designs by copying the label of the Herpesperidina: their business is then complete.

The mixture of the spurious 'Herpesperidina' is after this manner: aguardiente, sugar, essences and some unwholesome drugs, all these articles being of the cheapest and commonest kind, in order to have a ready sale at low prices to the fools who buy. "Everything, they say, can be disposed of at the auction-marts," and it matters little to them if the poor people who drink such stuff be soon laid up on a bed of sickness. Fortunately, I am not afraid that people will try more than once such beverages, and in reality my Herpesperidina gains credit by such spurious imitations, for only the best articles are imitated. But, for the public welfare, I must protest against such attentions, and bring before the tribunals the daring imitators and their accomplices. Pending their punishment, the public must be on its guard, and see that the genuine article is known by the following marks:—

1st. All bottles must have labels like the above bearing with my name and signature at foot.

2nd. They must be sold at some of the respectable Herpesperidina agencies, as mentioned in the lists published in the city journals.

3rd. The price cannot be under \$300 per dozen, or \$30 a bottle, as anything cheaper must be a spurious imitation.

4th. The genuine article has never been sold, and never will be sold, at the auction-marts. Desde el 25 del presente saldrá de la ciudad los dias 5, 16, 25 de cada mes y regresará del 25 de Mayo los dias 9, 19, 29. Las salidas de la ciudad son como hasta aqui en el tron de la tarde a dormir a Mercedes. DEAUTIER y CORREA. 126-6p | m | 19

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 Sundays and holidays.

On Sundays the Train leaves only 25 de Mayo at 10 a.m., runs in connection with steamers from Tigre to Rosario, Parana, Corrientes and intermediate ports.

SAVINGS BANK. BANK MAU AND CO.

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

CONDITIONS.

- First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency Silver Dollar upwards. Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p. c.) per annum...



RIVER PLATE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT. NAMES OF STEAMERS. LA PLATA (NEW). ADA, URUGUAY, CORDOVA, LEDA.

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...

THOMAS HOLMS, 61 CORRIENTES 61.

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.

Central Argentine Railway. Train Time Table from 7th May, 1886. From Rosario arrival departure...

STEAM-BOAT AGENCY. MATTI Y CA. 30—Calle Cangallo—30. For Rosario and intermediate ports. The steamer Ibicuy.

"THE QUEEN" FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. INCOME, £160,000.

REMATES. Por MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En su casa Calle Potosi No 70. De mil canastos Champagne con alguna averia.

HIBERNIAN HOUSE. 64, 66 and 68 Calle Piedad. (between San Martin and Reconquista). GENERAL CAMP STORE.

FOR CORRIENTES and the intermediate ports—The steamers Esmeralda and Espigador. Will leave alternately on Thursdays at 10 a.m. returning on Tuesdays.

MUSIC and Drawing. A German lady offers her services as a teacher of the Piano and also of Drawing. Apply by note to 176 Calle Cayo, 07—10p mlt.

POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. De la chacra de Don Francisco Perez de la Riva, situada a seis cuadras al Sud del Pueblo de San Justo...

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

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

Mensagerias Union Argentina. Los Empresarios de estas mensagerias avisan al publico que desde el 19 del presente saldran las diligencias...

POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. De la chacra de Don Francisco Perez de la Riva, situada a seis cuadras al Sud del Pueblo de San Justo...

GALBRAITH & HUNTER. Beg respectfully to call the attention of their numerous customers to their present large stock of—Plant and Fine Wines and Serges.

ALVAREZ Y RISSO, Reconquista 99. Itinerario que regira para los siguientes vapores desde el 1.º de Noviembre de 1886.

Dr. P. Bourse, SURGEON DENTIST, Of New York. Has removed his office to the N.º Building, No. 200 CALLE 25 DE MAYO, MONTEVIDEO.

POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la Boca del Riachuelo, frente a lo de los Sres. Casares e hijo, en la costa opuesta.

PARAGUAY AND CORRIENTES. A visit to those countries in 1884. On sale at Messrs. Mackern's book-store or at this office.

TARIFA VIGENTE. PASAJE DE CAMARAS. A Montevideo 8 ps. fs. de 10 rs. de M. Video.

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

POR MARTINIANO BONOBINO. En la casa de Comercio de los Sres. C. T. Getting y Ca. Calle de la Defensa, numero 66, de un surtido de efectos...



Sewing Machines. A large and varied assortment on hand. War wanted to work well. They are all of the latest and best inventions...

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

Lost, Strayed, or Stolen. From the Estancia Paloma, near Pilar, 17 head of cattle and 3 horses, marked thus—L—.

AMERICAN DENTIST. Dr. N. O. CORNWALL, Calle Rivadavia, 375. ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted in the most perfect manner...

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

Mensagerias "Las Generales al Sud," Calle Potosi 2094. Ponemos en conocimiento del Publico que en virtud de la mucha escasez de caballos que hay de Chascomus a D. Coros nos hemos encontrado en la necesidad de disminuir las salidas para ese punto...

BAKER and TEMPLETON, General Camp Store, Produce Brokers and Land Agents, Calle Aduana, ROSARIO.

GIBSON & MURRAY, 27—Calle de la Victoria—27. The above have just received from Europe a New Stock of Gentlemen's Aguas-Cutum, Tweed and Melton Over-Coats and Capes.

J. S. Wyllie and Co. Beg to inform their numerous friends and customers that they have just received their winter stock of wincies, alpaca, and other dress goods...

LANDED ESTATES OFFICE. Directed by DANIEL C. KELLY. This office undertakes farming transactions in all its varied branches...

KEAN & GOEBKE, Grocers, Ship Chandlers, Provision Dealers and Camp Agents in General, Corner of Calle Aduana and Calle Rioja, Rosario.

REAL HOLLANDS, Sole Exporter HERMAN VAN HOUTEN, Rotterdam.

DENTIST. 275—Rivadavia—275. Dr. Cornwall, the American Dentist, is prepared to perform operations for the preservation of the teeth and relieving pain...

Important to Gentlemen. Just arrived from England the "Cockney," Polish which is the newest and decidedly the best that has yet been produced.

Commercial Notice. The undersigned begs to advise the public in general that they have removed from their old house of business, Nos. 91 to 99 Cangallo, to the new house in front Nos. 112 to 126 Cangallo.

10,000 Fine Mestiza Sheep. For sale in the Banda Oriental, Department of Paysandu from 1,000 upwards, or in flocks of 1,000 with good rams supplied.