





**TEATRO COLON**

**ITALIAN OPERA.**

13 Funcion de la 2ª abono.

El Viernes 8 del corriente.

Opera Nueva

**LA FORZA DEL DESTINO.**

La mas reciente composicion 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 Sabado 9 de Junio.

**PRIMERA PARTE.**

Obertura de la Orquestra.

**PRIMERO.**

**NEPTUNO Y AMFITRITE.**

Gran cuadro fantastico arreglado por L. Keller.

**SEGUNDO.**

LA REUNION DE LOS DIOSOS en el

**OLIMPIO.**

Gran cuadro fantastico por Keller.

**TERCERO.**

A peticion 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.

**GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT.**

Supported by the principal Amateurs in Buenos Ayres.

Tickets \$30 each. Event 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.

"Nil falsi andeant, nil veri non andeant dicere." CICERO.

**The Standard.**

FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1866.

**THE WAR IN THE NORTH.**

**OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.**

On board the Brazilian transport

Presidente, May 25th.

Gentlemen,

We leave Corrientes late in the afternoon, bound to Loreto, with a detachment of troops on board, having orders to land them up the Paragnay river, then proceed on the intended voyage.

26th. Daylight finds the Presidente at anchor near the place she had so lately left. The ironclads and gunboats were in the same position, a reach below Curupaiti. Launches come for the soldiers; they were soon disposed of, when a question from Marryat was asked to the Presidente from the mast-head of the Admiral's ship, 'Tendes vapor feito?' the reply was 'Tenho vapor e eston pronto;' when Admiral Tamarandé came on board with three officers; he was duly received at the gangway. Instructions were given to the pilot to make the best of his way down the Paraguay river, proceed up the Paraná, and come to, as near the encampment as the depth of the water would allow. It was broited on board that a general engagement had taken place on the 24th, that an unprecedented carnage had been the result of it, and that the Presidente would have to return to Corrientes with the wounded, which proved to be the case. As soon as the steamer brought up, the Admiral left her in his gig, steering for the encampment. Owing to the shoal water

he had to land and foot it more than two miles, (from this fact you may judge of the scarcity of horses in these parts). Your humble servant preceded and arrived there first. It was noon and warm. From the steamer to the encampment in a continued line those of the wounded who could walk were seen in groups; by two's and three's, making their way for the transport. They were more or less 'all dabbled in their blood.' A convoy of forty carts and fourteen ambulances charged with the mutilated were passing. We proceeded to the Argentine hospital at the church. None of our surgeon friends were there, all having gone forward to the battle ground. Mr. Kyle, an apothecary, was the only professional gentleman left to care for the seven hundred sick and wounded Argentines, for the time being. The church could not hold a tithe of them. Tents pitched near were filled with them. If much human misery was seen here, there was a great share of it in the Brazilian quarters; many of their wounded were already upon the spot waiting for conveyances to take them to the transports. The surgeons in attendance had more to do than they were capable of doing. A chaplain was also in attendance performing the last sad offices. Not a few of the penitents went to "their long account unanointed, and unannealed" their 'souls dismissed through many a ghastly wound.'

It was night when we returned to the Presidente, which by this time had three hundred of the maimed embarked, a large proportion of whom were officers. The cabins, state-rooms, tables, floors, and decks, were covered with them, some remaining upon the litters in which they came. A night of suffering followed, not easily to be forgotten by those who witnessed it. 'Groans, not loud but deep,' reverberated on every side, as utterance to the pangs caused by every class of lance, bayonet, sabre, or gunshot wounds. All were begrimed with blood, little pools of it were seen in many places oozing from the yet unstaunched gashes: these were the first to be cared for. Fortunately, for many of the afflicted, there was a surgeon on board (Don Domingo Soares Pinto) well qualified for the duty he had now to perform. He persevered in operating until the following morning, when he gave over from pure exhaustion, still 'but half of the heavy task was done.' All praise is due to his exertions as well as those of Comandante Bloem of the Presidente, who did all that could be done to lessen the afflictions of the passengers. Himself an invalid (as were the most of his crew), still he was seen with his servants softening with tepid water, and cutting off the saturated garments that were made stiff and adhesive to the wounded limbs by clotted blood, furnishing from his own wardrobe shirts to replace those that were thus reduced to shreds. None of the wounded had any other clothes than what they had upon them.

An incident occurred on board that deserves to be mentioned. Among the last of the passengers that were embarked came three females. Two of the trio were wounded, one not so severely as to prevent her from using her wicked tongue. She was a Correntina 'china.' The other associate, a Cordovesa, a white woman, was desperately hurt. Her right hand had been pierced through with a lance, the left arm broken at the elbow by a ball, five other grievous wounds upon her head and body made up the score. She was placed upon a pallet. The surgeon at once pronounced her to be a hopeless case. She still possessed consciousness, imploring the Mother of Mercies to 'look down in pity' upon her sufferings. As this was passing, the Correntina, in a no unmistakable tone, began to mimic the last accents, of one who probably had been a rival—

"Oh! woman,

When to ill thy mind is bent,

All hell contains no fouler fiend."

The nymph received a caution 'to shut up,' at the same time a threat that another breath would be the signal to be thrown overboard. It need not be added after this there was no further mimicry.

27th. At sunrise the steamer is cast loose from the bank above Itapiru, and in two hours afterwards she is moored at the Saladero Hospital, a league south

from Corrientes. Here are supposed to be at the present moment 6000 patients [all Brazilians]; they are lodged some in tents and in 8 separate buildings, one of which is 200 yds. long by 10 yds. broad, the remaining 7 edifices are each 60 yds. long and are also 10 yds. broad. All are wooden structures built of American pine, with floors of the same material. The roofs are covered with tarred canvas. They each contain three rows of beds, which are for the most part iron-bedsteads. The place was in some confusion; well it might be so when 2000 maimed persons were in the act of being received. One thing might be noticed: there was an abundance of fresh meat and bread. The place was kept in order equal to any similar establishment in the country. The location is well adapted for the purpose, situated upon a high bluff near the Paraná. When the wounded were out, the Presidente steamed up to the city, where she let go an anchor. One soldier died on the passage. The wounded female expired soon after being landed.

28th. Still at Corrientes. At sunset we are again upon the road to Paso de la Patria.

29th. Day finds the Presidente moored above Itapiru. It had been preconcerted by Cath. Bloem and your correspondent to reach if possible the extreme advanced post of the allied army. The Presidente had necessarily to be detained the day throughout, arranging her cargo. We leave the steamer in a boat and proceed upon our journey, until we could go no further, for the want of water to float the boat. Hence to the Argentine and Brazilian hospitals the distance is two miles. On our way we come up with two old friends, Messrs. S. Alcorca and M. Gondra, who were invited to be of the company. 'Vamos, vamos,' were the replies, and no matter if horses or mules could not be procured, to persist on foot until we reached the point of our destination. At the hospital, with much difficulty, three horses were obtained. Here we were joined by Mr. F. Ferguson, also an old acquaintance, who desired to be one of the number. It was understood that some should walk a spell as the others rode. Mr. F., a Brazilian sea man, and your servant set out on foot. The mounted companions had gone ahead.

It was not necessary to be a pilot to find the way. Dead horses and oxen lined the road at every place. When we came in sight of the Estero Bellaco Mr. F.'s courage failed. In the first instance he was very tired, then he pretended to be sick. The report of a musket fired in the vicinity laid him up altogether. He was left to go back which he lost no time in doing. It was of no avail the entreaty of the Brazilian sailor of "vamos nós em bora." The Estero Bellaco was Bunyan's slough of Despond. Where we foundered through it, it was a hundred yards wide and from two to three feet deep of mire. Not far hence is the spot where the death-struggle took place on the 2nd: the road went over it. Very many unburied bodies, of those that fell then, told the story of the murderous work. Here large patches of ground had been planted with maize, cotton, tobacco and mandioca now trampled down. A few houses or the remains of such were seen, all that fire could destroy had been made a finish of, those built of materials that would not burn invariably had the doors and windows smashed. Now and then the traveller sees orange groves, but no fruit. Another and another pantano had to be passed, the sailor carrying your humble servant through them as a pedlar does his pack, when we come in sight of Yatay-ty (anglicé, a place where palm trees abound); it was our turn to mount, changing places with Comandante Bloem. We enter the allied lines which stretch around the ground where the battle was fought on the 24th. To attempt to give a just idea of it would be no easy matter. The tents occupy a superficial area of several square miles. A good portion of the ground is thickly studded with palm trees, growing so densely that one has difficulty to pass on horseback through them. Here there is no underwood. In front, on the flanks, in fine, upon all sides are strips of jungle, esteros, pantanos, or low land covered with

rank grass (paju brava). A bad place to resist an assault made by those conversant with the locality. The ground is low; fresh water is obtained at any place by digging twenty inches below the surface. The Argentines occupy the right, the Brazilians the centre and left, the Orientals the van. The Argentine hospital was the first object of curiosity. We were joined by Comandante Bloem who had a horse and came well mounted, the other companions were gone, no one could tell where.

The hospital is situated upon open ground in the centre of the encampment. There are trees, jungle, and a pantano near it. Here was a revolting scene. Our friends Messrs. Molina, Macdonald, Sutton, Weiber, and others, were up to their elbows in blood. All were stained with it from head to foot. Their shelter was some carts, upon the leeseide of which were placed stretchers that served for amputation tables. The circumjacent spot was strewn with human limbs that had been severed from their trunks by the surgeon's knife; lifeless bodies, piles of garments saturated with blood, even the sod upon which one trod was slippery with it. The surgeons were now operating upon the Paraguayan wounded, a large proportion of whom were beardless boys. One little fellow—a mere child—with a shattered thigh, told us with composure that his name was Severino Alvarez, that his mamma would cry if she knew he was hurt. He begged us to entreat the surgeons to attend him. His request was at once complied with.

The assertion is false that the allies gave no quarter to the wounded prisoners. We saw scores of them waiting their turns to be operated upon. We passed over the ground where the Paraguayans refused to surrender. 'Death there was seen in all its ghastly forms.' We reached the most advanced picket. Hence to the enemy's camp the distance is said to be twenty 'cuadras,' (quite near enough to remain any length of time.) From this point the sound of their clarions is heard. A herd of their oxen are in sight, supposed to be thrown out as a bait to lure the allies to get embroiled within the range of a 'masked battery.' The distant random gun was now and then heard. We see Padre Fortunato: he showed the spot where a shell had exploded at a little distance from him on the 24th. The trunks of the adjacent palm trees were cleft, made into splinters by the explosion, yet the 'padre' escaped without a scratch. He advised us to return, as the hour was approaching when the Paraguayans were in the habit of making sham or real attacks. We had seen but little of the camp, yet enough to convince us that it was an improper place for an army to remain there long. We bid adieu to the hospitable friends; Comandante B. tarried to see an operation, your servant with the sailor shaping the course for Itapiru, remembering the detestable road that lay before us of eight miles we had to travel. Night closed before we arrived at the abandoned encampment of Itapiru. As Padre Fortunato had predicted, at this hour a brisk firing is heard, and kept up for an hour at Yatay-ty.

Enclosed gives an account of the engagement of the 24th, it is from the pen of a Brazilian officer, wounded in the beginning of the battle, and left in a conspicuous place. You will likewise find some extracts from a proclamation of Lopez, printed on common brown wrapping paper. We tried hard to get the original: its owner would not part with it. We will not trouble you with any statements of the numbers of the killed or wounded. (We must except Captain Fitzmaurice, of the Engineers, who was severely hurt.)

The engagement of the 24th was, without doubt, the most sanguinary affair known in the history of South America. It had been the intention of the allied Generals to have given battle on the 25th. Lopez had received reinforcements in the meanwhile, when he anticipated their designs on the 24th.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,

"SINBAD."

**MEMORANDUM BY BRAZILIAN OFFICER.**

Paraguay, 1 league from the

vanguard—

The enemy attacked Gen. Flores at 11 o'clock on the 24th, their signal being a congreve-rocket. The allied army was cooking and cleaning up at the time, and the enemy's force was from 20 to 30 thousand: they came down on our flanks and almost reached our ammunition-waggons, when the 2nd, 11th and 26th Voluntarios and 13th of the Line rushed forward to the encounter. The allied forces, 20,000 foot and 2 squadrons of horse, sustained a deadly fire on all sides for over 6 hours, and the field was strewn with killed and wounded, but our troops charged the enemy with the bayonet, taking 11 guns, 3 flags, and several horses.

The allied loss was 1,000 to 1,500 killed, and 2 to 4 thousand wounded: that of the Paraguayans 3,000 killed, 1,500 wounded, and 2,000 prisoners.

[Extract from the 'Semanario.']

The mission of Ruiz by the allies was not only to sow dissension among the patriots of Paraguay, but also to propagate small-pox in our country, for which purpose he was accompanied by 4 Indians infected with that contagion, one of the most dreadful scourges of humanity. The Triple Alliance scruples not to employ any means in the campaign, which their troops are unable to prosecute in the field of battle. The Paraguayan Government knows how to treat these enemies of civilization who bring us war.

**A VACATION TRIP in the URUGUAY**

**GENERAL URQUIZA'S PALACE OF SAN JOSE.**

We left Concepcion half an-hour before sunrise for San José, which is distant 7 leagues inland. The ground was covered with a thick hoar frost, and we were well muffled up, with closed windows, as we passed out by the cemetery to the open camp. The country looks pretty much like Buenos Ayres camps. We changed horses after 2 leagues, the operation causing a delay of half-an-hour. The road is well-beaten and good, and about midway we begin to see the remains of what was intended for an avenue of trees as far as the General's palace: the trees have been eaten by cattle, but the little fences around still remain, with the wires broken. The country now becomes undulating, with fat herds of cattle and scattered habitations.

At 9 a.m. we sighted the lofty turrets of San José, and next came upon a rude encampment where some 500 gaucho cavalry are quartered. Passing a beautiful fruit and flower garden we reached the outer gate, where numbers of peasants, officers &c., were waiting, as we alighted from our coach. I gave my card and letter of introduction to an aide-de-camp, who at once conducted us through the inner gate and court-yards to the drawing-room. Mme. Urquiza and one of her daughters received us and after a little proposed a walk in the flower-garden: this is of great extent and adorned with rare plants from every quarter of the globe. There are two beautiful aviaries of glass and iron-work, containing a number of canaries, cardinals, finches, &c.: these cages, I am told, cost the trifle of £3,000 sterling each.

There is a row of marble flower-vases with sculptured ornaments and the name 'Dolores C. de Urquiza' in front of the palace; the corridor is spacious, and on the terrace are 4 emblematical figures of Europe, Asia, Africa and America. From this point at a single glance we can take in a full vista of the court-yards, shrubbery, pagoda, gardens and lake at the rear of the palace.

We were admiring the wonders of the flower-garden, when a burly-looking gentleman with straw hat and rustic dress advanced at a quick step and gave us a most cordial greeting. It was the redoubtable General in person, who had been busy at his amphitheatre on our arrival, and now conducted Mr. Bell and me to the fruit-garden, one of the finest I have ever seen. This is the General's hobby since his retirement into private life, but I could hardly compare the splendor and luxury around me to the life of Cincinnatus when he retired from Rome to take to

gardening. All that boundless and constant attention can produce to constitute an unrivalled collection of fruits, trees, and shrubs, is here to be found: the three head-gardens are Frenchmen, and some of these trees have cost a moderate fortune. The whole northern side of the palace is covered with fruit trees: the south side has apple, pear, plum, damson, and cherry trees trailed and festooned in every fantastic shape. While Mme. Urquiza took the ladies of our party through the 'parterre,' the General led us away to his 'invernaculo' or winter-garden: in a large marble basin he has a place for growing water-cresses; in another is an artificial fish-pond. He next shewed us a formidable tiger in an iron cage, but it would take a volume to describe the curiosities.

At 11 o'clock the breakfast-bell rang and we proceeded to the dining-room; it is about 80 feet long by 15, well-lighted from the north side, and the walls covered with neat frescoes of Alpine and Italian scenery: the ceiling is a species of fretted work in mosaic. A long table fills the apartment. We were the only guests, and Mme. Urquiza did the honors: the General on entering said to me 'I do not eat now, but at the hours my parents taught me': he seated himself near the end of the table, and conversed with us on various topics in an easy manner. I remarked that his palace was built in the modern Italian style, similar to the villas of Pamphili, Doria, Borghese and others, and he admitted that the architect was an Italian. I may here state that the building is an oblong block, about 150 feet front by 500 deep, with two court-yards and a handsome inner gateway. The rooms are sumptuously furnished, some having splendid mirrors and glass ceilings.

After breakfast the General took us to the shrubbery or nursery, and pointed out one plot of young plants from which he sends to the city 10,000 every year as presents. The pagoda or summer-house consists of two stories, the upper being reached by a winding stair. This garden extends nearly a mile, and we are now at the Tajamar or amphitheatre, which the General intends for aquatic amusements: here we see 200 men at work with numerous carts. The area must be several hundred acres, the excavation being surrounded with an embankment 20 feet high and 18 feet thick, solidly encased in brick-work. It is a monstrous labor, in which millions of bricks are employed, and will require years to finish: he is getting built in Buenos Ayres a steamer 500 feet long to navigate this amphitheatre and teach his sons nautical science.

Beyond the Tajamar is another similar work for marking cattle &c., and embankment around will be planted with trees and have a handsome menade, with tea-houses and arbors. The water for the amphitheatre will be brought from a great lagoon about 3 miles distant, partly by canal, and then by steam-power: at the side is a sluice for a mill-race to turn a flour and sawing mill.

As soon as these works are completed the General purposes making a railway at his own expense to Concepcion. I remarked that it would cost about half-a-million dollars, but he calculates only 300,000\$. Along the route, he will establish two Colonies of Germans and English families, giving them cattle, land, and one year's maintenance.

We next proceeded to see the chape which is quite a 'bijou' of taste and richness. The cupola is painted in the floor marble, the altar and tribune of wood finely carved by a German artist of Buenos Ayres. The vessel contains a baptismal font of Carrara marble, surmounted by the figure of St. John baptizing Christ. The altar-service and vestments are really magnificent, having cost 800 doubloons.

Turning to the inner 'patio,' the General shewed us the frescoes of 8 of his battles. We next adjourned to the parlor where Mme. Urquiza prevailed on our fair travelling companions to play the piano: 'Bonnie Dundee' and 'the Campbells are coming' were quite a novelty at San José. Middle. Lola Urquiza played Tanzi's 'Adagio' of



airs very sweetly, after which her sister (9 years old) joined her in a duet of 'I due Foscarini'. Don ... a German, is their musician.

The General is solicitous about giving his children a good education: he sends them to the school-room and they are with evident satisfaction. His two boys aged respectively 9 and 7 years, which were very fair: the eldest and his sister ... are learning English. The boys are of course first-rate horsemen: the General told me that the English Admiral was much surprised at the dexterity of little Juan José, who is not yet 5 years old, and who gallops from Santa Candida to San José (20 miles) in 2½ hours. This little fellow joined his brothers for a partridge hunt: they mounted their ponies at the gate, each carrying a long cane with a noose at the end, and off they started, followed by an orderly.

I regretted being unable to accept the General's pressing invitation to stay for a couple of days, but before leaving, Mme. Urquiza took us to see her wax-candles: the wax taken from the garden hives is prepared by her daughters, it is of a fine white color, and the candles weigh some 40 lbs each, standing about 10 feet high, with figures and ornaments painted on the side. Mme. Urquiza sends present of these monstrous tapers to various churches, and the prior of San Lorenzo (Santa Fe) declares they are equal to the finest produced in Italy. Among the treasures of San José I must not omit a painting by Murillo, another by Raffaele, besides some of minor note in the General's study.

Any calculation of the outlay on the palace and garden of San José must appear exaggerated, but I have been assured by a gentleman in Concepcion that the figure is not under three million hard dollars. The General's fortune is said to reach 14 or 16 millions, and his stock of cattle much over a million head. His kindness and hospitality towards our party could not be surpassed: he made Mr. Bell promise to send his gardener for fruit and flower plants. Mme. Urquiza presented Mrs. Bell and her sister with two splendid bouquets and a bag of apples and pears. The General gave me the warmest assurances of friendship, and he and the whole family came to the outer gate to see us into our coach and bid us farewell. We reached Concepcion before dark.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Subscriber from the Arroyo Seco, miles this side of Rosario, on the road to San Nicolas, visited us yesterday and reports the camps up there in splendid condition, the farmers all doing remarkably well, and the country in that locality becoming so settled that land is getting scarce, and rents for 'puestos' steadily rising. Messrs. Marshall and Phillips promise the foreign public a great treat on the 3rd July next at the Coliseum. Mr. Phillips who is now admittedly the George Christy of Buenos Ayres, won such great applause and repeated encores at the last amateur performance that we feel certain his name alone is sufficient to fill the Coliseum; his song 'Cider' and his stump lecture, were really inimitable. As the Coliseum only holds about 400 people, we advise our readers to secure their tickets in time, as we feel confident there will be a rush to hear Phillips on the banjo bones. Besides Mr. Phillips, we understand there is a long string of talent in the programme, even the notorious members of the Glee club will sing on the occasion, and Mrs. Phillips has kindly condescended to play on the piano. During the winter months nothing can be more agreeable than once a week to have an English entertainment at the Coliseum. We feel quite confident that if properly got up it would meet with ample support.

The people down in Dolores are all indignant at being cut off from all communication with town for the last three weeks. The towns-people have been so long without their letters and newspapers that a desponding air reigns throughout the rustic city. The branch bank ... lend out, nor collect in, owing to the bad state of the camps,

and even the great 25th of May passed off without noise or eclat, owing to the crackers and fireworks that were sent out from town having fallen into the Salado and got saturated—they may do for next year if properly dried. In the absence of fireworks there was 'sortija' and 'carne con cuero,' but the horses are so poor that the 'sortija' had to be played on foot. The National Guard formed in line, and the children sang the National Hymn in the Plaza. There was a spread at the Municipality, but the 'cerveza' was 'del pais.' At the distribution of prizes few of the Municipality attended; in fact, all Dolores is at present out of sorts, owing to the absence of the newspapers and letters.

The only important correspondence received by the Espigador's mails from head-quarters seems to have been Sinbad's which we publish to-day. The 'Nacional' published a short letter from Corrientes, in which it is stated that a heavy column of the enemy was seen descending the right banks of the Paraná in the direction of Itapiru. Notice was at once sent to the Marshal Osorio, so that he might not be taken by surprise. It is every way probable that before now there has been another fight, as there can be no doubt that the object of Lopez is to get the allies between two fires and cut them off from the Paraná.

Lopez's mother, we hear, has come down from Asuncion to implore of her son to make peace. It was almost another Coriolanus scene; but Lopez refused in the most heartless and stern manner, alleging that the remains of the allied army were before him, and that he would not sheathe his sword until he had finished them. Old Mrs. Lopez was carried away in tears. We confess we can hardly credit this, and believe that Lopez would be only too willing to make peace if proposals were made to him.

The monument to the late Professor Jacques is now finished, and will be installed on Sunday, when his remains will be removed to their final resting-place.

General Nazar has ordered a general disbanding of the National Guard in the city. All the arms to be deposited in the Parque. The 'extramuros' are called on to mount guard at the hospitals and 'capitanias.'

The last news from Rioja is of a most satisfactory nature. The Montonera are completely played out, and all the leaders caught. We hope this is the last we shall hear about these provincial disturbances; they are so discreditable to the Provincial Governments, which cost the nation so much to support.

The Municipality has at last commenced to repair the pavement in the Plaza Monserrat. We wish some of the Municipales would attempt to drive down Calle Belgrano, in front of our office. If they survived the effort the street would soon be paved.

A private letter from Corrientes states that the Paraguayans have dismantled Curupaiti, and evacuated that fortress. If this is so, we suppose we may expect to hear by next steamer of the bombardment of Humaitá. This will prove the turning point of the war.

Admiral Tamandaré has surveyed the fortress of the Curupaiti, in the Maje. Whilst steaming up, the Paraguayans kept firing musketry; but, we believe, he lost none of his men. The gunners of the Maje swept the woods on the banks of the river with 'metralla.'

MONTEVIDEO.

Arrival of Capt. Hanham—Death of Lieut. Roca and Navia—Accident to a port-official.—The Capt. Hanham gold—French sailors agrona, &c. On Tuesday the adventurous Capt. Hanham arrived from the Pacific in his yacht Themis, after a lengthened cruise among the Sandwich islands and other parts: it will be remembered that we published some time since the gallant Captain's contradiction to the story of his having run away with a Princess of some of those islands. Captain Hanham is the first who navigated the Magellan Straits in a yacht. Public attention is at present directed to the wounded sufferers from Paraguay, and donations of bandages, &c. are handed in to the Hospital: the

'Siglo' has got up a subscription, itself giving 50\$, for the poor fellows. Many are beyond recovery, and on Monday last Lieut. Roca and Navia died of their wounds; the former 19, the latter 24 years of age: their remains were interred next day with military honors.

A serious accident occurred on board the Aliado as she was leaving port for Corrientes: Don Santiago Vasquez, who was going to bring down a wounded brother from that city, fell into the hold and broke his arm.

D. Benito Pineirua has received the first-fruits from the new gold-mine of Arecuá (Tacuarembó), which he offers for sale at his office, 92 calle Florida: the 'Siglo' has a very suitable article, urging the Government to give some protection to the diggers at Cuñapiru.

An amusing occurrence befel some French sailors of the Astree on Monday evening: they were driving in a coach towards Union when they came foul of a bullock-cart and got capsized, but fortunately escaped unhurt.

The Magicienne is shortly expected from Marseilles to relieve the Astrée with the new Admiral on board—M. Couvent de Bois, a gentleman of scientific attainments and large fortune: he brings out his chariot and horses on board.

A new French paper called the 'Gascon' has appeared, edited by a medical gentleman. It is incorrectly stated that Santos and Co. are the purchasers of the Portefa; she is sold to Madero and Galvan for 110,000\$, and now characterized to carry Brazilian wounded. The firm of Levis and Co. has been enabled to resume business. Diaz the runaway clerk from the Bank of Buenos Ayres, is said to have taken first-class letters of recommendation to Lisbon, where he is enjoying himself on his ill-gotten booty.

COLON—NEW OPERA.

LA FORZA DEL DESTINO. Verdi! illustrious genius of the age and king of composers; let critics talk as they may, the wreath of universal fame is thine.

On Wednesday night the above new opera of this great author was produced at Colon, and so great was the anxiety to hear it that at 8 o'clock not a seat was left unsold. The corridors being crowded with holders of entradas who could get no seats. M. Nicolai opened with the overture at a quarter-past 8, after which the 1st act of this splendid production was initiated. We have seldom heard La Briol, La Mariotte, Lelmi, and Celestini in better voice. There seemed to have been an extra effort made to do all justice to such a popular opera, and it must be a satisfaction to all concerned to know that they acquitted themselves remarkably well, and to the delight of one of the most crowded houses that Colon has seen for some time.

The 1st act is [as a preliminary] tame yet interesting, and sufficiently brilliant to show the way clearly to the remaining 3 acts, which are certainly captivating. The personation of the heroine by M. Briol, in the 2nd act, was warmly applauded, as also her entry to the friary, taking the vows, &c.

The 3rd act is quite of a military character, enlivening, gay, and very diversified, a leading feature being the 'rataplán chorus,' which was given with telling effect, and was highly applauded.

The 4th act is certainly the most delightful of all, and worthy the great genius of the renowned 'maestro.' The singing of Briol in this act was truly exquisite, and her rendering of the air 'Pace, pace,' was certainly deserving of the warm reception it met with. The passage of arms, &c., ending with the precipitate self-destruction of Lelmi, closed the performance at half-past twelve.

The audience was evidently very well pleased with the first production of La Forza del Destino. We perceive it will be repeated again on Friday night. We anticipate a crowded house, and, moreover, a long run for it.

We shall take pleasure in noting more details on another occasion, but we cannot conclude without warmly thanking Mr. Pestalardo for his successful efforts to cater for the public amusement. No expense has been spared to bring the performance in a

proper manner. The scenery is splendid, the dresses new and tasteful, the fittings complete, and in fact nothing left undone on the part of the worthy lessee to please a discerning public. We are glad to see he has had such a reward as evidenced by the crowded house last night. X. Y. Z.

SPECIAL PRIVATE DESPATCH TO THE 'STANDARD.'

Corrientes, June 1st, 1866. It is rumored that some bullock carts with sugar, rice, coffee, yerba, powder, caña, gin and brandy fell into the hands of a band of Paraguayan raiders on the 24th.

Two hundred and 30 wounded Argentines arrived here on the 27th. Dr. Newkirk has taken them all in charge. They are well accommodated and attended to.

Mr. Watson has been on the battlefield and made a good sketch, but we regret to say has caught the 'chuchu.' Mr. S. Constant was on the field of battle on the 24th, and escaped by climbing a tree. Until the fight was over he could not get back to his steamer, the Triunfo.

Dr. Newkirk has 250 officers under his charge, all wounded with sabre cuts.

A Correntino Col., Romero, is dead, and most of General Flores's men are wounded in the arms or head.

It was reported here on the 27th inst. that General Mitre had surrounded a body of 3,000 Paraguayans in the woods, and gave them half an hour to surrender unconditionally or be shot down 'en masse.' I have since heard nothing more of this affair.

Mr. Washbourne and lady still here won't be allowed to pass up. A rumour here that a large war-steamer flying American colors, in Montevideo, belongs to the Paraguayans; but, of course, this is all bosh.

There were 3 days holidays in Asuncion for the battle of the 2nd; and a crown of gold, they say, is being manufactured for the great Paraguayan Bellona. The National Guard of Asuncion has been ordered up to Humaitá.

The telegraph wires from Itapiru to Humaitá were covered with gutta-percha, and the line was so straight, that standing behind one of the posts the rest were all invisible. The posts were of the best hard wood and painted white.

Mr. Lotero's brother is still captive in Humaitá. Mr. Billingham is recovered, but much marked. I regret to say some of his children are now attacked.

MARKET REPORT.

Eggs, \$2 mjc. each. Coffee, \$25 mjc. per lb. Beef, \$10 mjc. for what costs in Buenos Ayres about \$3 mjc. Bread, \$3 mjc., value in Buenos Ayres \$1 mjc. Wine, \$4 mjc., value in Buenos Ayres \$1 mjc. Ale, \$20 mjc. per bottle. Crockery were fearfully scarce; most articles about 300 per cent. dearer than in Buenos Ayres.

THE BATTLE OF PALMAR.

GENERAL MITRE'S ORDER OF THE DAY. Field of victory at Tuyuty.

The enemy has been completely routed, on the 24th of May, in the field of Tuyuty, and driven to seek shelter behind his fortified lines, leaving in our hands a quantity of artillery, flags, ammunition, wounded and prisoners. After 4½ hours firing, during which the Paraguayans, with four columns and a reserve, attempted to outflank us, they were repulsed along the whole line.

Our centre was held by Gen. Flores with the Orientals, 2 Brazilian divisions, and one Argentine Regiment: the left and 2nd and 3rd lines of the centre by General Osorio with the Brazilians; and the right by Gen. Paunero with the Argentine divisions of Rivas, Emilio Mitre and Hornos. To these forces the victory is mainly due, but the other divisions also rendered efficacious aid.

The trophies of this day of glory for the Allies, and mourning for the Paraguayans, consist of 4,200 corpses left by the enemy on the field, 370 prisoners mostly wounded, 4 brass guns, 8 flags, 12 powder-chests, 15 trumpets, 4,700 muskets [one-third hints], 400 carbines, 400 lances, 300 sabres, 200 axes,

50,000 rounds of ball cartridge, saddles &c. and divers other spoils picked up on the battle-field.

The total allied loss amounts to 702 killed and 2,645 wounded, as follows: Brazilians 413 killed and 2,094 wounded including 1 General and 183 officers; Argentines 126 killed including 4 commanders and 7 officers, and 480 wounded including 2 commanders and 35 officers; Orientals 133 killed including 12 officers, and 163 wounded including 17 officers. All without exception, Brazilians, Argentines, and Orientals, from General down to private, did their duty, the brunt of the day falling on the Brazilians.

The allied Medical Staff zealously attended both friends and foes on the battle-field.

The Generalissimo of the allied armies congratulates his victorious comrades in arms on the field of battle, and leaves to the respective Generals the agreeable task of making special mention of those deserving, in their despatches—at the same time declaring that Brazilians, Orientals and Argentines have fought with the valor and decision becoming the defenders of free peoples, and worthy of the great and just cause that we sustain in the war to which we have been provoked.

Vivat the Empire of Brazil, Vivat the State of Uruguay, Vivat the Argentine Republic.

LETTER.

For Alejandro Carrasco Albano, Chilean Legation, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.

ON 'CHANGE.

June 7th, 1866. Paper price of ounces, \$401½ Do. sovereigns, 122½ First price of patacons 25 20 Last do, 25 10 Cash sales, 38,613.

Patacons again declined to-day—it would seem as if specie has no bottom now. The decline has been so steady that few attribute it to speculation, and all regard it as the inevitable consequence of a limited paper currency, which is wearing away and necessarily increasing in its value, owing to its scarcity and also to the great flood of gold in the market. The feeling amongst the brokers is that, though all the projects to redeem the currency should fall through, paper money of itself must improve owing to the enormous expansion of every branch of trade, the constant augment of the population and the wear and tear of the currency itself. The market is so extremely weak that the slightest effort to drive down prices is attended with the greatest success, and the few who have been bearing the market, or selling short, have made splendid profits. Owing to the great uncertainty of the political world, caused by the present war, the majority of Bolso goers have preferred gold to paper, but now their eyes are opening to the delusion, and, in fact, from what we can see of the market, nothing short of an emission would resuscitate prices. In the spring, when the wool market opens, it is difficult to put a value on gold; the clip will be slightly in excess of last year, the paper money diminished at least 10%, and from the appearance of the things, gold far less abundant than to-day. Meanwhile, the stupendous fall in the home market of manufactured goods must necessarily operate on the River Plate, where the ordinary customs deposits are insufficient to hold all the goods, every shop in town and country is stocked from the floor to the roof; not 20% of these goods are paid for, and if to this we force all the auctioneers into the Custom House and warehouses to sell to an already over-stocked market merchandise which by every mail from Europe we find is declining, we cannot doubt the result will be as disastrous as the trade is excessive. News from Brazil is of a most discouraging nature. A sort of commercial crisis is noticed by the 'Telégrafo Marítimo,' but on good authority we learn that, although the Rio market is in a critical state, the supposed crisis is exaggerated. It must be observed, however, that the war which is dragging such ruinous consequences on Rio, is and has been the means of saving this market. Consumption of every class of goods and merchandise has received such an artificial impulse from the war that it is difficult to say what would have been the consequence had we not the great army contractors to move off the great surplus stock in the River Plate. How much will depend on the action of the Provincial Government in dealing with the paper dollar question, it is impossible to say, but no attempt should be made to meddle with the currency without first having an abundance of money to meet the ordinary requirements of trade.

The time sales of specie to-day were limited. Prices for long dates sympathized with the cash rates, and for the end of the year gold was secured 25.80, which is ten centesimos under yesterday's prices.

In National Bonds no sales; buyers at 41. We understand that a very numerous signed petition from the commercial body will shortly be laid before Congress, praying of the house to at once pass article 28.

The completion of the repairs to the Great Southern Railway was known on 'Change, and the great activity displayed by Mr. Crawford in having the road so soon open to public traffic through to Chacabuco the subject of the highest praise. We understand that the town of Chas-

comus is crowded with bullock carts waiting to discharge their produce into the railroad wag-gons.

We heard with much pleasure of 'Change that the leading English barruqueros, Messrs. Hughes and Peters, have taken the magnificent barraca of Llavallol and Sons, at Barracas. This is one of the finest barracas in the River Plate, very commodious and most conveniently situated. It is one of the best known barracas in the country. In the plazas nothing whatsoever doing owing to the weather.

In Montevideo there has been a sale of a cargo of coal, ex Bravo, at 16 pata. Mr. Rossi has placed the Dutch brig Herstelling, on the berth to load for Antwerp.

Messrs. C. W. Bonn and Co. have placed the British brig Jano, to load for Antwerp. Some question as to the responsibility of the agents here of one of the Liverpool line of steamers was much talked of, and we believe the matter has gone before the Government. As yet we have not got the particulars of this business. Exchange ruled rather slack. Some bills were passed to-day at 60½, and on Franco at 5.27, but takers are few, owing to the dearthness of money and low rate of Exchange.

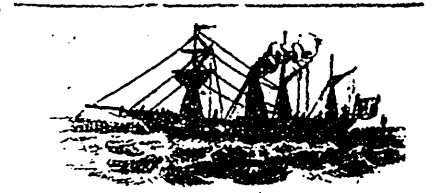
We hear that Messrs. Temperley and Bunge have taken the Barraca de Peña on the Riachuelo.

There was not much done in discounts to-day. Some first-class signatures in gold at ½ and 1 per cent., 30 days, and in paper ¼ and 2 per cent. per month.

The Portefa has been chartered to the Brazilian Government as a floating hospital, at ten thousand patacons per month.

STEAMER AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISSO.

99½ Calle Reconquista. Departure of the following Steamers—English steamer, Rio de la Plata, for Salto and ports, Saturday 10 a.m. Oriental Steamer General Flores, for Corrientes and ports, Saturday 12 noon. Italian Steamer, Tevere, for Montevideo, Saturday, 6 p.m.



The Oriental S.S. Gen. Flores will be despatched for Corrientes on Saturday 9th June at 12 o'clock morning.

She takes passengers, encomiendas and money at freight for San Nicolas, Rosario, Santa Fe, Paz and Corrientes. For more information apply to their Agents, ALVAREZ & RISSO, 99½ Reconquista.

By order of the Court.

Mr. Mariano Billingham will sell by public auction on Tuesday 12th inst. a large and valuable lot of household furniture, the property of the late Don Manuel Facio. Hour, 11 a.m. sharp. Terms cash. 48—xp j8

By Auction.

On Wednesday 13th inst. at 3 p.m. Mr. Mariano Billingham will sell a plot of ground 18 by 36 varas with 3 dwelling houses thereon, situated in the Calle San Juan, between Chacabuco and Piedras. Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. 48—xp j8

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Notice to the Public. The Public is informed that the above line will be opened for traffic as far as Chacabuco on and after Friday 8th inst., according to the Time Table published on 1st May 1866. THE ADMINISTRATION.

Por MARIANO BILLINGHURST.

En su casa Calle Potosi No. 70. Do una grande y variada coleccion de plantas de adorno, flores y frutales del conocido establecimiento del Sr. D. Pedro Margat de Montevideo. El Lunes 11 del corriente, a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de vender sin falta alguna a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado. Una grande y variada coleccion de plantas que el Sr. Margat debe conducir de un establecimiento de Salado proximo, y cuyos detalles se daran en los dias del Domingo. 39—xp j7

AUCTION SALE

By Posada 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. 37—2p j7

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 j7

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 Cayo. 3p j6

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, also having out of plantation, 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 Cayo. 3p j6

Aviso.

Se precia una sirvienta con buenas recomendaciones, Calle de Maypu No. 271. 45—3p j7

Wanted.

A housemaid who can bring good recommendations. Apply to Calle Maypu No. 271. 44—3p j7

Wanted.

A married couple for an Estancia in the Banda Oriental: an English couple will receive good pay and be in a comfortable place. Apply to 183 Calle Corrito. 41—3p j7

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. 32—Sp j6



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 MAUÁ AND CO.

No. 103 Calle de Cangallo, BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so 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. Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6%) per annum...



RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

NAMES OF STEAMERS. LA PLATA (NEW).

ADA, CORDOVA, URUGUAY, 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...

Table with columns: Class, Price. Lists rates for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class.

Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates—

Table with columns: Class, Price. Lists rates for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class return tickets.

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.

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...

Velvet, Silk, and Cloth Cloaks. Of the Alexandrina, Belpor, and other designs.

All the other departments are replete with a large variety of goods suitable for the present and coming season.

The Boot and Shoe Department, having been considerably augmented presents an excellent opportunity for obtaining a constant supply of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children, and Infants.

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.

REAL HOLLANDS, HERMAN HOUTEN, Rotterdam.

This celebrated and well known Gin to be had of the office of the undersigned in lots to suit the purchaser shall from this date, according to agreement, only be imported by

D. F. W. PAATS, 69—Calle Belgrano—69.



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

Dr. Cornwall, the American Dentist, is prepared to perform operations for the preservation of the teeth and relieving pain, such as filling, extracting, cleaning off tartar, etc.

Central Argentine Railway.

Train Time Table from 7th May, 1866. Lists arrival and departure times for various routes.

ROBERT OGILVIE, General Manager.

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

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

ALVAREZ Y RISSO, Reconquista 99. Ytinario que regirá para los siguientes vapores desde el 1.º de Noviembre de 1866.

Para Montevideo—El vapor inglés, RIO DE LA PLATA. Capitan Magasco—Saldrá los Miércoles a las 6 de la tarde...

Para Corrientes—El vapor Nacional, PROVEEDOR. Saldrá los Lunes y Viernes y regresará los Jueves y Domingos.

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

Para Corrientes—El vapor Nacional, ALIADO. Todos estos vapores toman pasajeros, carga y encomiendas, para los puertos de su escala.

TARIFA VIGENTE. PASAJE DE CAMARA. A Montevideo 8 ps. fr. de 1.º de M. Video.

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

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

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...

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

STEAMBOAT AGENCY.

MATTI Y CIA. 30—Calle Cangallo—30. For Rosario and intermediate ports. The steamer Ibicuy.

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

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

FOR GUALEGUAY. Passengers will embark in the "Tala" on Tuesday to be transhipped to the steamer "Dolorcitas", returning on Sundays.

FOR SALTO. Will leave on Mondays at 5 p.m. returning on Thursdays. And all the intermediate ports—The English steamer Rio Parana.

FOR MERCEDES. Passengers will embark in the Rio Parana to be transhipped to the steamer "Mita" at 5 p.m. FOR GUALEGUAY.

FOR MERCEDES. Passengers will embark in the Rio Parana on Thursday to be transhipped to the steamer Guazu at 2 p.m.

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"THE QUEEN" FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000. INCOME, £160,000. LIVERPOOL AND LONDON. Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandise and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones...

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

The undersigned General Agent of the Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company is duly authorized by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay losses in Buenos Ayres with promptitude and liberality, without reference to the chief office in England.

Official registration has been entered in the Registro Publico, in accordance with the existing laws of this Republic.

Apply for Insurances and other details from 11 to 3 daily, No. 121 Calle 25 Mayo, corner of Corrientes, to CONSTANT SANTA-MARIA, General Agent of the Company.

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 Cuyo, 107—16p m17.

HOTEL DE GENEVE, 43—Calle 25 de Mayo—43, Overlooking the Port, English Spoken. 103—xp a16.

Mensagerias Union Argentina. Los Empresarios de estas mensagerias avisan al publico que desde el 19 del presente saldrán las diligencias los dias martes en el trayecto de las cunetas de la tarde a dormir a Mercedes para de allí salir a las siete de la mañana y llegar al Salto a las 6 de la tarde.

Buenos Ayres, Mayo 18, 1866. Morgado, Tavares y Sear.

Dr. P. Bourse, SURGEON DENTIST, 300 Calle 25 de Mayo, Montevideo. Has removed his office to the Building, No. 300 Calle 25 de Mayo, Montevideo. The beautiful suit of rooms are fitted up in the most modern style, affording great facilities for Dental operations, combining excellent light with facility for privacy and comfort.

1,000 Patacones de gratificación! El abaje firmado que ofreció antes, y ofrece ahora Mil Patacones a los que capturen al asesino incendiario Juan Podostá fugado de la Carcel Publica de la ciudad de Corrientes el 2 de Abril del corriente año, tiene datos positivos de que el criminal hace pocos dias se dirige Paraná abajo en una canoa. Se encontró con un buque al que pidió viveres, diciendo que se iba escapado de Guyra por haber tenido una penosidad en aquel punto; y como es probable que vaya al Rosario, Buenos Ayres ó alguna de los puertos intermedios hoy este nuevo aviso a los que quieran ganar la expresada gratificación, a la vez que prestar un servicio a la sociedad, entregando a la justicia al malvado que consumó dos asesinatos y seputó a una familia entera entre los escombros de una casa que hizo volar dentro fuego a cien libras de polvora.

La gratificación, una vez probado haberlo ganado, se pagará en Buenos Ayres por Don Francisco Arzeno, en el Rosario por Don Lazaro Acosta y en este punto por el que suscriba. Bella Vista, Mayo 18 de 1866. BARTOLOME DUNOIS

Tae Argentine Marine Insurance Company. Established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river. Office—118 CALLE PIEDAD.

Lost, Strayed, or Stolen. From the Estancia Paloma, near Pilar, 17 head of cattle and 3 horses, marked thus I—, To any person who may deliver same, or give such information as will lead to the recovery of the aforesaid, a liberal reward will be given, and any party in whose possession they may be found after this notice will be dealt with according to law. JOHN O'BRIEN, 3p—w&d, m29.

La Protejida del Pilar. Starts from Moreno every morning. Luggage letters, &c. to be left with Mr. Francis Rodriguez at the luggage room of the Parque Station. TOMAS AJESTO, 163—10p m28.

BAKER and TEMPLETON, General Camp Store, Produce Brokers and Land Agents, Calle ADUANA, ROSARIO. 174—2m a27.

KEAN and GOERKE, Grocers, Ship Chandlers, Provision Dealers and Camp Agents in General, Corner of Calle Aduana and Calle Rioja, Rosario. 62—1m m8.

La Zingera and Istria. All Parties indebted for passage money to the above-mentioned ships are requested to call at my office and pay their passage, within two months from this date. Special order will be given by Government to the different Justices of Peace to remit into Buenos Ayres all defaulters in this. G. WILDES, Calle Mayo 112.

Important to Gentlemen. Just arrived from England the "Cockney," Polish which is the newest and decidedly the best that has yet been produced. It adds a rare and new appearance even to the oldest boots and will be found to retain the same brilliancy of polish even in the dirtiest weather. May be had, at moderate prices at Calle Piedad No. 98. 905—17p m18.

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. FUSONI & CO. 1m—m10.

REMAZOS.

Por MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En su casa Calle Potosi No. 79. De mil canastos Charriguá con na averia. De orden del Sr. Ojeda de Fr...

El Viernes 8 del corriente a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar en pública subasta las mesas y sillas de la casa de la calle de la Victoria No. 100. Al mismo tiempo, de orden del Sr. Ojeda de Fr...

Por MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En su casa Calle Potosi No. 79. De dos volantes, algunos muebles, fardos irasadas de color Francés, averiadas y 3 cajones perforados Mopallas.

El Miércoles 13 del corriente a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar en pública subasta las mesas y sillas de la casa de la calle de la Victoria No. 100. Al mismo tiempo, de orden del Sr. Ojeda de Fr...

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