

The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

No. 1319—Sixth Year

BUENOS AYRES, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1866.

Circulation 2,500

MAUÁ BANK,

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101—103

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:—

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques, part or the full amount at their wish, or when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandú, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazil, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 a.m. till 3 p.m.

P. P. MAUÁ & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

MAUÁ BANK,

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101—103.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH, IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

For balances in our favor, 15 per cent.

For balances in favor of Customers, 10 per cent.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.

For balances in our favor, 15 per cent.

For balances in favor of Customers, 10 per cent.

Deposits for a fixed term in specie or currency, at conventional interest.

P. P. MAUÁ & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

Jan. 1st, 1866.

Briton and Medical General

(Incorporated with the Unity General)

LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

Chief Office—WEST STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Capital—3,000,000 Sterling.

Proposals for Life Assurances are received, and immediate attention paid to the same. A Prospectus of rates and other particulars will be furnished on application to the Company's Agent in this City.

GEORGE WILKS,
7 Calle Mayo.

The Argentine Marine Insurance

Company.

Established in this City, insure moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.

Office—118, CALLE PIEDAD

DIRECTORS.

Sr. Don Tomas Armstrong, President.

Jacob Parravano, Vice-President.

Ambrosio F. Leizaola.

Juan Jose de Larrea.

Mariano Casares.

Bernardo Yurraque.

Antonio Demarchi.

Francisco F. Moreno, Gerente.

To English Travellers.

Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in this city.

Changes are most moderate.

Wines Superb.

Table d'Hotel on European Style.

Board, with room, gas-lights, and attendance, from 25 to 30s. per day.

HOTEL DE LA PAIX,
(Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle Reconquista.)

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Colegio Comercial de Santa Lucia,

Al pie de la Barranca de la Calle Buen Orden, Buenos Ayres.

Founder—Mr. P. PONGERARD,
Director—Mr. G. PARKINS.

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

Comfort, discipline, and order strictly maintained.

The grounds are situated in the most picturesque and most healthy suburb of this city.

Per Month—Boarders, \$500 m.c. Day Boarders, \$250 m.c. Scholars, \$100 m.c. 60. xp. a18

Important Notice to Sheepfarmers.

Messrs. LUDERS & Co., Calle Rivadavia 255, beg to notify the owners of sheepfarms or all persons interested in the matter that they are directly authorized by His Lordship the Baron F. Maltzahn of Lenschow in M. Eisenberg to receive orders on his celebrated Negretti rams from the famous Lanchow breed, and that they will receive 50 of the most select animals from this establishment by the Catharina, sailed from Hamburg on the 17th of March, which are to be sold by public auction.

The finest animals as yet from this country. 63—xp. m10

Notice.

The Executors of the late Robert Kerr, Esq., of the firm of Kerr & Grierson, do return, here, that of Barrondd. in the County of Lanark, Scotland, request all persons having claims against the deceased to lodge the same, without delay, in the hands of either of William Thompson, Esq., 160 Calle Piedad, or of the said Kerr & Grierson, or in Scotland with Messrs. Reid & Henderson, solicitors. Partly by the executors of the Executors.

Buenos Ayres, 18 May, 1866.

16 j 2no. m3

To Let.

A fine house, very large, with a grand cistern, necessary offices, and all other things useful for the comfort of a numerous family, situated at Europa Street No. 184. For particulars apply at the same street No. 193. 148—3p. j. 21.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED).

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000 do.

Reserve Fund Jan. 1866 £100,000 do.

Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances.

Customers have the advantage of drawing cheques—of having approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of depositing bills, coupons, &c. for collection—and of lodging with the Bank valuable property in the fire proof strong rooms for safe custody.

Deposit Accounts—Deposits received from the public generally—either for fixed periods or subject to seven or thirty days notice of withdrawal—Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Bills of Exchange—issued on the following places—

London, Dublin, Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, Genoa, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo.

J. H. GREEN, Manager.

Buenos Ayres—March 15, 1866.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED).

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:—

On specie deposits on account current, 5 per cent.

On do. do. for ninety days fixed 8

On do. do. subject to thirty days 10

On currency deposits in account current 6 per cent.

On do. do. for ninety days fixed 10

On do. do. subject to thirty days 10

On specie debit balances in account current 10

On Currency do. 18

J. H. GREEN, Manager.

Buenos Ayres June 15 1866.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720.

FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, AND VESSELS IN PORT OR IN DOCK, Throughout Great Britain and Ireland And in Foreign Countries.

FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE

Bonny Dubois, Esq. Governor.

P. F. Roberts, Esq., M. P., Sub-Governor.

Richard Baggallay, Esq. Deputy-Governor.

DIRECTORS.

Nath Alexander Esq., Edwin Gower, Esq.

John A. Arbutnot, Esq., A. C. Guthrie, Esq.

H. Bonham Bax, Esq., John & Hankey, Esq.

James Blyth, Esq., Louis Huth, Esq.

Edward Budd, Esq., Charles Lyall, Esq.

Mark Wilks Collet, Esq., John Ord, Esq.

Sir Fred. Currie, Bart., Capt. R. W. Pelly, R.N.

Sir G. Dalgely, Esq., David Powell, Esq.

John Entwistle, Esq., William Tennie, Esq.

G. L. Monck (Gibbs), Esq., Alexander Totten, Esq.

Robert Gillespie, Esq., W. Brye Watson, Esq.

Henry G. Gordon, Esq., L. Peach Wilson, Esq.

Agents in Buenos Ayres, Messrs. L. B. White and Co., 31 Chacabuco who will give every information, issue policies, &c. on application at their office. 89—xp. m15.

GERMAN BURMEISTER,

Consignatario de frutas del pais.

Wool and produce broker.

105—CALLE VENEZUELA—105

F. Sprunck & Co.

93—CALLE ZAVALA—93,

Agents for the 'Standard,'

have constantly on hand,

Pianos of Pleyel, Wolf & Co. Paris.

Do of Edward Westmeyer, Berlin.

Do of F. Sprunck Berlin.

Do of J. Blüthner, Leipzig.

Musical instruments of all classes.

Stationery.

Books in English, French, Spanish, German, Italian, Portuguese, Dutch, Danish and Swedish.

A large assortment of Engravings and Photographs.

Charts and Maps.

English songs and sacred music.

Books for Children, &c.

T. SPRUNCK & Co.,

Montevideo, Calle Zavala No. 93,

220.. xpsm6

E. MEDLICOTT & Co.,

23—RECONQUISTA—23

FAMILY WINE MERCHANTS,

We have just received per 'Humboldt' a splendid assortment of various kinds of Portuguese wines which can be had in cases or by the quarter-cask; also some first-class Claret and Sauterne in quart-bottles.

In addition to the above there is constantly on hand a choice selection, comprising the following renowned wines:—

Sherry—Duff Gordon. Port—Sandiman and Co.

Lisbon Dry—Medlicott and Co.

Bordeaux—Medlicott and Co.

Bordeaux—Medlicott and Co.

St. Julien, in cases of Pints and Quarts—James Violet and Co., Bordeaux.

St. Julien.

Chateau de Lascaris.

Chateau Margaux.

Chateau Lafite.

And Brandy.

Also a supply of pure wine vinegar, fruits and jellies. 87 xp—m15

MONTEVIDEAN BANK.

CAPITAL 1,000,000 DOLLARS.

In 2,000 Shares of 500 Dollars each.

(With power to increase it)

Officers, corner of Calle Cerrito, in the new house of Dr. Juan Mig. de Martinez, Montevideo.

CHAIRMAN.

Francis J. Hocquard, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Sr. D. Pedro Borrelli.

" Joaquin Bolgrano.

" John McColl, Esq.

" Antonio Marques.

The undersigned hereby makes known to the Commercial public of Montevideo, that from this date the Bank is in position to commence operations, will receive proposals and enter into arrangements for every class of banking operations.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Money is received or advanced on current accounts bearing interest. The Depositors may withdraw the whole or part of their Deposits by cheques at sight. Cheque and Pass Books will be supplied to its customers by the Banks.

DEPOSITS FOR FIXED PERIODS.

Sums of 50 dollars and upwards are received for fixed periods, say from one to 12 months, at rates of interest to be agreed upon with reference to the amount and term of the Deposits.

DISCOUNTS.

Bills of Exchange and Promissory notes will be discounted subject to the manager's approbation.

LOANS.

Advances will be made on Promissory Notes and other securities on private terms.

The Bank will be open on all working days from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. with the exception of Saturdays when it will close at 4 p.m.

The rate of interest for the current month and until further notice will be as follows:—

On balances against the Bank... 12 per cent.

" in favor of do. do. 18

" Fixed Deposits... especially agreed.

Those who desire to open a Current Account with the Bank will be glad to add themselves to the Undersigned.

PEDRO VARELA, Manager.

Montevideo, March 1, 1865. 171—xp. o 1

DIAS DE REAHABO.

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THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

INCOME, £110,000.

LONDON.

Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandize, and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, produce in the Barracks or in Deposit Stores, in the Lighters or on Board, and on nearly every description of property.

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

Losses by Explosion of Gas paid for Losses by Fire, arising from Lightning, made good.

This Company, in which Direction the Lord Mayor of London, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and many of the most influential members of the Corporations of London, Manchester, Liverpool, &c., as well as many Bankers and Merchants of the principal towns of the United Kingdom take part, offers the greatest possible solidity and confidence to the assured.

The undersigned General Agent of the London and Lancashire Fire 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.

181

BILLS OF EXCHANGE—SIGHT DRAFTS.

Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from

WANKLYN & Co.

No. 104 Calle de San Martin,

On the following places:—

LONDON,

LIVERPOOL,

All branches of the National Bank

IRELAND,

Antwerp,

Hamburg,

Paris,

Genoa,

Cadiz,

Bayonne,

Buenos-Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864.

WANKLYN & Co.

104—Calle San Martin—104.

20

To the proprietors of horses.

As the winter season has now set in and the camp is improving, I beg to advise horse-owners that I am ready to take charge of horses at so much per month for pasturage, at the same time making myself responsible for the value of any horses lost (not including such as may die a natural death), on the following conditions:—

1st. Horses not exceeding \$600 in value will pay \$05 per month.

2nd. Horses worth from 600 to 1,000 will pay 1005 and horses worth over 1000\$ shall be charged 10 per cent., on their value for monthly pasturage.

3rd. Horse-owners will have to send for their horses to the estancia, and when delivering them will get a receipt from the Mayordomo; but when there are

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 com-
munications. 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.

The Standard.

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

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1866.

TREMENDOUS EDITORIAL VICTORY.

THE TORPEDOES A FACT.

SINBAD RIGHT.

ALL OUR COLLEAGUES DEFEATED.

When Sinbad stated that the Paraguayans were filling the River Paraguay with torpedoes, all the native papers contradicted and ridiculed the idea. Now it turns out that poor Sinbad told the truth, and we have actually the torpedoes on exhibition at the 'Standard' office. We invite the Minister of War and Chief of Police to inspect them, also all our colleagues who took the trouble to contradict Sinbad.

The following is an exact description of these hideous monsters, which have been constructed in a scientific manner. The torpedo is under water, nothing visible but a buoy, and the plans which we have represent a square case with its buoy, iron bars, cylinders, &c., and to be properly understood should be inspected, as they also show the interior of the machine.

* We mean of course drawings of them.

EXPLANATION OF TORPEDO PLANS.

On exhibition at the "Standard" office.

FIG. I.—Horizontal section of torpedo, showing its internal disposition, method of ignition, measures, etc.

FIG. II.—External appearance of the torpedo in position, with buoy and anchors.

1. A wooden box which contains another also of wood, and within the last another of zinc filled with powder.

2. A bar of iron from which two hooks spring out, and is so disposed that when the torpedo touches any hard object the bar is squeezed against the box and moves the piston which causes the explosion.

3. A plate of zinc which blocks up the mouth in the cylinder.

4. A cylinder of copper.

5. The piston.

6. A little glass phial containing explosive matters, and round this phial is a layer of cotton impregnated with powder, with some admixture.

7. Iron bolts, by means of which it is possible for the bars to strike the box.

8. Hooks springing from the bars of iron, and disposed so that a blow can take place in whatever position the vessel touches.

9. The piston.

10. The bottom of the cylinder with 5 or 6 holes blocked up with a mixture of powder for the ignition.

11. The above mentioned layer of cotton.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

AMALGAMATED CORRESPONDENCE.

THINGS AS THEY ARE.

The lengthened absence of 'Sinbad' has been one of the most severe editorial afflictions we have experienced since the war commenced. Well may we exclaim with the poet—

"Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes."

When 'Sinbad' wrote to us thanking the Brazilian Admiral for his hospitality and kindness, and advising us of the invitation to take a run up and see the Baron Porto Alegre, we began to fear that some people were getting too kind towards our correspondent; we wrote to him accordingly, but before our letter reached Corrientes 'Sinbad' was steaming up the upper Parana. Thanks to an English gentleman in Corrientes, Cavendish, we have been up to the present pretty well posted up, but to-day we are without advice and plunged into the meshes of a rather indiscriminate correspondence, from which we call all that we think will interest our readers.

The Brazilians have been busy mounting what they call Lahitte guns,

facing those raised by the Paraguayans. On the 19th there was a stiff firing kept up on both sides; the Paraguayans threw a shell into Flores' tent whilst he was writing a letter to Montevideo, it rolled out and exploded in the mud. The Brazilians threw a grenade into one of the artillery waggons of the enemy, which smashed the waggon. As to the operations of the allies there are all sorts of rumors. Lacasa, who was sent into Corrientes to gather horses, stated that the Commander-in-Chief informed him the moment he had the horses across the river he would march against the enemy. Every one thinks that the allies are preparing for a grand attack, as no more leaves or permissions are given to officers, and Nelson, who is in Rosario, has been summoned to headquarters. Some big Brazilian officer wanted to go down to Buenos Ayres, but permission has been refused him. The caciques from the Gran Chaco have had an interview with Tamandaré, and it is rumored at the encampment that the Triple Alliance has found another ally in the savages of the Gran Chaco, who are about to invade Paraguay.

On the night of the 16th a large torpedo was found at the bow of the best vessel the Brazilians have, the Bahia. On the 18th another torpedo was found, the water had got at the powder. A sort of fire launch was drifted down the river also, composed of tar, bombs, shells, and barrels of gunpowder, but luckily it did no damage, although it at first caused great alarm on board the gunboats. The sick soldiers in Corrientes are rapidly recovering; since the 1st June over 3000 Brazilian soldiers have been cured and sent back to the army.

Curupaiti has not yet been attacked. It has fire-ships, chains, and palisades in the river, also torpedoes; but the place itself is weak and will not cost much.

Lopez has published an account of the battle of the 24th. He claims to have won a glorious victory. Resquin and Barrios have been promoted to the rank of Brigadiers.

Lopez is building ranchos for his soldiers at his fortified camp. The cold at the Allied camp is something fearful, but as firewood is abundant the soldiers warm themselves over the camp fires.

The allies, it appears, will not attack the Paraguayan position in front, but make a flank movement of about two leagues to the left.

(Special correspondence only for the 'Standard'.)

We extract the following from a letter received from an Englishman at present at headquarters.

"I have seen Curupaiti: it is a small but commanding place, has I calculate 7 guns mounted, and I hear that the garrison is only 100 men. As I passed up the new Tamandaré road from the fleet to the army, cut through the 'monte,' I could distinctly see the Paraguayan outposts sitting on the ground. All along the whole country about here is covered with dead horses and dead Paraguayans, at least I am told they are dead Paraguayans; the stench is horrible and yet the allies cannot bury them or remove or burn or even touch them, for the moment they attempt it the enemy opens such a galling fire that the allies have to desist. It is lucky that it is not summer, for such a heap of corruption would soon infect the whole army. I hear that in a day or two the Brazilian flats are to enter the Piris Lake, to try and shell the enemy's encampment, but the distance is so great and the water so uncertain, that it is a dangerous business for the Brazilians. I have seen Lopez's account of the battle of the 24th: he states that his loss is only 700 men, and the allies there is to be a grand Estero Bellaco dinner party. What the Minister comes for, is a mystery to all; if he means to wait until Humaitá falls, he had better take good furnished lodgings in Corrientes, for the cold is so intense that if he stops in the allied camp he may get frozen up. The cold is really as severe as in England, and the white frost each morning so thick that the officers on the gunboats play at snow ball on the decks of their vessels.

Every day Paraguayan soldiers pass

over, but tell the 'Standard' that I believe half of these fellows are spies, for they have all the same words in their mouth. Mrs. Lynch is living about half a league from the camp. Lopez, they say, is never seen in the day, but at night-time visits the fortifications with his aide-de-camps. Will you take my word for it, the enemy is well fortified, and to storm the position would require 'men from Galway.' Candidly speaking, I see no way out of this business; but then, as I am a new comer, of course I can form no very correct notion on this extraordinary war. There are two 68-pounders mounted, also some Whitworth guns, very best English make, constantly firing on the allies, and, as if day was not sufficient, the fellows have got the range and keep peppering away all night: they say the balls do no harm; in my country, if an officer made such a statement they would say, "tell that to the marines!" Will you believe it that the enemy's 68-pounders are responded to by the Brazilian brass 12-pounders? What would Sir Colin Campbell say to this? "Out of joint, sir—go report yourself to 'Punch.'"

The torpedoes are badly hatched. I saw one of them; but the Brazilians had better take care. The Paraguayans may mend their hand, and then one, two, three, and all hands blown to b—s. Many people here are nervous; I do not believe much in these things. What beats Mitre, beats Osorio, and beats Flores, is the confounded character of the country, and not so much the enemy. If Lopez falls back to the interior I tell you. Lopez, who has proved himself 'non compos' in military matters, does not know where his real strength lies. Give me ten thousand courageous natives and the whole country in my favor, and I will defy all the French Zouaves Napoleon could send to subjugate us. The natural character of the Paraguayan country is greatly in favour of the natives. You may give what you think proper of this letter to my friends at the 'Standard' office.

It costs so much to live up here that I shall not stop long."

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The auction at Peto and Betts' yard, in Barracas, which took place on Monday last, was very well attended: people even came from Chascomus and other country parts. The large shed was purchased by Sr. Haedo for the Western Railway, who also bought the cast-iron screw piles, to be used in the construction of a railway bridge: he also bought a lot of telegraph wire. Mr. John Marshall was one of the largest purchasers, and infused spirit amongst the buyers, to the great satisfaction of the renowned auctioneer, Sr. Dn. Mariano Billinghurst, who from a commanding position harangued the concourse in his usual energetic style. Mr. Marshall bought the steam lathe. Mr. Younger purchased largely. Dn. Federico Gandara, of Gandara, bought several lots. At half-past 3 the auction closed, having given the most satisfactory result. The four iron schooners were not offered at the auction, but are to be disposed of by private treaty, as will be seen by an advertisement in our columns.

Respecting the Great Southern Railway, it is our pleasing duty to state that the damage lately done to the line is completely repaired, and the road is at present in the most efficient working order; and such works have been constructed as to render it in future proof against the elements. The trains run with the greatest punctuality, and passengers almost daily testify in our office to the untiring efforts of Mr. Banfield, the manager. The road is doing as much business as it can at present well attend to. The railway is at present paying 5 per cent. on the capital, and by the table of receipts, we are glad to see that the passenger traffic is every day steadily increasing.

Last night the Committee of Merchants was to have left for Montevideo with the resolutions adopted at the late meeting at the Bolsa, to present same to the Oriental Government. In consequence of the unfavorable reception of the Montevideo Committee, many parties doubt as to how the Committee from Buenos Ayres will be received. We believe, however, as there

is nothing whatever objectionable in the resolutions, and no aspersions have been cast on any banking institution or member of the Government, it is probable that the committee will be well received. The merchants both here and in Montevideo are so determined to carry the resolutions adopted, that we believe the managers of the banks will find it their own interest to conform, as, from what we can gather, the most studied hostility will be made against any bank that refuses. The merchants of Montevideo have put at their bill-heads a clause, that all sales made are payable in gold. The lawyers have been consulted, and they have given it as their opinion that to enforce payment in gold will necessitate a lawsuit with each and every one of the dealers, and even then it would be difficult to say how it would be decided. The Fiscal has been applied to for his opinion, which he declines to give. As to specie payments, all agree with our Montevideo correspondent, that until the war concludes there is not the remotest probability.

We call the attention of our colleague, the 'Nacion Argentina,' and those who so positively contradicted our statement respecting the Paraguayan torpedoes, to the fact that the Brazilians have already fished up two enormous torpedoes, with some 300 lbs. of gunpowder in each. They are badly made, however, and the water has got at them.

Dr. Alfonso de Maria publishes the customary notice from the Public Credit Office stating that the interest will be paid on the National Bonds during the first eight days of July.

The new American steamer has a clock which counts the motions of the paddles: in the trip from Montevideo to this port the number marked is 9592.

A measure has been introduced in Congress for the extension of the capital bill, that is to say, for the continuance of the capital in Buenos Ayres for another three years.

A most lamentable catastrophe occurred at the Cerro, in front of Montevideo, on last Saturday. It seems that during the storm the lightning struck a thatched house, setting the house on fire and killing a Basque woman who was sitting with her child in the room, the child escaped; the neighbours seeing the house on fire went in and found the poor woman burnt to ashes, and the child crying. The husband of the unfortunate woman on returning from the saladero where he was working to the spot which was once his happy home, was so afflicted at the appalling catastrophe that he lost his senses.

We read in one of the Correntino papers that several caciques have arrived from the Chaco and gone up to the Brazilian squadron to consult with Tamandaré. It is said in Corrientes that these chiefs have called their tribes together, and that they are about to enter into an alliance with Brazil to invade Paraguay from the Chaco side above Humaitá.

There is great mystery about what the Club Libertad is doing; it is said that some of the members have a letter from headquarters, the contents of which we are ignorant of, but it is pretended to be of the most startling importance.

On last Sunday the friends of the late Professor Jacques removed his remains to their last resting-place: the ceremony was well-attended and several orations were pronounced.

A most scandalous scene occurred in a private house in Calle Esmeralda the other day; the lady of the house gave a party, it being the birthday of one of the children; a man entered and with the most scandalous language threatened to murder any one who attempted to leave the house; luckily, no fight ensued. It was really a most scandalous affair, and our friend Cazon, who of late keeps very quiet, ought to send all the vigilantes we see standing the whole day at the door of the Policia to look up this fellow.

Last night the Rio de la Plata, which is now no longer an English steamer, took down the supplementary mail.

The Brazilian floating-battery Fuerte Coimbra is at last at Corrientes. It cost the Brazilians great trouble to get this vessel up the river: she has a 13-inch mortar and two 32-pound rifled

guns. She is destined for the bombardment of Humaitá.

All offers or proposals for the publication of the debates in Congress must be sent in before the 5th July next.

To-day we look for the French packet. Captain Curlew informs us that the captain of the Carmel is in no way responsible for the mail-bags, as the Carmel carries a special agent of the French Post Office on board.

Congress has positively nothing to do; the Senate did not meet on Tuesday, there being no business before the house.

To-night the great English ball comes off at the Coliseum; we hope some of our town friends present will send us a full account of how it passed off.

Lopez, we hear, has his men employed in building ranchos in his fortified camp. This looks as if no very active movements can be made for a month or two. From 'Sinbad' we hear nothing, he left with the expedition sent for the Baron Porto Alegre and has not yet returned; possibly by the Guarani we may get a letter. Our correspondent in Corrientes seems to have forgotten us this mail or thought probably that there was nothing worthy of a letter.

A private letter from Rio Janeiro states that for two days there was such a run on the London & Brazilian Bank that for a few hours it was obliged to close its doors; the Bank of Brazil came to its assistance, and by latest advices it was paying away the same as usual.

VACATION-TRIP IN THE URUGUAY.

Estancias of Lucas Herrera, Roman-grande, Wendelstadt, La Garrita, Torre Alta, Bichadero, Rincon Agosto, Stirling, James Young, The Rio Negro, Mercedes, and Soriano.

We started from Buen Retiro for the Rio Negro on Monday morning at sunrise, with a 'tropilla' of horses, for we had a gallop of 60 miles before us. The estancia of D. Lucas Herrera and Mr. Bushental was the first we had to cross: the house is a large, straggling edifice, with a deserted look, the owners residing in Montevideo: the land is very good, with clumps of timber and fine pastures, and Mr. Herrera has a Graseria for melting down sheep near the coast of the river: not far distant are the remains of a saladero of the last century, perhaps the first erected in the River Plate, and the solid blocks of masonry are really admirable, some of the ovens still standing intact. You can still trace the outline of the garden, with rows of aged fig-trees, and on the neighboring hill some remnants of bones and crosses show that it was used as a cemetery in the olden time.

The sun was rising as we crossed an arroyo skirting the estancia of Roman, the princely estate which has recently passed from the Iglesias family into the hands of Baron Mauá: it covers some 15 'suertes' or nearly 100,000 acres, but is thinly stocked and settled. We saw abundance of deer and ostriches: the latter are much prized for their eggs, one of which will make a dinner for 8 persons, and sometimes 30 or 40 are found in a nest. An hour's gallop brought us to the Roman-elico, a stream with precipitous banks, impassable in wet seasons. Near this is a rancho where we were assailed by some ferocious dogs; but Mr. T. drew his revolver and shot one of them through the head, after which we proceeded in peace to the Roman-elico, another ugly arroyo. On the left are a couple of Ombúes, where the estancia house stands: this family of Iglesias bears a high reputation; and the property has not been squandered by extravagant heirs, but lost through unfortunate speculations in wool.

Baron Mauá had such esteem for Sor Iglesias that on arranging accounts he forgave him £20,000 sterling.

At 1 p.m. we reached the famous German estancia of Messrs. Wendelstadt, having made 13 leagues, and with a brisk appetite for breakfast. The place is like a village, and the 'galpon' is said to be the largest in Banda Oriental: it is 80 yards long by 20 wide, and two stories high. The dwelling-house is a tasteful cottage, furnished in European style, and the flower-garden contains many rare exotics: there is an Australian gum-tree 30 feet high of only 2½ years' growth.

Mr. Cash's presence was not mid-day. Mr. Cash has been years in the country, and his estate formed part of that belonging his wife's family, the Sterlings. Not far off is the estancia Ombú, managed by Mr. Colton. It rained in the evening, which prevented my visiting Messrs. Colton, Layler, Burgess, and other neighbors. Next day I got as far as Viraró, the estancia of Messrs. Sterling: one of the brothers (D. Manuel) is Justice of the Peace: the house is a fine new structure.

Everything about this establishment bespeaks the inversion of great capital, skill and attention, and it may be regarded as a model-estancia. I believe it is a joint-stock concern. There are splendid specimens of prize-sheep for breeding: the stock amounts to 90,000 sheep; most of the horned cattle were destroyed in the late war. I regretted being unable to make a longer stay: we took our leave at 4 p.m., mounted fresh horses, and started for Mr. Getting's.

Luckily we had moonlight, for the sun set as we reached Arroyo Colodera and Mr. Bell's capataz had some difficulty to find the ford. We pushed on for the Sanchez, with uncertain misgivings about having to sleep in the open camp: we had 3 recados with horse-cloths and four 'ponchos' for four of us. The night-air was cold; we could not see a man or habitation anywhere: it was 6 o'clock when we reached the Sanchez, a clear limpid stream running through a wood. At last the capataz exclaimed 'La Garrita.' I could see nothing, but in a few minutes we heard dogs barking, and soon after found ourselves snugly installed before a blazing fire and well-spread board. Mr. Getting was gone to Buenos Ayres, but Mr. Lorraine treated us with genuine British hospitality, and we had a merry night of it after our 60 miles ride. Next morning we went about to see the place. La Garrita gets its name from the kitchen, which resembles a summer-house; the house is very neat and comfortable, and the situation picturesque, close to the Rio Negro, where there is plenty of shooting and fishing: Mr. Getting has some superior sheep here, but, I believe, intends to sell out.

One of Mr. Bell's horses had been stolen in the night. At 10 o'clock we set out for Torre Alta, the estancia of Mr. Robert Young, which we reached in half-an-hour. Here we were in time for breakfast, after which we ascended the 'mirador,' a tower over 70 feet high: this was anything but an advantage in the late war, for the troops constantly infested the place with the pretext of taking observations. All the camps hereabout are very fine, forming part of the large estancias of the Young and Sterling families: they were purchased and settled on some 40 years ago by two industrious Scotchmen who had come to Buenos Ayres some years before as carpenters, and whose descendants enjoy the double blessing of a large fortune and liberal education.

In the afternoon we pushed on to the Bichadero, and were hospitably received by Mr. Richards, the manager: it is a joint-stock estancia, belonging to capitalists in England, the land (10 square leagues) formerly forming part of the Young estancia, and there is a magnificent quadrangle of venerable ombúes planted by the late Mr. Young. This estancia is worth coming from England to see, and has 80,000 sheep besides herds of horned cattle: the manager understands his business as well as any man south of the Equator; and his inventions for wire-stretching and cutting thistles would merit a patent. The house is comfortable: in the dining-room I remarked 15 rifles standing in a row. The place was much molested during the war, but no one hurt. Mr. Harris, resident director of the Co., occupies the other wing of the building.

On Wednesday morning Mr. Lo Bas invited me to make an excursion in his direction, and, taking farewell of my Buen Retiro friends, who started homewards, I turned my horse's head towards Rincon Agosto. We passed

Mr. Cash's presence was not mid-day. Mr. Cash has been years in the country, and his estate formed part of that belonging his wife's family, the Sterlings. Not far off is the estancia Ombú, managed by Mr. Colton. It rained in the evening, which prevented my visiting Messrs. Colton, Layler, Burgess, and other neighbors. Next day I got as far as Viraró, the estancia of Messrs. Sterling: one of the brothers (D. Manuel) is Justice of the Peace: the house is a fine new structure.

On Friday morning I began my re-

turn journey, and got as far as Mr. James Young's by noon: it is a very comfortable English cottage, the estancia being bounded on one side by that of his brother Robert, and on the other by his cousins the Sterlings and Mr. Cash, and within a stone's-throw of the Bichadero. The proprietor was from home, visiting an estancia of his in Entre-Rios; and I pushed on to Torre Alta, taking up my quarters here for the night.

I preferred returning by Mercedes as it was much nearer than Fray Bentos, and Mr. Young gave me a peon to accompany me. It was the worst part of my journey. In swimming over the Rio Negro, some 400 yards wide, we had much difficulty. We lost our way soon after, and had to strike off at a right angle after taking observations from the summit of a slope. My horse then got tired and would gallop on no account, but our crowning annoyance was an arroyo about 3 feet wide which my guide declared dangerous: we travelled up-stream nearly 2 leagues, through brushwood, before we got a safe pass. It was 2 p.m. when we reached Mercedes: the place looks much prettier at a distance than on close acquaintance.

In the summer-season Mercedes is much frequented for bathing, as the Rio Negro possesses extraordinary virtues: it has at present a very dull look, quite the contrary of Paysandú or Salto, although the population must exceed 5,000 souls. The church is rather poor, and the finest edifice is the Mauá Bank, in the plaza. I found the place in great commotion about the dislodgement of Sor Lima who pretended to maintain possession of the Mauá estancia till ousted by a military force. A few days before my arrival there had been a grand dinner given by Mr. McColl in celebration of the victory of May 24th.

At Mercedes I met Messrs. Vernet and Raphael who invited me to visit their estancias, but I had already exceeded my furlough: these gentlemen have been very fortunate, having trebled their stock in four years. Mr. Vernet has some 23,000 sheep, and Mr. Raphael (who is partner with Mr. Wilfrid Shaw) about the same number.

On Sunday morning I embarked in the steamer "Mercedes," and as we dropped down the river the scenery was really beautiful: we skirted the Mauá estancia for eight leagues. The estancia is only a mile from Mercedes, it is very fertile but small: I am told the Baron has expended £140,000 on this estancia. At 3 p.m. we called at Soriano, the oldest town in the Banda Oriental: there is still a handsome church but the town hardly counts eight houses and twelve ranchos. The sun was setting as we reached the mouth of the Rio Negro, and the scene was picturesque in the extreme. We lay at anchor till midnight, when the Rio Paraná took us up: I reached Buenos Ayres next morning, well pleased with my three-weeks tour, and I can safely recommend those who have a few days' leisure to follow the same route.

FUNERAL OBSEQUES OF LIEUT. PORTELA.

The usual solemn service for the Dead was celebrated yesterday at the Merced church for the eternal repose of this lamented youth who met a soldier's doom while gallantly defending his flag in the fatal jungles of Estero Bellaco. The attendance was large and respectable, comprising some 200 gentlemen, among whom we noticed several army and navy officers, members of Congress, provincial deputies, the chief of Police, and the immediate friends of the deceased. The funeral rites commenced at 10.45, with the singing psalms for the Dead, which were chaunted with the aid of an effective choir. The church was draped in black, and in front of the high altar was a catafalque surrounded by funeral torches. The nave was occupied by two rows of seats, outside of which were numbers of ladies also dressed in mourning.

The Mass for the Dead was very imposing, no fewer than 20 clergymen assisting, and the Dies Irae was beautifully sung. At the canon of the Mass, tapers were distributed, and the church presented an impressive appearance the daylight being entirely

excluded. At the last Gospel the doors were thrown open, the celebrants then descending from the altar and intoning the last responses at the communion-rail. At the words 'Requiescat in pace' a volley of musquetry was heard from the picquet outside the entrance, the last salute to their late comrade in arms, who has gone down to the tomb at the premature age of 20 years.

At the porch of the church the brothers-in-law of the deceased were saluted by their condoling friends. The service terminated at 12 o'clock.

BANKING CRISIS.

The arrival of the English mail-steamers Arno, with news of the failures in London caused a crisis in Montevideo and Buenos Ayres which soon became a panic in the former city. The Banks were immediately run upon both by depositors and holders of paper-money demanding gold. For ten consecutive days they had to stand the brunt not only of the general public who crowded the bank-entrances panje-stricken, but also of the capitalists who also yielded to exaggerated fears and suddenly withdrew their deposits, thus adding notably to the general alarm.

The Montevideo Government, with a foresight worthy of all praise, notwithstanding what its enemies may say to the contrary, resolved to avert a crisis that threatened to involve the trade and commerce of the country in universal ruin and bankruptcy, and adopted the wise resolution of making the various bank-notes have forcible currency.

If the Montevideo Government had taken this step at the first alarm (as the Brazilian Government did, by stopping specie-payment at the Bank, with an emission three-times its capital, and authorizing it to emit 12 thousand Contos of reis, equal to 6 million\$), it would have rendered a signal service, and prevented the sad spectacle of a rival Banks buying up Mauá's notes in order to present a heavy amount of them for conversion; and when the Commercial Bank was presented with its own notes it had not gold enough to change them. Neither should we have seen the undisguised jealousy of other Banks sowing disconfidence and enmity against the Mauá Bank. In fine we should have been spared the actual prospect of doubt and danger for our commerce, of just reprisals, and all the uneasiness that at present surrounds our money-market.

The rival Banks, hostile to Mauá & Co., will spare no effort to create difficulties and obstacles by spreading alarming rumors about its credit and collecting large amounts of its notes to demand gold for them. The Bank-inspector in his report says that Mauá paid out 1 1/2 million national dollars during the ten days run, and had still on hand 538,820\$, making in all the sum of \$2,038,820 in gold, to answer for an emission of 2,787,938\$. This Bank was, therefore, not only within the limit prescribed by law, but had actually a surplus of gold on hand. In all past crises, despite the everlasting jealousies which surrounded the Mauá Bank, none of its enemies can point to a single act on the part of any of its managers towards its colleagues that was not friendly and magnanimous.

A bank of such importance as Mauá's, compared with the rest, could at any time imperil the existence of any of the smaller institutions, as is most aptly shown by the 'Tribuna' of Montevideo in a recent article on this matter. The Mauá, with its many ramifications in Brazil and Europe, was the bank that had least to fear for its solidity, and it is seen that almost every packet brings heavy remittances for its vaults. It may be safely asserted that two thirds of the gold at present circulating in the River Plate came out of its vaults. Again, the report of the Inspector of Banks shows that the Mauá is the only real bank of emission in Montevideo, since its currency alone is more than that of all the other banks collectively. This is a great proof of public confidence; and, moreover, its notes circulate through the whole Republic, while those of the other banks remain in the capital, not being taken in the country districts. All important transactions

in cattle for the saladeros are effected in Mauá notes, and the contracts always specify that payment is to be made in the paper money of this establishment. The Mauá Bank in Banda Oriental may be said to hold the same important and pre-éminent position as the Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Ayres.

There is hardly an artisan or working-man's family that does not deposit their savings with Mauá, who avails himself of their industry to diffuse its fruits through the Oriental and Argentine Republics.

The Baron Mauá is the foremost financier and best friend of the River Plate, and Montevideo, in particular, owes him many benefits. When the Mauá Bank was founded there was no such thing as national credit, and the Public Debt was a chaos. Thanks to this institution the country now sees its debt in regular order, the coupons duly paid, and credit firmly established. There is not, meantime, a single enterprise of public utility in the Banda Oriental with which the name of Baron Mauá is not associated.

But, leaving aside the personal merits of Baron Mauá, whom the country will one day come to appreciate, let me take up the question at issue.

When the Oriental Government issued the decree for forcible currency of the paper-money, why did the enemies of the Mauá Bank turn their rage against it as if it was itself author of the decree? Have they not the remedy in their hands? Why not pay their notes and call them in? If it be true that the other banks are opposed to the decree, why do they not call on the holders of their notes to bring them in and get gold for them at sight? Why did not the head-manager of the River Plate Bank at the Bolsa meeting (25th inst.) accept the suggestion of Mr. Perez del Cerro, and declare the English Bank would not avail itself of the Government decree? Why did he limit himself to promise to guarantee its small emission, and not offer to pay the notes at sight?

It is notorious that the Montevideo Government shut its doors in the face of the Committee of Merchants who went to demand some modifications in the decree, and this was because of the intemperate language used by some of those gentlemen, respecting the Cabinet. It is a pity that the bellicose member of the Committee was not in London when the Government authorized the Bank of England to raise its paper-emission by five million pounds sterling; for, if he is so very bold in a foreign country, what would he not be in London?

While this occurred in Montevideo, the Mauá and River Plate Banks in Buenos Ayres applied to the Banco de la Provincia: the first asked for \$400,000, which was granted; the River Plate Bank asked for \$500,000 on bills with the Bank's endorsement, but only \$200,000 was given. No better proof than this can be adduced of the relative credit of two establishments in question. Meantime the Mauá Bank has not yet made use of its recoverable securities, nor of the many offers of services on the part of numerous native merchants and capitalists.

On the 25th inst. there appeared in the newspapers of this city a notice from Messrs. Drabble, Getting and Mackinlay inviting merchants to a meeting at the Bolsa rooms; this notice bore no signature, but I knew that these gentlemen were the movers in the matter.

The object of the meeting as explained by Mr. Drabble could not be more absurd or ridiculous—it was proposed to send a committee to the Government of Montevideo requesting it to consider its decree, based on motives, which seemed as if to join in with the conspiracy against the Bank of Mauá in Montevideo, and causing as it were embarrassment to the commerce of a foreign market. When the Government of Montevideo issued this decree the motives that induced it should be respected, and a measure of such importance would not be adopted without due consideration—and if the Oriental Government has thought proper to shut the door on a committee of merchants from its own market, what do the promoters of the meeting of the 25th inst. expect, from a committee named by themselves and who go to a

foreign market to ask of Government to reconsider resolutions which it believed absolutely necessary to adopt to save the whole commerce of the place. It is difficult to imagine anything more nonsensical or puerile from the commercial body of this market. The object of the meeting might be good enough without being ridiculous, but the result of which may be the continuance of the animosity and envy which, under the pretence of a public meeting and at a moment of general crisis, it is the ambition of many to carry on.

The mercantile meeting resulted in the most profound silence regarding the proposition of the committee; whilst on the other hand the commercial body of this market does not care to recognise as tutors any Englishmen, who, even if they have valuable interests in this country, are not the only persons who have equal interests at stake, nor do they admit their right to cite native merchants, who, like themselves, have also valuable interests in the country and in the market of Montevideo.

Finally, the Bank of Mauá, which has been made the object of all such attacks by its enemies in this crisis, has not inconvenienced a single one of its numerous debtors, and the managers have had the delicacy to abstain from commenting on, or defaming, the credit of any one, unlike the conduct pursued by others, both here and in Montevideo.

To this Bank we are indebted for our steam line in the Rivers Paraná and Uruguay, the realization of the Northern Railway, and the "Primer Argentina," of Entre Rios. The National Government can also say what assistance from the Mauá Bank it received when it was first organized and the national treasury was at zero, and what have the other banks and capitalists done?

MERCATOR.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED, PER S.S. LA PLATA.

First Class—Maurice Studdert, Wm Studdert, Thomas Studdert, Fanny Studdert, Gertrude Studdert, Albert A Langdale, Harry J Langdale, Edw A Earl, Thomas Claven, Edeline Hirthes [child]. Second Class—Jonas Studdert, Mary Mason, Marion Haldane, Jabez Fletcher, Margaret Grace, Anne Hart, William Miller, James Bowie, Jean B Eyanstier, Felice Eyanstier, A Cruis, Jules Cruis, Henry Charles Litchfield, Paris Brooke Anderson. Third Class—Janet Kay, Margaret Liddell, Thomas Clark, Stephen Clark, Alexander Brydon, Mary Newton, Mary Newton [infant], Margaret Clavin, Catherine Clavin [child], Laurence Clavin [infant], Thomas Naughton, Michael Keegan, Daniel Kelly, John Kelly, George Lawler, Thomas Fallon, Pat. Dooling, Catherine Dooling, Pat. Dooling [infant], John Ryle, Michael Sheehy, Margaret Brennan, Margaret Hirthes, William Barry, John Cullen, Fredk Beareh, Mary Mahony.

ON 'CHANGE.

Table with exchange rates for June 27th, 1866. Columns include Paper price of ounces, Do. Sovereigns, First price of patacons, Last do, and Cash rates.

Prices fell again to-day. Specie ruled weaker to-day than for the last week, and the chief cause of this seems to be the forcing of bills for paper money with the very best signatures on the market at very high rates of discount. No body seems willing to hold paper for three months, whilst promissory notes in gold can be discounted at 1 and 3 per cent. per month. Brokers now say that it is not so much that paper has got scarcer as that gold has become abundant, which affects the market; and notwithstanding that the market is small, and nearly all large transactions are known on 'Change, still there cannot be found two merchants or brokers to agree as to the amount of specie in Buenos Ayres. Many persons who are intimately connected with the market, say twenty-three millions of patacons in the River Plate; but we, for our part, regard this as an exaggerated estimate, although it is an admitted fact that the Brazilians have already spent in the war one hundred and fifty millions; and if any attention is to be paid to the Rio papers a no inconsiderable part of this, say ten millions, has at least come to the River Plate. The total currency in circulation is hardly sufficient to pay for ten millions, the surplus of gold over paper, if the foregoing estimate is anything at all correct, is so enormous, that not even the strongest capitalist can control the market.

There is a great lull in business. Very little doing in anything. Mr. Anacharis Lanauz requests us to say that he did not second Mr. Cabran's motion, nor even attend the meeting being unwilling to lend himself to such proceed-

ings. The motion was seconded by Dr. Juan Lanuza. There was great talk on 'Change about the committee which leaves to-night to wait on the Government with the resolutions. Many think the merchants would have consulted more their own interests had they waited on the Manager of the Mauá Bank.

The specie sales on long time, 98,000 for July, August, September, and October at 26.25.

In Bonds nothing done. Mr. Rossi has put on the berth the French barque Maurice, for Bordeaux, at current rates.

2000 Cordova, dry, 55 p.s. 1500 Correntino, reserved. 60 hordeasas tallow, 157. Nothing whatever done in the plaza.

STEAMER AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISSO.

991 Calle Reconquista. The new American steamer La Oriental, for Montevideo, on Thursday at 5 p.m.

TEATRO COLON

ITALIAN OPERA. 21 Funicion de la 2ª abono. El Viena 27 del corriente. LA FORZA DEL DESTINO. Por indisposicion de la Señora Carolina Briol se suspende la funcion anunciada para hoy, que tendra lugar el Viernes 29. a las 8

Teatro Franco-Argentino

Undecima Funicion. de la GRAN COMPANIA KELLER. Para el Viernes 29 de Junio 1866. Arthur Loreau durante los intermedios tocará escogidos trozos de piano. CUADROS NUEVOS Y ESCOJIDOS. A las 8.

Por MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En el Paseo Julio, a la altura de la casa de los Srs. Lavallol é hijos, de la Barca Italiana "Marinetta," de porte de 500 toneladas, en el estado en que esta fundada en Balizas Interiores, de orden del Sr. Juez Federal, Dr. D. A. Heredia.

El martes 3 de Julio proximo, a las 12 en punto del dia indicado, se ha de rematar sin falta alguna a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, la Barca Italiana "Marinetta" de porte de 500 toneladas, dotada y aparejada completamente, forrada y clavada en metal amarillo, con 3 anclas y cadenas, un anclote y 3 botes. tiene como 300 toneladas de arena de la Banda Oriental, de lastre abordo, en el estado en que esta fundada en Balizas interiores. 166—p, 28 j.

Departure. Mr. Adolfo Baucis, Calle Talcahuano 202, being about to leave for Europe has instructed Mr. Mariano Billinghurst to sell by auction on Thursday 28th inst. at 11 o'clock a.m. his entire set of valuable household furniture, ornaments, &c., all of which have been carefully selected by the owner and are as remarkable for their beauty as durability.

Sala—1 mahogany horsehair sofa, 1 dozen of chairs to match, 1 piano, 1 chimenea chair, 1 large desk, 2 painted candlesticks, 1 tineware, 1 mahogany table, 1 pier glass, 2 small fancy tables, 1 handsome rocking chair, 5 pictures, carpet, &c. Comedor—1 handsome oak sideboard, 1 dinner-table, 1 mahogany sofa, together with several very fine pictures, chairs, crystal ornaments, china and delf sets, &c.

1st. Bedroom—1 double mahogany bed with clothes &c. to suit, 1 bureau with marble slab, 1 mahogany wardrobe, with marble slab. 2nd. Bedroom—3 iron bedsteads with mattresses, 1 wardrobe, 1 chest of drawers, chairs, &c. 3rd. Bedroom—1 iron bedstead and mattress, 1 nest of drawers, 1 gentleman's writing desk, 1 sofa large bookcase, 1 entire kitchen range, bathes &c.

Notice. During the absence of our Managing Partner Mr. James Duguid, we have conferred full Powers of attorney for the management of our business in the River Plate to Mr. A. Wappers Melis and Mr. William F. Duguid. Buenos Ayres, 26th June, 1866. THOMAS DUGUID & Co. 163—3p, j, 28.

Notice. The Partnership that existed in this city under the firm of Kerr & Grieron having been dissolved in consequence of the death of Robert Kerr Esq., one of the original partners, the affairs of said business are now in liquidation, and the undersigned is fully authorized and empowered to wind up the affairs of the late firm. Buenos Ayres, 26th June, 1866. JOHN THOMSON. P.P. KERR & GRIERSON, (in liquidation) JOHN THOMSON.

With reference to the foregoing notice the Undersigned beg to announce that from 1st January last, and in terms of a contract duly registered in the public Consulate of this City, they have formed a partnership under the firm of Kerr & Grieron, the contracting parties being James Grieron senior partner of the late firm, Archibald Kerr, brother of the deceased Robert Kerr Esq., John Thomson and Anthony Milroy. Buenos Ayres, 26th June, 1866. ARCH. KERR. ANTH. MILROY. 160—1p, 28 j.

84—Calle Paraguay—84.

FR. ROSENBERG. Begs most respectfully to inform the public and her friends in particular that on Saturday the 30th June and every successive fortnight she will prepare MOCK TURTLE SOUP. Orders are solicited, stating number of bowls required. COIN BEEF of excellent flavor and prepared with every care, sent either fresh or boiled, as may be required. 165—6p, j, 28.

To Let. A comfortable furnished bed-room, Calle Esmeralda 122, without board. 112.—9p, j, 20.

To Let. The large Almacén 120 Calle Bolivar. Apply 128 Bolivar, up stairs. 126.—6p, j, 21.

To Let. A nicely furnished Bed-Room, with fire place, in an English family. Apply at 162 Páique 2. 136.—6p, j, 1.

To Let. A Large and Commodious Deposit. Apply 162 Calle Defensa. 146 | 6p, j, 23.

Furnished Apartments. To Let, Calle Parque No. 90. 82—9p, j, 14.

To Let. At 297 Calle Florida, Two Salas and a Bed-room. 139—6p, j, 23.

GUINNESS'S Celebrated Extra Stout in quarts and pints at BARRY & WALKER'S, Sole Agents, 87—Calle Defensa—87. 166—xp m 26

Bass Ale, ON DRAUGHT AND IN BOTTLE. AT THE CASINO. 37 1m m 7

Santa Fé Lands for Sale. For sale four square leagues of splendid and well watered Camp in the Province of Santa Fé situated to the North of the River Carcaraña, about 4 leagues from the Railroad line and about 16 leagues West from Rosario. The camp is surrounded by English settlers. For further particulars apply at the office, Callo Piedra No. 36. 116—xp m 3

Boca, Barracas and Ensenada Railway. Passengers are hereby advised those who may desire to proceed from any station to the other side of the Barracas bridge, can take tickets accordingly paying two dollars currency extra: omnibuses will be waiting at the Tres Esquinas Station to leave upon the arrival of each train. Those who wish to come from beyond the bridge, will apply to the agent of the omnibus, who has made time arrangements combined with the departure of trains from the Tres Esquinas for the Boca and the city. Buenos Ayres, 19 June, 1866. 129.—1p, j, 21.

ENGLISH MERCERIA. 21—Calle Florida—21. Ladies' gloves, belts, buckles, garbaldinas, embroidered clovers and cuffs, ditto handkerchiefs, fans, combs, ear-rings, bracelets, brouches, silk and woollen cord, esterillas, buttons of all classes, dress ornaments, chains and other articles too numerous for an advertisement. Gentlemen's jaunty gloves, white handkerchiefs ready hemmed, cravats, castor gloves, covers wrist-bands, hose, walking sticks, shirts, crinens, do, woollen underclothes, linen drawers, &c. Arkinson's perfume, Florida water, hair oil, pomatum, tooth-pastes and powders, combs, hair and clothes brushes. All the above articles may be bought at the lowest possible prices. 155.—6p, j, 27.

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 country. GEORGE ELLIS. 23—1m j, 6

To Let. A comfortable furnished bed-room with or without board in an English family, 883 Calle Parque. 156.—6p, j, 27

Wanted. A good servant girl, Calle Juncal No. 81. 161.—3p, j, 28.

Wanted. A maid servant, good recommendations indispensable, Calle Florida No. 252. 167—3p, j, 28.

Housemaid. English or German, speaking a little Spanish. Apply Victoria 404. 159.—3p, j, 27.

Wanted. A good plain Cook. Apply Calle Potosi 194. 194.—3p, j, 27.

Wanted. A good Cook or housemaid. Apply No. 9 Calle Cuyo. 158.—3p, j, 27.

Wanted. A Smart Boy who may have a knowledge of the Drapery business and can speak Spanish. Apply X. at this office. 147 | 3p, j, 26.

Wanted. An English Teacher. Apply at 20 Calle Suipacha. 152 | 3p, j, 26.

Wanted. A Steam Boiler of five or six horse power. Apply at 55 Calle Defensa. 151 | 3p, j, 26.

Wanted. A Young Man of a good education, well brought up, would like an engagement as a Tutor in an English family in town or camp. Apply L.L.D. 164 | 3p, j, 26.

Wanted. To rent a Baracoa or terreno suitable for a baracoa, near the Plaza Oco de Setiembre, for the next season. Address P. T. "Barracas," Standard office. 105.—9p, j, 16.

Mensagerias Argentinas. Al 25 de Mayo. Calle Rivadavia No. 98. Desde el 25 del presente saldrá de la ciudad los dias 5, 15, 25 de cada mes y regresará del 25 de Mayo 166 dias 9, 19, 29. Las salidas de la ciudad serán como hasta aqui en el tren de la tarde a Salto a las 5 de la tarde. DEUTIER y CORREA. 126—6p, m 19

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

LA FAVORABLE. Line of Diligences between B. Ayres, Lobos and Saladillo. Agency, 243 Victoria. Mr. F. DEBUN begs to inform his friends and the public that he has ceased to be mayoral to Sabordio and Garcia, and has entered into partnership with Mr. Speratti with whom he will in future continue to run the Diligences as established by the old firm, and hopes by strict punctuality and attention to business to merit a continuance of that favor which the public have so liberally bestowed. The coaches will leave B. A. for Lobos and Saladillo on Thursdays. Arriving in Saladillo on Friday. Returning for B. A. from Saladillo on Sundays. Arriving in Buenos Ayres on Mondays. N.B.—The coaches will leave the Merlo Station.

Diligence for Lobos, 25 de Mayo, and Saladillo. Of SABORDIO and GARCIA. For Lobos—2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 18, 30 of each month. Returning—1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29 of each month. For 25 de Mayo y Viena B. Ayres every Saturday. Returns every Wednesday. Agency 180 Rivadavia 30—xp j, 37

MENSAGERIAS ARGENTINAS. 98—Calle de Rivadavia—98. La Diligencia para el Carmen de Arcozo y Arreifes, sale por el primer tren del Ferro-carril del Oeste, todos los dias 'nones' y regresará todos los pares.

