

LONDON

MARTA
Cada semana se publica un número de la revista "Marta" que contiene noticias de actualidad y artículos de interés. Precio de cada número 1/6. Se vende en todas las librerías.

LA FORZA DEL DESTINO
Cada semana se publica un número de la revista "La Forza del Destino" que contiene noticias de actualidad y artículos de interés. Precio de cada número 1/6. Se vende en todas las librerías.

FAUSTO
Cada semana se publica un número de la revista "Fausto" que contiene noticias de actualidad y artículos de interés. Precio de cada número 1/6. Se vende en todas las librerías.

Teatro Franco-Argentino
Undécima Función.
de la
GRAN COMPANIA KELLER
Para el Domingo 1 de Julio 1866.
Arthur Loreau durante los intermedios tocará escogidos trozos de piano. CUADROS NUEVOS Y ESCUINOS. A las 8.

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.

The Standard.
"No falsi andeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."
SUNDAY, JULY 1, 1866.



TO BRITISH MERCHANTS
And generally to all parties interested in Mercantile business with Great Britain.

British Consulate, Buenos Ayres, June 29, 1866.

At the request of H.B.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires the undersigned begs to inform the British mercantile community residing in the Argentine Republic that, by an official despatch just received from the Earl of Clarendon, he has been authorized to make known generally to those who have a direct interest in commercial matters, the views of H.M.'s Government on the late financial crisis in England, it being a matter of great importance that the mercantile interests should be reassured in regard to what is passing in England.

The monetary crisis through which the United Kingdom is now passing will naturally attract great attention in this country, and it is therefore desirable that a clear conception should be formed, both of its nature and probable extent, but more particularly of the measures which H.M.'s Government have adopted to enable the mercantile community to meet the difficulties of the present situation.

Long continued prosperity in commercial affairs, and the general wealth consequent on it, have produced their ordinary results, in encouraging speculation, especially of a monetary or financial character, and fostering hopes of acquiring wealth by more speedy means than are presented by the ordinary methods of commercial industry. Again, the events which are taking place on the Continent of Europe have tended, not only to produce immediate changes in commercial transactions in England, but also to shake that confidence in the mercantile world which a return to a sound state in monetary matters was not to be looked for.

The immediate cause, however, of the crisis lay in the stoppage of the great discount house of Overend, Gurney & Co., in whose hands were lodged many millions sterling, which in other times would have formed, and which perhaps ought to have formed, the reserves of the various private and joint-stock banks of England. This failure directed the action of the panic against the banks in London, and it was to be apprehended that the action of the capital would be followed by a similar agitation in the rest of the Kingdom, where, in addition to the large deposits in the hands of the bankers, there are many millions of paper in circulation resting only on the commercial credit of the issuers.

In this state of things it could not be surprising that the reserve of the Bank of England was heavily affected on the 10th of May last, and it was the consideration of what had happened, and of what was likely to happen on the subsequent days, that led H.M.'s Government to the issue of the extraordinary measure of £1,000,000. For the Bank having been unable to regulate the circulation of the Bank of England's notes, the Government had to issue its own notes to the amount of £1,000,000. This measure was necessary to maintain the credit of the Bank of England, and to prevent a general panic in the mercantile world.

a severity of suddenness in regard to its immediate consequences which could not have been anticipated.

The Bank of England is prepared to extend relief to the utmost of its means to all cases which are justly deserving of its support; while H.M.'s Government, in full reliance on the eventual sanction of Parliament, if it should be necessary to go beyond the law as it now stands, have signified to the Bank of England their permission to hold itself free from the observance of the ordinary limitations on its issues, if the exigencies of the time require such an extraordinary measure. Her Majesty's Government trust that by this timely assistance all commercial establishments which are based on sound principles, and have been conducted with proper prudence, will be enabled to withstand the shock to which the panic occasioned by the recent great failure in the City of London will have exposed them. Her Majesty's Government have no reason to apprehend that there is any general want of soundness in the ordinary trade of England which can give reasonable ground for anxiety or alarm, either in England or abroad; they are satisfied, on the contrary, that the present crisis, peculiar and unprecedented as it is, is one of a character essentially more favorable than others which have been successfully passed through; and that all that is required is, that all classes should co-operate with H.M.'s Government in endeavoring to allay needless alarm, and in acting with prudence and forbearance while so much agitation prevails.

Such is the view taken by H.M.'s Government of the present state of affairs; and in consequence of the active measures which have been adopted to avert any evil consequences H.M.'s Government feel confident that those measures will be attended with success.

The abatement of the panic in the City of London on the morning of the 12th of May last is, Her Majesty's Government trust, an earnest of the good result likely to attend the measures which they have authorized the Bank of England to adopt.

By order of H.B.M.'s Legation,
CONSTANT SANTA MARIA,
H.B.M.'s Acting Consul

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.
ARRIVAL OF THE GUARANI.
SINGAPORE NOT RETURNED.
The Guarani arrived on Friday, bringing the 'Esperanza' of Corrientes to the 24th ult.

The ditch that surrounds the allied camp is two metres wide, with a parapet on top, which serves as a great protection for the soldiers.

The shell that entered Flores' tent carried away his 'reado,' and cut it into a thousand pieces.

Day and night the firing is going on, and guerillas in the woods. On the 19th the Paraguayans bombarded as fiercely as on the 14th. On the 20th the shells fell hot and heavy also.

The whole of the allied artillery is about to be moved up towards the enemy's lines, and in combination with the fleet, to bombard Lopez's encampment.

Both armies are in the same place, looking at each other. There is one road from the allied camp for horses, bullocks, and men.

The grand attack will take place on the 9th of July.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM PARAGUAY.
BRAZILIANS FISHING UP MORE TORPEDOES.
Steamer Guarani, June 29, 1866.

Dear Sir,

Very trifling news from the seat of war. A Brazilian transport arrived in Corrientes on Sunday last from the Paso de la Patria; the only news of importance that she brought being that the squadron had managed to raise 5 of the infernal machines laid down by the Paraguayans on the destruction of the ironclads. On Tuesday morning we passed the Brazilian ironclad Lima Barrios, unfortunately aground at the lower mouth of the Jaguarate; there were three steamers there to assist in getting her afloat, and as the river is rising rapidly I have no doubt that before this they have effected their object. The Brazilians seem to expect great results from her, and as she is a very formidable looking vessel, I have no doubt that their wishes will be gratified should she be properly handled. We have had nothing but fogs on our passage down, which has caused us a delay of 24 hours.

I remain, dear Sir,
Yours truly,
"X."

THE CRISIS IN ENGLAND.
INTERESTING LETTER.
London, 23 May, 1866.

Gentlemen,—

You appear to have a correspondent in this city who writes to you by the English mail, but in case you should not hear from him by the present French steamer, perhaps a short account of our recent severe financial panic, from one who has spent several months almost within the

menacingly to STORMY. You have doubtless already heard via Lisbon by telegraph, that on the 10th inst. the crisis came, and at 3:30 p.m. the world-renowned house of Overend, Gurney & Co. [limited] had shut their doors and stopped payment. The consequences here were about as bad (although in a different way) as those of the dust storm that has recently passed over Buenos Ayres. Lombard-street was blocked with anxious crowds who had come to see and hear all that could be ascertained on the subject, and the commotion suddenly occasioned was extraordinary and unparalleled. The next day, Friday, was of course much worse, for, as was naturally to be expected, a run commenced on several banks, while Lombard-street was literally often impassable from the crowds of people, principally composed of "doctors," who had come to see what was going on, evidently half-hoping to find a dozen or more banks shut up and stopped payment, in which expectation, however they were fortunately disappointed.

The mere fact of so many idlers standing about tended to increase the panic, and every one asked his neighbor what was the latest news, whilst the most absurd rumors were eagerly swallowed as facts. The failure of Messrs. Peto & Betts, the Great Southern Railway contractors, created a great sensation; on the Stock Exchange prices collapsed altogether, and transactions were impossible, securities, especially bank shares, being actually offered for nothing in many cases if people would kindly take them with their attendant liabilities. Universal bankruptcy was imminent, and the Bank of England, with every body else, would have come to grief had not the Government stepped in by authorizing a violation of the Bank Act, thus relieving everything immediately, although it will take some weeks to recover from the shock which has been occasioned both here and in the provinces.

The stoppage of Overend, Gurney & Co. [limited] has been foreseen by the 'knowing ones' ever since the conversion of the old firm into a Company some months since, when they were really insolvent consequent upon reckless management and being hopelessly involved with numberless rotten mercantile firms. Of course a failure for twelve millions sterling occasioned great consternation and reacted at once upon the various financial companies which have arisen like mushrooms, causing incalculable mischief by their unscrupulous mismanagement. Some have already stopped payment, while others are so locked up by imprudent advances to railway contractors, etc., that they have to make calls upon their unfortunate shareholders, and it would be well in the end if they could all be wound up and swept away.

The losses to shareholders of various Companies all over the country are enormous and incalculable, and you may readily imagine that with the Bank rate of discount at 10 per cent., a continental war imminent, a panic raging, business paralyzed, the prices of cotton and other produce 'nowhere,' and failures continually occurring, commercial affairs have been decidedly under a cloud during the last fortnight. However, we hope things will improve now and that you will get better accents by next steamer.

As regards the prospects of war or peace on the continent, we really know no more than you do, for the telegrams continually arriving are so exceedingly contradictory that it is impossible to say what a few hours may bring forth. We all hope for peace, but with more than a million soldiers already under arms in Italy, Austria and Prussia merely awaiting the signal for hostilities, 'quien sabe' whether Napoleon, a Congress, or any other measure can avert war. The Italians are in a fury of excitement and eager for the fray.

Yours,
ALPHA.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The question of peace or war on the Continent engrosses public attention. At any moment the thread by which the tranquillity of Europe hangs may be severed, and the din of battle ring in our ears. Diplomatic cunning, of the deepest and most treacherous character, is, we fear, the under-current of what mere spectators can observe. With Prussia on one side, and Italy at the other, Austria is placed in a position of the greatest uncertainty. Evidently, the Emperor Francis Joseph desires nothing but peace, and his enemies are engaged in preparing a snare. France professes neutrality, not inviolable, however, for she does not deny that circumstances may place her in the field. Everything that is presented to the public eye is as vague as diplomacy can make it, so that the moment at which a great war may break out is uncertain. The declarations of M. Rouher, in the French Chambers last week, amount to nothing more than this—that the French Government does not wish to go to war, or to aid one belligerent against another; but that nevertheless reserves to itself a liberty of action so complete that neither Chamber nor the country will have right to object to it.

The King of Prussia has replied to the address presented to him on the 19th inst. by the Municipality of Breslau. His Majesty gives his Royal word as a pledge that no ambitions desire, not even such as would be justifiable in the interests of the common Fatherland, but the duty of defending Prussia and her sacred rights alone induced the King to arm his people.

The announcement of the journey of the King to head-quarters is premature and erroneous. Prince Frederick Charles will, however, start this week to assume his appointed command.

LAETEST FROM UNITED STATES.
New York, May 12, Evening.

James Stephens arrived here yesterday evening in the steamer Napoleon, and was enthusiastically received. It is reported that he has been elected General Head Centre. Mahoney has resigned, previously removing Killian from the post of treasurer. Stephens stops at the Metropolitan Hotel, and receives a great number of visitors.

It was told that the Senate had advocated the invasion of Canada because Mahoney opposed it. He had procured the latter's election as Head Centre.

Roberts has had an interview with Stephens, and it is reported that the contending factions are becoming reconciled under the recognized leadership of Stephens.

Killian has issued a circular declaring the failure of the Eastport expedition to be only temporary. The few thousand dollars had been well spent, they having increased the existing complication, brought the British fleet with shotted guns within 100 yards of the American forts, caused the suspension of the Government of New Brunswick, and agitated the fishery question. He had selected the sensitive point between Great Britain and the United States. The north-west frontier was the gateway to Ireland.

The grand Jury of the Federal Circuit Court of Norfolk has indicted Mr. Davis for treason. The court has adjourned until the first Tuesday in June, when it will meet at Richmond.

Judge Abell, of the first district of Louisiana, has decided that the Civil Rights Bill is unconstitutional and not binding on that court.

A part of the Grand Level of the Mississippi river has given way, flooding thirteen parishes of Southern Louisiana, and causing an immense destruction of property.

Yesterday the New York Chamber of Commerce protested against the proposed export tax on cotton.

News from St. Thomas announces that the steamer Styx left that port on the 1st May for Veracruz, with 1,200 French troops.

New York, May 12, Morning.

It is rumored that a Fenian movement had been organized at Buffalo. General Meade has been ordered thither.

The Fenians, who captured the schooner Wentworth, restored the vessel in a few hours, uninjured, to the captain. The party then landed on the coast of Maine.

General Steedman and Fullerton, the commissioners sent South to investigate the affair of the Freedman's Bureau, report from Wilmington that agents of the Bureau had been exercising arbitrary power and practising great cruelties upon freedmen. The Commissioners recommend the removal of all officers of the Bureau in Virginia and North Carolina, and the transfer of their duties to others.

The Senate has confirmed the appointment of General Sickles as Minister at the Hague.

The French Minister is reported to have explained that the French troops announced to have passed St. Thomas, on their way to Mexico, are only to replace, for the present, some whose term of service has expired.

It is announced that Stephens will make a tour in the States, in order to reorganize the Fenian circles preparatory to the development of a new plan of operations. No Irish bonds are to be issued at present. No prominent Federal-State or Municipal official is yet reported to have visited Stephens.

Money abundant. Gold, 125½. Exchange on London, 14½; on Paris, 31.80. Stocks firm, but little doing. New York Centrals, 95½; Illinois, 122½; Erie, 73½; Five-Twenty Bonds, 102. Cotton held firmly.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The French packet arrived early on Friday morning. She brought a full complement of passengers, as 1,770,000 francs for the Mauá Bank in Montevideo. We received a letter by her from London, describing the crisis, written by an English gentleman who years ago was a consular officer; we published it in our column of the 29th ult.

of the accident, and that although he was healed, and that although he was returned, General Flores will not allow it. 'Sinbad' has not yet returned, but he is expected momentarily in Corrientes.

The latest novelty in city politics is an effort to drive the capital to a little town between San Nicolas and Rosario, called Las Piedras. It certainly is preferable to Frayle Muerto.

In Friday's 'Nacion Argentina' an article entitled, 'What to do to please everybody' appeared, which is attributed to the pen of Dr. Elizalde, our talented Minister of Foreign Affairs. We notice that the writer hints at one of the causes of the prolongation of the war that Entre Rios has failed to send its warriors, which is mainly owing to the debility of the National Government.

The English ball on Thursday evening was a great success. We publish an account of it in another column. We hear that another ball at the Coliseum is now on the tapis.

Marshall and Phillips' concert promises to be a splendid affair. All the tickets we had are sold; and we believe Mackern has only about a dozen left. Any one who has ever heard Phillips will admit that it is the best value in Buenos Ayres.

It is our mournful duty today to chronicle the demise of Dr. Sheridan, a gentleman universally esteemed, and whose loss will be long felt amongst the English community of Buenos Ayres. At his own request he was buried beside the late Mr. Robert Hannah, on Mr. John Hannah's estate, near Ranchos.

The manager of the Western Railway calls for proposals for opening a restaurant at the new Chilivcoy station. As some of our readers may be interested in the matter we call attention to it.

The engineer who has been engaged to put up the new bridge at Barracas arrived per La Plata. The bridge will be put up immediately. We understand that it cost £10,000 sterling.

The Stromboli arrived in England on the 23rd of May, from the African coast. She met the Monarch from London to New Zealand in distress.

Today we publish the account of the capture of Port Hudson by the Federals, in 1863. There is a great similarity between the positions of Humaitá and Port Hudson: this was the strongest fortress the Southerners had on the Mississippi. Humaitá, according to all accounts, has some 70 more guns mounted than Port Hudson, but Lopez kicks the General Gordon had. The place is out upon the bay. Farragut sent his fleet up and ran the batteries. Lopez was the same year before him, and the sooner he sets about it the sooner the war will be over.

The 'Diamante' newspaper states that General Flores wanted to return to Montevideo to take the helm of affairs, but that the Commander-in-Chief would not hear of this, and requested the vanguard commander to remain at his post, as a decisive battle would shortly take place, in which General Flores would have a prominent command.

The Paraguayans are probably not aware that on board of the Tampard there are no less than £800,000 in sovereigns, and owing to the position of the allied camp, neither Osorio nor Mitro think it prudent for the Brazilian paymaster to pay the troops, as owing to the numerous sutlers if the troops had their pay they might get drunk.

Romero, the Paraguayan officer, it appears, has not passed over to the enemy. The name of the officer who escaped to the Paraguayan lines on the 15th, we hear is Martinez, who deserted to the enemy on the 23rd of May, gave notice to General Mitro of the intended attack on the 14th, and that the weight of the attack would be on the right. It turned out to be the real attack took place on the left, which induces many to believe that this Paraguayan officer never intended to desert, but that he was only a spy.

Money abundant. Gold, 125½. Exchange on London, 14½; on Paris, 31.80. Stocks firm, but little doing. New York Centrals, 95½; Illinois, 122½; Erie, 73½; Five-Twenty Bonds, 102. Cotton held firmly.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The French packet arrived early on Friday morning. She brought a full complement of passengers, as 1,770,000 francs for the Mauá Bank in Montevideo. We received a letter by her from London, describing the crisis, written by an English gentleman who years ago was a consular officer; we published it in our column of the 29th ult.

of the accident, and that although he was healed, and that although he was returned, General Flores will not allow it. 'Sinbad' has not yet returned, but he is expected momentarily in Corrientes.

The latest novelty in city politics is an effort to drive the capital to a little town between San Nicolas and Rosario, called Las Piedras. It certainly is preferable to Frayle Muerto.

In Friday's 'Nacion Argentina' an article entitled, 'What to do to please everybody' appeared, which is attributed to the pen of Dr. Elizalde, our talented Minister of Foreign Affairs. We notice that the writer hints at one of the causes of the prolongation of the war that Entre Rios has failed to send its warriors, which is mainly owing to the debility of the National Government.

The English ball on Thursday evening was a great success. We publish an account of it in another column. We hear that another ball at the Coliseum is now on the tapis.

Marshall and Phillips' concert promises to be a splendid affair. All the tickets we had are sold; and we believe Mackern has only about a dozen left. Any one who has ever heard Phillips will admit that it is the best value in Buenos Ayres.

It is our mournful duty today to chronicle the demise of Dr. Sheridan, a gentleman universally esteemed, and whose loss will be long felt amongst the English community of Buenos Ayres. At his own request he was buried beside the late Mr. Robert Hannah, on Mr. John Hannah's estate, near Ranchos.

The manager of the Western Railway calls for proposals for opening a restaurant at the new Chilivcoy station. As some of our readers may be interested in the matter we call attention to it.

The engineer who has been engaged to put up the new bridge at Barracas arrived per La Plata. The bridge will be put up immediately. We understand that it cost £10,000 sterling.

The Stromboli arrived in England on the 23rd of May, from the African coast. She met the Monarch from London to New Zealand in distress.

Today we publish the account of the capture of Port Hudson by the Federals, in 1863. There is a great similarity between the positions of Humaitá and Port Hudson: this was the strongest fortress the Southerners had on the Mississippi. Humaitá, according to all accounts, has some 70 more guns mounted than Port Hudson, but Lopez kicks the General Gordon had. The place is out upon the bay. Farragut sent his fleet up and ran the batteries. Lopez was the same year before him, and the sooner he sets about it the sooner the war will be over.

The 'Diamante' newspaper states that General Flores wanted to return to Montevideo to take the helm of affairs, but that the Commander-in-Chief would not hear of this, and requested the vanguard commander to remain at his post, as a decisive battle would shortly take place, in which General Flores would have a prominent command.

The Paraguayans are probably not aware that on board of the Tampard there are no less than £800,000 in sovereigns, and owing to the position of the allied camp, neither Osorio nor Mitro think it prudent for the Brazilian paymaster to pay the troops, as owing to the numerous sutlers if the troops had their pay they might get drunk.

Romero, the Paraguayan officer, it appears, has not passed over to the enemy. The name of the officer who escaped to the Paraguayan lines on the 15th, we hear is Martinez, who deserted to the enemy on the 23rd of May, gave notice to General Mitro of the intended attack on the 14th, and that the weight of the attack would be on the right. It turned out to be the real attack took place on the left, which induces many to believe that this Paraguayan officer never intended to desert, but that he was only a spy.

Money abundant. Gold, 125½. Exchange on London, 14½; on Paris, 31.80. Stocks firm, but little doing. New York Centrals, 95½; Illinois, 122½; Erie, 73½; Five-Twenty Bonds, 102. Cotton held firmly.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The French packet arrived early on Friday morning. She brought a full complement of passengers, as 1,770,000 francs for the Mauá Bank in Montevideo. We received a letter by her from London, describing the crisis, written by an English gentleman who years ago was a consular officer; we published it in our column of the 29th ult.

MONTEVIDEO.
ARRIVAL OF FRENCH MAILS.
MORE GOLD FOR MAUA.
CAPTAIN LAPRIDE THE BIRD-STUFFER.
Montevideo, 29th June.

The French packet has brought 1,770,000 francs in gold for the Mauá Bank; this bank is the great medium of financing the River Plate with specie, and I enclose an extract, statistical table, showing that its imports of gold since January 1863 amount to nearly 11 million hard dollars. The news by Carmel is generally considered as being as regards Europe, the chance of a peaceful solution being strengthened by Napoleon's proposed Cordon From Rio Janeiro, however, we think that things are getting worse.

The 'Tribuna' of this city has revived the subject of the Durazno Railway, of which we published a letter from Mr. Emerson, a member of Westminster, dated Aug. 1863, in which the gentleman declared his intention to build the works at once, but he failed, however to deposit the guarantee of £10,000, and the term although prolonged by Government was again suffered to expire. No doubt the wars in these countries frightened Mr. Dawson and his friends. The talk of raising a Company in Montevideo is all moonshine; the necessary capital would be over on the Atlantic.

Count Barbolani has written to the Government Italian sailors created in a scribble with the serenos and pulce-reporters mentioned committed by Saraci, on the 2nd of August, the latter was the family, the bloody were

ber and 53 men for the French war-
vessels on the station.
ARRIVALS.
Procer and Voluntaria, with wine
from Spain.
Felice, with salt from Cadiz.
La Plata, with general cargo, from
Marseilles.
The Ronanina has been released
from quarantine.
ORIENTAL.
THE MONTEVIDEAN CRISIS.
DEPUTATION OF BUENOS AIRES MERCHANTS.
POLITE RECEPTION OF GOVERNMENT.
We are happy to state that the mer-
chants who took the trouble to go down
to Montevideo have been most affably
received by the Government, notwith-
standing the opinion hazarded by many
that they would be denied an audience.
The following letter from Mr. Mackinlay
to Mr. Drabbe shows the result of the
mission—
Buenos Ayres, June 30th 1866.
George Drabbe Esq.
Dear Sir,
Having been named to act as chair-
man of the deputation elected at the
Bolsa meeting, 25th inst. to lay before
the Oriental Government the commu-
nication agreed on at said meeting, I
beg now to advise you of the result of
our mission.
On the 28th inst. the deputation was
received in the most cordial and atten-
tive manner by His Excellency the Mi-
nister of Finance, who on receiving our
communication, expressed his great
satisfaction at receiving a petition
from the merchants of Buenos Ayres,
whose intimate relations with those of
Montevideo were well-known to him;
that as regarded the purpose of our
journey the Government was already
deliberating on a similar petition pre-
sented by the Montevidean merchants;
that no resolution had yet been come
to, but as both petitions were similar
the answer to one (when published)
might be considered as answer to both.
His Excellency then presented us to
His Excellency the Delegate Governor,
whom we had, moreover, the pleasure
of saluting, while we experienced from
His Excellency the most polite at-
tentions.
I have the pleasure to remain,
Yours very truly,
DANIEL MACKINLAY.

THE BALL AT THE COLISEUM.
GREAT SUCCESS.
THREE HUNDRED PEOPLE PRESENT.
To the Editors of the 'Standard,'
Gentlemen,
Having seen in one of your impres-
sions a few days past a notice of your
inability to attend the Ball at the Coli-
seum I thought my ideas on the sub-
ject might not be unacceptable.
To commence—At half-past ten, hav-
ing gone through all those very neces-
sary preparations to make my first
appearance before the fair Anglo-Por-
tugas, I started for the Coliseum, and
about a quarter-past eleven found my-
self at the door, but here I found
myself in another fix—I had forgotten
my ticket. I tried in vain, in my very
best Spanish, to persuade a fierce-look-
ing porter who was in charge of the
door that I had duly paid my quota
for the ticket of admittance. All my
arguments were useless—I supposed
it was owing to my bad Spanish—so I
was just making up my mind to have
a try in French when luckily Mr. H.,
one of the stewards, came to the rescue
and I at length got admittance. What
was my surprise on entering, you can
imagine, I, who had come out with all
those crumpled English ideas of my
own, to see a splendid hall-room in
which were stepping in a light fantastic
toe, a band, which although good,
might have kept better time, playing,
and in fact everything going on in
thorough European style. The stewards
were flying about everywhere, and
would allow nobody to stand still, and
even I soon found myself dancing away
as fast as any one present. The only
thing which exceeded the activity of
the stewards was the inability of the
young ladies. A prettier show I must
say I never saw; the coup d'oeil of
the ball-room, when they were all
dancing, was really enchanting.
After the fourth dance the doors of
the small saloon, which was arranged
as a refreshment room, were thrown
open, and the gentlemen requested to
hand in the ladies. My surprise in-
creased on there seeing the taste with
which the table was laid out: there
was an abundance of everything and
everything was good. What more can
I say of that subject except that I and
I am sure everybody who had the good
luck to be there will join me in return-
ing the most sincere thanks to the gentle-

man of the deputation elected at the
Bolsa meeting, 25th inst. to lay before
the Oriental Government the commu-
nication agreed on at said meeting, I
beg now to advise you of the result of
our mission.
On the 28th inst. the deputation was
received in the most cordial and atten-
tive manner by His Excellency the Mi-
nister of Finance, who on receiving our
communication, expressed his great
satisfaction at receiving a petition
from the merchants of Buenos Ayres,
whose intimate relations with those of
Montevideo were well-known to him;
that as regarded the purpose of our
journey the Government was already
deliberating on a similar petition pre-
sented by the Montevidean merchants;
that no resolution had yet been come
to, but as both petitions were similar
the answer to one (when published)
might be considered as answer to both.
His Excellency then presented us to
His Excellency the Delegate Governor,
whom we had, moreover, the pleasure
of saluting, while we experienced from
His Excellency the most polite at-
tentions.
I have the pleasure to remain,
Yours very truly,
DANIEL MACKINLAY.

ed. Here commenced such a rush as
bats that the poor man in the cloak
room was almost bewildered. Two of
the stewards tried in vain to pacify the
crowd, but all to no effect; they at last
retired, and for about ten minutes the
scene was only to be equalled by the
Post-office on a packet day. In a few
minutes more the long line of carriages
which had been before the door all the
evening disappeared and everybody
had gone home, very much pleased
with the first and I hope not last ball
in the Coliseum.
But I must not close without thanking
Mr. Costa, who supplied the refresh-
ments. And now, my dear Editors, I
will wish you good night or rather good
morning, as I am so fearfully sleepy
that I can't write any more.
Believe me,
Yours truly,
PATENT LEATHERS.

THE SOUTH CAMPS.
Magdalena, June 25, 1866.
To the Editors of the 'Standard,'
Gentlemen,
Since I last wrote, the weather has
been very disagreeable; when it is not
raining it is freezing, in such a manner
that it carries off all the newly-born
lambs. In my last I said if the weather
kept dry we should double our losses of
last year; but it has not, and the con-
sequence is, that we will have a decrease
in place of an increase in our flocks.
The grass that was only a fortnight
ago a foot high is now completely burnt
down to the roots, leaving the combs
destitute of any food for our sheep and
horses. How we shall get through this
winter passes my comprehension; it is
really frightful to see, one would never
have thought that after such a fine
autumn such bad weather would have
set in. As for the cattle I need not
speak of them, they are dying off by
the dozen, actually for want of food.
You can ask any person from our quar-
ter if my words are not true; it is most
heart-rending to describe: how they
are in other places it is hard to say.
Caponas are not selling at all—too thin
for the market—and as for the ewes no
one thinks of buying them. The only
thing we shall have to depend on, this
next season, is the wool, but I fear it
will be in a very poor state, and then,
as a matter of course, the brokers will
have an excuse for not giving a high
price for it. I must now close, for I
must go and take my turn with the
sheep—as they are on the rodo: it is
raining and blowing very hard while I
write.
Your humble servant,
A POOR IRISHMAN.

HOW TO TAKE HUMAYTA.
We give the following succinct ac-
count of the fall of Port Hudson the
Humayta of the Mississippi—
Eight war vessels comprised the ex-
pedition to ascend the Mississippi from
New Orleans.
This little fleet ascended the river
from New Orleans, and passing the
smouldering ruins of Baton Rouge,
the capital of Louisiana, anchored, on
the morning of the 14th of April, 1863,
a few miles below the rebel batteries
at Port Hudson. One remarkable
feature of the preparation is worthy of
special notice. The passage was to
be attempted in the darkness of the
night. It would not be safe to have
any light upon the deck, as that would
guide the fire of the foe. The simple
yet ingenious measure was adopted
of white-washing the deck, the gun-
carriages, and nettings, so that the
stands of grape and canister were as
visible as a black that would be upon
the deck. The effect of this was
that a half past nine o'clock at night
a red light from the flag-staff signalled
the ships and gunboats to weigh an-
chor. The Hartford led, towing the
Albatross; lashed on her starboard
side. The Richmond, following, towed
the Genesee. The Monongahela
towed the Kinco. The Mississippi
and the Sachem followed. The mortar-
boats were anchored just above Pro-
phet's Island, under shelter of the
eastern banks, but from which point
they could easily pitch their shells into
the works of the foe.
Signal-lights were flashing along the
rebel batteries, showing that the re-
bels were awake to the movements of the Union
squadron. Soon the gleam of a fire
kindled by the rebels was seen, which
blazed higher and more brilliant till
its flashes illumined the wholeriver
opposite the batteries with the light
of day. This immense bonfire was
directly in front of the most formidable
of the fortifications, and every
vessel ascending the stream would be
compelled to pass in the full blaze of
its light, exposed to the concentrated
fire of the heaviest ordnance. Still it
was notwithstanding the des-

nearby four miles, often
rising in tier above tier on the ascend-
ing bluff. Battery after battery im-
mediately opened its fire; the hillsides
seemed peopled with demons hurling
their thunder-bolts, while the earth
trembled beneath the incessant and
terrific explosion. And now the mortar-
boats uttered their awful roar, add-
ing to the unquenchable sublimity of
the scene.
The air was breathing gently from
the east, and dense volumes of billowy
smoke hung over the river, drifting
slowly across in clouds which the eye
could not penetrate, and adding greatly
to the gloom and sublimity of the scene.
It strains a ship too much to fire all
the guns simultaneously. The broad-
sides were consequently generally
discharged by commencing with the
forward gun, and firing each one in its
turn in the most rapid manner possi-
ble—as fast as the ticking of a clock.
The effect of this bombardment, from
ship and shore, as described by all
who witnessed it, was grand and ter-
rific in the extreme. From the in-
numerable batteries, very skillfully
manned, shot and shell fell upon the
ships like hail. Piercing the awful
roar, which filled the air as with the
voice of ten thousand thunders, was
heard the demoniac shrieks of the
shells, as if all the demons of the pit
had broken loose, and were revelling in
hideous rage through the darkness
and the storm.
Just then another flash of the Hart-
ford's guns revealed the spars and
rigging of the majestic ship just along-
side of the Richmond. The demons
of war were now flapping their wings
on the blast, and death and misery
held high carnival. The surgeons
were busy in their humane yet awful
tasks. The decks were becoming slip-
pery with blood. The shrill cry of the
wounded often pierced the thunder of
the conflict. The gloom, the smoke,
the suffocation, the deafening roar,
the bewilderment of the ships strug-
gling through the darkness, presented
a scene which war's panorama has per-
haps never before unrolled.

Still the ships kept up an incessant
fire from their starboard guns, and
from brass howitzers stationed in the
tops, whenever the lifting of the
smoke would give them any chance to
strike the foe. The ships were now all
engaged. Many of them were within
sixty feet of the batteries. The Mon-
ongahela had two immense rilled Por-
tugal guns, each of which threw shot
weighing two hundred pounds. The
thunder of these guns and of the man-
moth mortars rose sublimely above the
general roar of the cannonade. A shell
from a rebel battery entered the forward
starboard port of the Richmond, and
burst with a terrific explosion directly
under the gun. One fragment splin-
tered the gun-carriage. Another made
a deep indentation in the gun itself.
Two other fragments struck the unfor-
tunate boatswain's mate, cutting off
both legs at the knee and one arm at
the elbow. He soon died, with his last
breath saying, "Don't give up the
ship, lads!" The whole ship reeled
under the concussion as if tossed by an
earthquake.
The river at Port Hudson, as we
have mentioned, makes a majestic
curve. Rebel cannon were planted
along the concave brow of the cres-
cent-shaped bluffs of the eastern shore,
while beneath the bluff, near the water's
edge, there was another series of what
were called water-batteries lining the
bank. As the ships entered this curve,
following the channel which swept close
to the eastern shore, they were, one
after the other, exposed to the most
terrible fire from all the
batteries following the line of the curve.
This was the most desperate point of
the conflict; for here it was almost
literally fighting muzzle to muzzle.
The rebels discharged an incessant
cross-fire of grape and canister, to
which the heroic squadron replied with
double-shotted guns. Never did ships
pass a more fiery ordeal.
It was a little after 11 o'clock at night
when the first shot had been fired. For
an hour and a half the unequal conflict
had raged. The flagship Hartford and
the Albatross succeeded in forcing their
way above the batteries, and in thus
gaining the all-important object of
their enterprise. The Richmond, fol-
lowing, had just passed the principal
batteries when a shot penetrated her
steam-chest, so effectually disabling
her for the hour that she dropped, al-
most helpless, down the stream. The
Genesee, which was along-side, unable
to stem the rapid current of the river,
bore her back to Prophet's Island.
Just as the Richmond turned, a torpedo
exploded under her stern, throwing up
the water mast-head high, and causing
the gallant ship to quiver in every
timber.
The Monongahela and Kinco came
next in order of battle. The commander
of the Monongahela, Capt. McKinstry,
was struck down early in the conflict.
The command then devolved on a
young officer, Lieut. Thomas.
The Hartford followed through all
the fire, and the flag-
ship smoke the
ship ground
of one of
the re-
bels. Fo-
Bank

After spiking nearly every gun with
his own hands, and seeing that the
survivors of his crew were fairly clear
of the wreck, Captain Smith, accom-
panied by Lieutenant Devy, Ensign
Baskelder, and Engineer Tower, sadly
took their leave, abandoning the proud
fabric to the flames. Scarcely had they
left, when two shells came crashing
through the sides of the Mississippi,
overturning, scattering, and exkin-
dling into flame some casks of turpen-
tine. The ship was almost instantly
enveloped in billows of fire. A yell
of exultation rose from the rebels as
they beheld the bursting forth of the
flames. The ship, lightened by the
removal of three hundred men, and by
the consuming power of the fire, floated
from the sand-bar and commenced
floating, bow on, down the river.
The scene presented was indeed mag-
nificent. The whole fabric was enve-
loped in flame. Wreathing serpents
of fire twisted around the masts and
ran up the shrouds. Drifting rapidly
downward on the rapid current, the
meteor, like a volcanic mountain in
eruption, descended as regularly along
the western banks of the stream as if
steered by the most accomplished
helmsman. As the ship turned round
in floating off, the guns of her port bat-
tery, which had not been discharged
faced the foe. As the fire reached
them the noble frigate, with the stars
and stripes still floating at her peak,
opened a new bombardment of the
rebel batteries. The shells began to
explode, scattering through the air in
all directions. The flaming vision ar-
rested every eye, on the land and on
the ships, until the floating mountain
of fire drifted down and disappeared
behind Prophet's Island. And now
came the explosion of the magazine.
There was a vivid flash, shooting
upward to the sky in the form of an
inverted cone. For a moment the whole
horizon seemed ablaze with fiery mis-
siles. Then came booming over the
waves a peal of heaviest thunder. The
very hills shook beneath the awful ex-
plosion. This was the dying cry of
the Mississippi, as she sank to her
burial beneath the waves of the river
from which she received her name.
The lines of the Union army exten-
ded in a semicircle from Thomson's
Bayou, five miles above Port Hudson,
to Springfield's Landing, about the
same distance below. While this mo-
vement of the land-forces was taking
place the fleet was attacking the at-
tention of the rebels by an incessant
bombardment. The Hartford and
Albatross, which had run the block-
ade, attacked the upper batteries;
while the Richmond, Monongahela,
Genesee and Essex opened their hot-
test fire upon the batteries below.
General Banks was in command of
the land-force. Our troops were to
march up with bare bosoms against
one of the strongest positions in the
world. An almost impenetrable aban-
doned of felled trees covered the ground
before them. Sharpshooters occupied
every available point to pick off the
officers. The ramparts bristled with
artillery, double-shotted with grape
and canister. Dense lines of rebels of
desperate valor crouched behind the
earth-works. But the place was
taken, after a great display of bravery
on both sides. The capture of Port
Hudson consequently redounds to the
glory of the heroic army which sur-
rounded it. It was the result of the
Herculean exertions and the military
ability of the fleet and the army under
Commodore

this perilous po-
and shell. Finally
of her consort, I
floated, and again
ced steaming up be-
enginery soon be-
under the relentless fi-
nongahela was also con-
down with the Kinco.
In obedience to the order
ral Farragut, the magnific
Mississippi brought up the rear,
the gunboat Sachem as her ally,
reached to her harbor side. She had
slowly across in clouds which the eye
could not penetrate, and adding greatly
to the gloom and sublimity of the scene.
It strains a ship too much to fire all
the guns simultaneously. The broad-
sides were consequently generally
discharged by commencing with the
forward gun, and firing each one in its
turn in the most rapid manner possi-
ble—as fast as the ticking of a clock.
The effect of this bombardment, from
ship and shore, as described by all
who witnessed it, was grand and ter-
rific in the extreme. From the in-
numerable batteries, very skillfully
manned, shot and shell fell upon the
ships like hail. Piercing the awful
roar, which filled the air as with the
voice of ten thousand thunders, was
heard the demoniac shrieks of the
shells, as if all the demons of the pit
had broken loose, and were revelling in
hideous rage through the darkness
and the storm.
Just then another flash of the Hart-
ford's guns revealed the spars and
rigging of the majestic ship just along-
side of the Richmond. The demons
of war were now flapping their wings
on the blast, and death and misery
held high carnival. The surgeons
were busy in their humane yet awful
tasks. The decks were becoming slip-
pery with blood. The shrill cry of the
wounded often pierced the thunder of
the conflict. The gloom, the smoke,
the suffocation, the deafening roar,
the bewilderment of the ships strug-
gling through the darkness, presented
a scene which war's panorama has per-
haps never before unrolled.

After spiking nearly every gun with
his own hands, and seeing that the
survivors of his crew were fairly clear
of the wreck, Captain Smith, accom-
panied by Lieutenant Devy, Ensign
Baskelder, and Engineer Tower, sadly
took their leave, abandoning the proud
fabric to the flames. Scarcely had they
left, when two shells came crashing
through the sides of the Mississippi,
overturning, scattering, and exkin-
dling into flame some casks of turpen-
tine. The ship was almost instantly
enveloped in billows of fire. A yell
of exultation rose from the rebels as
they beheld the bursting forth of the
flames. The ship, lightened by the
removal of three hundred men, and by
the consuming power of the fire, floated
from the sand-bar and commenced
floating, bow on, down the river.
The scene presented was indeed mag-
nificent. The whole fabric was enve-
loped in flame. Wreathing serpents
of fire twisted around the masts and
ran up the shrouds. Drifting rapidly
downward on the rapid current, the
meteor, like a volcanic mountain in
eruption, descended as regularly along
the western banks of the stream as if
steered by the most accomplished
helmsman. As the ship turned round
in floating off, the guns of her port bat-
tery, which had not been discharged
faced the foe. As the fire reached
them the noble frigate, with the stars
and stripes still floating at her peak,
opened a new bombardment of the
rebel batteries. The shells began to
explode, scattering through the air in
all directions. The flaming vision ar-
rested every eye, on the land and on
the ships, until the floating mountain
of fire drifted down and disappeared
behind Prophet's Island. And now
came the explosion of the magazine.
There was a vivid flash, shooting
upward to the sky in the form of an
inverted cone. For a moment the whole
horizon seemed ablaze with fiery mis-
siles. Then came booming over the
waves a peal of heaviest thunder. The
very hills shook beneath the awful ex-
plosion. This was the dying cry of
the Mississippi, as she sank to her
burial beneath the waves of the river
from which she received her name.
The lines of the Union army exten-
ded in a semicircle from Thomson's
Bayou, five miles above Port Hudson,
to Springfield's Landing, about the
same distance below. While this mo-
vement of the land-forces was taking
place the fleet was attacking the at-
tention of the rebels by an incessant
bombardment. The Hartford and
Albatross, which had run the block-
ade, attacked the upper batteries;
while the Richmond, Monongahela,
Genesee and Essex opened their hot-
test fire upon the batteries below.
General Banks was in command of
the land-force. Our troops were to
march up with bare bosoms against
one of the strongest positions in the
world. An almost impenetrable aban-
doned of felled trees covered the ground
before them. Sharpshooters occupied
every available point to pick off the
officers. The ramparts bristled with
artillery, double-shotted with grape
and canister. Dense lines of rebels of
desperate valor crouched behind the
earth-works. But the place was
taken, after a great display of bravery
on both sides. The capture of Port
Hudson consequently redounds to the
glory of the heroic army which sur-
rounded it. It was the result of the
Herculean exertions and the military
ability of the fleet and the army under
Commodore

Advertisement for the 'Standard' newspaper, mentioning subscription rates and contact information for the printer.

June 30, 1866.
Paper price of ounces, 541 1/2
Do. sovereigns, 126 1/2
First price of patacons, 26 1/2
Last, 25 90
Cash sales 411,138.

This was an exciting day on 'Change; the news for the period, the news from the war, advances from Montevideo, and the winding up of accounts of the month, all tended to keep the brokers busy; in the morning gold was held up very firm but in the afternoon it gave way and prices fell (see Table). The advice by the French market are not of a character to inspire confidence, the numerous failures, and the rather gloomy news about tallow, are calculated to increase the general distrust; respecting hides and wool, the home markets are dull and a fall in prices is anticipated. There are telegrams in town from London to the 29th; although it was said last advice, ruled at 4 1/2, although it was said 'Change that the last price was 4 1/2, and we are assured on good authority that there are telegrams in town announcing the failure of the consolidated Bank of London, which had only a few days previously taken the whole business of the Bank of London. It is pleasing amidst such financial gloom to observe that the shares of the London & River Plate Bank (limited) had risen two pounds per share: last quotations, £10 to £11 premium.
Advice have been received from Lisbon of the arrival of the Rhone at that port on the 27th May, after a splendid voyage of 18 days from Rio. Mr. Thompson and others are on board with the Guanani brings no news of importance from headquarters. Minister Octaviano had not yet arrived. Capt. Hunter spoke the Portefa with the Minister on board in front of Empedrado.
The time sales of specie were small.
For Wednesday, 7,000 25 90
Saturday 30,000 26 90
July 21 61,600 26 -
July - 33,000 26 10 26
Mr. Rossi has placed the French barque Maria Magdalena to load for Magdalen, current rates. Messrs. J. P. Boyd and Co. have chartered the following vessels:
British barque Althea, to load bones and bone-ash here and in Montevideo, at 28s. for orders.
British barque William Harjer to load bones and bone-ash, in port, at 25s. for orders.
Dutch brig Valid to load for Panama, at 33 pats per ton.
Mr. J. A. Fernandes has opened his barraca at his own premises in Barracas, known as 12 do Julio. He is the oldest established barraquero in that neighbourhood.
The failure of Sr. Botet, barraquero, Barracas was spoken on 'Change. Liabilities not stated.
The Oriental arrived this morning with 158 passengers. She is praised greatly by the English gentlemen who came in her as the best boat in the river.
Discounts Gold 1.
Paper money 1/2 cent easier, rate 1 1/2 per cent.
Exchange for the packet it is thought will open low.
The Committee from Buenos Ayres has been received, but it will amount to nothing.
Exchange for the packet, £13,000 drawn. Manu Bank drew £5,000, River Plate Bank drew £10,000, and this bank drew at a favorable rate for its customers.
Gold at 4 and 6 1/2 premium. £17,000 in sovereigns shipped to Rio.
The news from England shows the total amount of failures up to May 23rd to have been over 30 million pounds sterling, comprising the following firms and joint-stock Companies:
Messrs. James Baime & Co., ship-owners, Liverpool.
Robinson, Carrington & Co., private bankers Manchester.
Fernie, Brothers & Co., Liverpool.
Penny & Co.,
Wakelind, Nash & Co.,
Batterworth & Co., Rochdale.
E. Indian Commercial Banking Co., London.
Queros, Gurney & Co.,
The Bank of [not of England].

Por MARIANO BILINGHURST.

Month	Year	Amount
March	1865	141,000
April	1865	264,514
May	17	18,511
June	23	96,926
July	13	28,800
August	16	114,000
September	17	138,050
October	12	235,000
November	11	232,680
December	27	428,364
1865		235,519
January	13	28,200
February	28	404,993
March	28	17,924
April	12	200,288
May	25	73,434
June	10	14,689
July	29	26,001
August	12	2,004
September	12	1,435,300
October	28	235,297
November	12	13,244
December	28	16,307
1866		235,000
January	19	47,002
February	12	660,398
March	28	209,301
April	20	61,440
May	28	15,300
June	12	294,619
July	18	350,000
August	17	96,000
September	18	53,400
October	19	188,000
1866		410,217,963

CARNE OLIVEN.
Se vende como pava...
So vende como pava...
Agentes, Clappell y hnos, Calle Defensa No. 23
169-6p, 28j.

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.
CORN BEEF of excellent flavor and prepared with every care, sent either fresh or boiled, as may be required. 165-6p, 28j.

ENGLISH MERCERIA.
21-Calle Florida-21.
Ladies' gloves, laces, neckties, gaiters, embroidered cloths and cuffs, ditto handkerchiefs, fans, combs, card-cases, brackets, brushes, silk walking sticks, shirts, cravats, do, women underclothes, 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. 165-6p, 28j.

To Let.
A nicely furnished bed-room, with fire place, in an English family. Apply at 153-Paraguay-2. 169-6p, 28j.

To Let.
A Large and Commodious Deposit. Apply 162 Calle Defensa. 146-6p, 28j.

To Let.
At 239 Calle Florida. Two Salas and a Bed-room. 139-6p, 28j.

To Let.
A comfortable furnished bed-room with or without board in an English family, 88j Calle Paraguay. 150-6p, 28j.

Wanted.
A smart native boy at this office. 171-3p, 28j 9.

Wanted.
A good servant girl, Calle Juneo No. 51. 161-3p, 28j.

Wanted.
A maid servant, for a communications indispensable, Calle Florida No. 252. 167-3p, 28j.

Housemaid.
English or German, speaking a little Spanish. Apply Victoria 404. 169-3p, 28j.

Wanted.
A good plain Cook. Apply Calle Potosi 194. 184-6p, 28j.

Wanted.
A good Cook or housemaid. Apply No. 9 Calle Cayo. 138-6p, 28j.

Santa Fe Lands for Sale.
For sale four square leagues of splendid and watered Camp in the Province of Santa Fe, containing 7700 Acres. The River Carcaraena, about 4 leagues from the Bahadron line and about 16 leagues West from Rosario.
The camp is surrounded by high mountains. For further particulars apply at the office, Calle Piedad No. 36. 116-6p, 28j.

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 Mills and Mr. William P. Duguid.
Buenos Ayres, 26th June, 1866.
THOMAS DUGUID & Co.
163-3p, 28j.

Notice.
The Partnership that existed in this city under the name of Kerr and Grierson 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 duly authorized and empowered to wind up the affairs of the late firm.
Buenos Ayres, 26th June, 1866.
J. KEITH & 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 & Grierson, the contracting parties being James Grierson 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.
ARCHIBALD KERR.
JOHN THOMSON.
160-1p, 28j.

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 payable in waiting at the Tres Esquinas Station to leave upon the arrival of each train will apply to the agent of the omnibus made time arrangement.
Boca and Ensenada.
Buenos Ay.

WATERBURY'S BITTER ESTOMACAL
DE CORTEZA DE NARANJA AMARCA
Fabricado por H.S.
BAGLEY.
WATERBURY'S BITTER ESTOMACAL
DE CORTEZA DE NARANJA AMARCA
Fabricado por H.S.
BAGLEY.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
My fears and suspicions, as mentioned in the 2nd edition of my Prospectus of *Hesperidia*, have been realized.
Several imitations of *Hesperidia* have appeared in this city and Montevideo, and factored by liquor-vendors, and by some tasteless house-keepers, and all some of these imitations have done much to soil my bottles and this spurious *Hesperidia* which my bottles contain. What do imitations care for? They care for nothing but to get their filthy profits. I have therefore issued a circular, which you will find in the 3rd edition of my Prospectus, and I have also issued a circular to the public, which you will find in the 3rd edition of my Prospectus, and I have also issued a circular to the public, which you will find in the 3rd edition of my Prospectus.

Mensagerias Argentinas.
At 25-Calle Mayo.
Calle Rivadavia No. 98.
Dishe 2, 25 de cada semana salda de Ciudad de Mayo usd...
Luz sold...
WATERBURY'S BITTER ESTOMACAL
DE CORTEZA DE NARANJA AMARCA
Fabricado por H.S.
BAGLEY.

BOAT AGENCY.

MATTI Y CA. Calle Cangallo—30.

and intermediate ports. The

Tala.

Emeralda and Espigador.

alternately on Thursdays at 10 a.m.

on Tuesdays.

Parana and Santa Fe—the steamer

Tala.

will leave on Sundays at 10 a.m. returning

on Fridays.

FOR GUALEGUAY.

Passengers will embark in the 'Tala' on Sun-

day to be transhipped to the steamer 'Dolores'

returning on Mondays.

For Corrientes and the intermediate ports—the

steamer

Emeralda and Espigador.

Will leave alternately at 10 a.m. on Thursday

returning on Tuesday.

FOR MONTEVIDEO, the English steamer

Rio Parana.

Will leave on Mondays at 4 p.m. returning on

Thursdays.

FOR SALTO.

And all the intermediate ports—the English

steamer

Rio Parana.

Will leave on Thursdays at 10 a.m. returning

on Mondays.

FOR MERCEDES.

Passengers will embark in the Rio Parana to

be transhipped to the steamer 'Miri' at 9 p.m.

FOR GUALEGUAY.

Passengers will embark in the Rio Parana on

Thursdays to be transhipped to the steamer 'Gua-

guay' on Friday.

For all particulars as to freight and passage

money apply at the agency of G. Matti and Co.

30 Cangallo.

Attention is public is reminded that those pay-

ing in paper money are charged 4 ds. per per-

centage, over the current price, on account of the

fluctuating state of the market.

No parcels taken on the day of sailing.

118—sp 235.

THE QUEEN'S 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 pri-

vate ones, in the Barracks or in Depots,

Stores, in the Lighters or on Board; and on

nearly every description of property.

Rates of premium vary according to the nature

of the risks, and will be found as moderate as

those of other first-class offices.

Losses by Explosion of Gas paid for. Losses

by fire arising from lightning made good.

The advantages obtained by those who assure

with the 'Queen's' are fully mentioned in the

prospectus. Life Policies are indisputable; ad-

vantages to policy holders, &c. The 'Queen' en-

joins to secure an extent of confidence and sup-

port for the public in England that the Post-

master-General has selected her, 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 au-

thorized by power of attorney to issue policies and

to settle and pay losses in Buenos Ayres with

promptitude and liberality, without reference to

the office of the English.

Official registration has been entered in the

Registro Publico, in accordance with the exist-

ing laws of this Republic.

Apply for Insurances and other details from

11 Cangallo, No. 121 Calle 25 Mayo, corner of

Corrientes, to

CONSTANT SANTA-MARIA,

General Agent of the Company.

151

ON SALE.

Four Iron Schooners, built in England expressly

for the landing of the materials employed in the

construction of the Buenos Ayres Great Southern

Railway, and which sailed from the port of London

to this port in the 'Surprise,' 'Navigator,' 'Bauntless'

and 'Bachudo,' each being 70 feet long, 13 feet

breadth, and 7 feet depth of hold, 4 feet draught of

water, 50 tons register, carrying 80 tons dead

weight; two of them can have their masts lowered

when passing under the bridge, and three are per-

fectly rigged out and ready for sea or river.

Please apply to Mariano Billinghurst, No. 70

Bosch.

TO RENT.

A half league in Embudo, 1 in Lobos, 1 in

Diego, 1 in Canal, 1 in San Juan, 1 in Sal-

adillo, 1 in Navarro, 9 suertes in fractions in Pa-

sandú (B.D.), 3 in Colonia, 1 ditto, 1 in Poron-

gón, 3 in Colonia (Sta F6), 1 in Gualeguaychú

(Lauro-Rios). A great number of Estancias to

sell and rent with stock. Those who purchase

the right to Government Land will not be charged

with the tax. Apply to Calle Reconquista

No. 16.

137—3p 127.

MERIT PARKER.

HOTEL DE GENEVE,

45-Calle 25 de Mayo—13,

Overlooking the Port,

English Spoken.

103—xp 115

Mensagerias Union Argentina a.

Los Empesarios de estas Mensagerias avisar

al publico que desde el 13 de Agosto saliran sus

diligencias de las dos naciones en el tren de las cuatro

de la tarde a Montevideo para de alli salir

a la siesta de la mañana y llegar al Salto a las 5

de la tarde.

Buenos Ayres, Mayo 18, 1866.

Maryano, Taveras y Sesar.

134—9p 120

Dr. F. Bourse,

Surgeon Dentist,

101 New York.

Has removed his Office to the No. Building, No. 29

CALLE 25 DE MAYO, MOYNOY. He has fitted up a

complete and modern dental office, and has

procured the latest and most improved

instruments for dental operations, combined

with the most perfect and comfortable

arrangement. He has also procured the

best quality of the latest and most impor-

tant improvements in Dental Science, by the latest

method of operating, so as to insure the most

perfect results, and to insure the most

perfect results, and to insure the most

SHERBIE'S

On Sale at Milligan & Williamson's, 118 Calle

Piedra, the first-class Sherbies 'London Club'

and 'Palma,' in small casks.

58 | Im 111

English German Hotel.

72-Calle Mexico—72.

Best entertainments for all new arrivals.

T. MUNZ, Proprietor.

65—3p 112

FOR ROSARIO,

The steamer

P. O. L. E. X

will leave this port on Saturday, at 10 p.m., tak-

ing cargo and passengers.

THE CASTOR

will arrive here on Friday, and will be ready to

receive cargo for same port on Saturday. For par-

ticulars apply to H. Douse, No. 67 Calle 25 de

Mayo.

136—xp 121

FOR SALTO,

With sale at Nueva Palmira, Suriano, Mer-

cedes, Fray Bentos, Gualeguaychú, Bonan, Can-

cepcion, Paysandú, Villa Colon and Copoia, di-

rect.

The Oriental Steamer SOLIS,

Captain Adolfo Flores.

This very commodious and quick steamer begins

her career to the Uruguay from the River up to

said ports, entering at Mercedes and Gualeguay-

chú on the following days from the 16th Juno.

Departure for Salto, Wednesday at 10 a.m.

from the Railway Station Plaza 25 Mayo.

Arrival from Salto, Monday 7 o'clock at the

Tigre.

The price of the passage is the same as other

steamers at the prices established, and is for ac-

count of the Steamer the passage by the Railway

to said ports, entering at Mercedes and Gualeguay-

chú on the following days from the 16th Juno.

Departure for Salto, Wednesday at 10 a.m.

from the Railway Station Plaza 25 Mayo.

Arrival from Salto, Monday 7 o'clock at the

Tigre.

The price of the passage is the same as other

steamers at the prices established, and is for ac-

count of the Steamer the passage by the Railway

to said ports, entering at Mercedes and Gualeguay-

chú on the following days from the 16th Juno.

Departure for Salto, Wednesday at 10 a.m.

from the Railway Station Plaza 25 Mayo.

Arrival from Salto, Monday 7 o'clock at the

Tigre.

The price of the passage is the same as other

steamers at the prices established, and is for ac-

count of the Steamer the passage by the Railway

to said ports, entering at Mercedes and Gualeguay-

chú on the following days from the 16th Juno.

Departure for Salto, Wednesday at 10 a.m.

from the Railway Station Plaza 25 Mayo.

Arrival from Salto, Monday 7 o'clock at the

Tigre.

The price of the passage is the same as other

steamers at the prices established, and is for ac-

count of the Steamer the passage by the Railway

to said ports, entering at Mercedes and Gualeguay-

chú on the following days from the 16th Juno.

Departure for Salto, Wednesday at 10 a.m.

from the Railway Station Plaza 25 Mayo.

Arrival from Salto, Monday 7 o'clock at the

Tigre.

The price of the passage is the same as other

steamers at the prices established, and is for ac-

count of the Steamer the passage by the Railway

to said ports, entering at Mercedes and Gualeguay-

chú on the following days from the 16th Juno.

Departure for Salto, Wednesday at 10 a.m.

from the Railway Station Plaza 25 Mayo.

Arrival from Salto, Monday 7 o'clock at the

Tigre.

The price of the passage is the same as other

steamers at the prices established, and is for ac-

count of the Steamer the passage by the Railway

to said ports, entering at Mercedes and Gualeguay-

chú on the following days from the 16th Juno.

Departure for Salto, Wednesday at 10 a.m.

from the Railway Station Plaza 25 Mayo.

Arrival from Salto, Monday 7 o'clock at the

Tigre.

The price of the passage is the same as other

steamers at the prices established, and is for ac-

count of the Steamer the passage by the Railway

to said ports, entering at Mercedes and Gualeguay-

chú on the following days from the 16th Juno.

Departure for Salto, Wednesday at 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

English German Hotel.

72-Calle Mexico—72.

Best entertainments for all new arrivals.

T. MUNZ, Proprietor.

65—3p 112

FOR ROSARIO,

The steamer

P. O. L. E. X

will leave this port on Saturday, at 10 p.m., tak-

ing cargo and passengers.

THE CASTOR

will arrive here on Friday, and will be ready to

receive cargo for same port on Saturday. For par-

ticulars apply to H. Douse, No. 67 Calle 25 de

Mayo.

136—xp 121

FOR SALTO,

With sale at Nueva Palmira, Suriano, Mer-

cedes, Fray Bentos, Gualeguaychú, Bonan, Can-

cepcion, Paysandú, Villa Colon and Copoia, di-

rect.

The Oriental Steamer SOLIS,

Captain Adolfo Flores.

This very commodious and quick steamer begins

her career to the Uruguay from the River up to

said ports, entering at Mercedes and Gualeguay-

chú on the following days from the 16th Juno.

Departure for Salto, Wednesday at 10 a.m.

from the Railway Station Plaza 25 Mayo.

Arrival from Salto, Monday 7 o'clock at the

Tigre.

The price of the passage is the same as other

steamers at the prices established, and is for ac-

count of the Steamer the passage by the Railway

to said ports, entering at Mercedes and Gualeguay-

chú on the following days from the 16th Juno.

Departure for Salto, Wednesday at 10 a.m.

from the Railway Station Plaza 25 Mayo.

Arrival from Salto, Monday 7 o'clock at the

Tigre.

The price of the passage is the same as other

steamers at the prices established, and is for ac-

count of the Steamer the passage by the Railway

to said ports, entering at Mercedes and Gualeguay-

chú on the following days from the 16th Juno.

Departure for Salto, Wednesday at 10 a.m.

from the Railway Station Plaza 25 Mayo.

Arrival from Salto, Monday 7 o'clock at the

Tigre.