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The Standard.

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

TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1866.

IMPORTANT MANIFESTO.

THE CLOUD AND THE RAINBOW.

Such is the title of a very important and ably written document of 4 columns, printed on a fly sheet at the 'Orden' printing-office, which appeared yesterday. The writer is evidently a friend of Gen. Mitre's but not of the Triple Alliance, and the rich and varied style is very like that of the author of 'Historia Argentina,' the late Finance Minister, D. Luis Dominguez, who is also proprietor of the 'Orden' printing-office. We reproduce it in an abbreviated form, as follows:—

"When the press of Buenos Ayres becomes thoroughly Argentine we shall not be forced to emit our opinions in fly sheets. This article was written a month ago, but it did not suit the views of the 'Tribuna,' 'Nacion,' 'Nacional,' 'Pueblo,' or 'America,' and we could not publish it in the 'Standard' as we write in Spanish.

"For more than a year the nation is plunged in the most costly and sanguinary war ever known in South America; and yet we are only at the commencement, for Lopez is unshaken, with his valiant Paraguayans fighting for him to the death in every encounter. It is no longer a war of 'Veni, vidi, vici,' as those thought who literally interpreted the phrase of President Mitre—in 3 months to Asuncion.' But let us consider well all the bearings of the case.

"The Paraguayan war surprised us in the midst of peace and happy promises of the future, and as if to make the war still more unpopular we were called on to make an alliance with the flag of Brazil so execrated by all Argentines from La Plata to Jujuy and the Andes. I will not enter into the merits of this alliance; but diplomacy wove the thread of Penelope, Congress discussed the treaty with closed doors and it was ratified: the whole thing was settled, and certain journalists of gay imagination promised that the allies would soon have 100,000 men in the field against Paraguay.

"We were told to bless our stars for so fortunate an alliance, that sooner or later we must have had a war with Paraguay, that one more effort was only wanting, and then we should return to the golden days of an Augustan era. Every body felt warlike, and even doctors of laws buckled on swords. But the enthusiasm was confined to a few places, and nowhere national: Rojo in the north, Mitre in Buenos Ayres, and a few others pulled the strings; only three provinces gave their quota, Buenos Ayres, Santa Fé and San Juan. In Entre Rios they assembled and mutinied; in Corrientes they treacherously passed over to the invader.

"Brazil knows the alliance is only a result of circumstances, and while joining us remembers there was a time when 50,000 Argentines were in arms against her. Why did not the Republic rise 'en masse' in favor of this war? The question is a delicate one. Meantime Brazil has equipped an immense force by land and water. Perchance Sor. Octaviano dreams of separating Entre-Rios and Corrientes from the Republic to leave us our natural limits.

"We equipped only 15,000 men, which are now reduced by the sword and disease to barely 9,000. If the war lasts, what is to remain of our army? The spirit of the enemy and difficulties of the ground are fatal to our men, as we see by the two months' campaign in Paraguay. Before long the Argentine army will dwindle away and leave President Mitre, like General Flores, a Brazilian commander with a handful of men.

"The magnates of the Bolsa will laugh at this: they who gain battles on blank paper, and know not the hardships of the campaign. They flatter themselves that Lopez is done up, and Mme. Lynch about escaping to Bolivia. Meantime Tamandaré will not act in accord with Mitre and Osorio, and Baron Port Alegre is going to invade Paraguay on his own account. It seems really that Brazil has an interest in prolonging the war, delaying the movements of Tamandaré and Port Alegre until the Argentines be all carried off with skirmishes and disease. Neither Tamandaré nor Port Alegre is a coward.

"The Paraguayans will stand by Lopez: have they not abandoned all their lands and homes south of the Tibicuarí, to leave only a howling desert for the reception of Baron Port Alegre? The state of things is critical, and B. Ayres must make a last effort. Let us not be deceived about the battle of Tuyuti. If we cannot get gold from England, let the Government seek for it in B. Ayres, and if the citizens refuse, then seize everything that is wanted to punish their selfishness.

"If recruits cannot be had call out more National Guards, and send thousands of our young men to share the fate of Keen. Rocha. Goyena, Martinez de Hoz, Romero, Sarmiento, Cobo, Balsa, and others.

"If some last effort like this be not made, we shall have no right afterwards to ask Gen. Mitre—What have you done with our legions? why do you suffer Brazil to do as she likes with Paraguay? The bones of ten thousand Argentines destroyed by fatigue and disease will reproach us in these words—'Political fools! degenerate Argentines! you have lost all by not sending ten thousand more.'"

THE HORSE PANIC.

The Paraguayan war is at last brought home to us all by the sweeping Government ordinance against the most invaluable brute which man possesses, the horse. Within the last few days have we not witnessed every effort made to save our horses from being sent to Paraguay? We have 'personero' horses, representative horses, and, last of all, hack-horses, or in other words 'manearones,' goaded into the Government-yard, to rescue favorite studs from the fangs of the committee; but all to no purpose, and the gloomy reality has burst on the astonished citizens that up to Sunday morning out of the thousands offered only 187 horses were accepted. On Saturday last the most intense excitement reigned through town, vigilantes fearfully in earnest, rushing to and fro with 'cabristos' and 'bozales,' cartmen sitting on their empty shafts, gazing vacantly on the harness which lay scattered before them. At the railing before the Government-house there were thousands assembled watching the horse levy as it proceeded in the yard before them. The clerks of the Custom-house, the captains from the beach, the collectors from commercial houses, even the very brokers from the Bolsa, all were there, and a more novel sight, we admit, we never witnessed. Many and hearty were the imprecations on Lopez, on Paraguay, on the war in general, which we overheard: there was chagrin and affliction depicted in every countenance, even the very sentry at the gate seemed to suffer unutterable woe as he watched the poor brutes enter the threshold.

The scene though afflicting was not to say altogether destitute of amusing episodes. There was one member of the Commission present, and he was totally unequal for the task; around him were gathered a set of veterinary vigilantes, many of them something of the jockey. As any misfortune befalling one of Mr. Cazon's myrmidons cannot fail to be amusing we publish the following incident which occurred in our presence. A foreigner, we believe a countryman, entered the yard, he leading his horse and a policeman leading the pair. The horse was in good condition, but although the policemen insisted he knew the horse to be a tame cart-horse, Don Patricio swore he was as wild as an ostrich. The Commissioner looked at the horse and asked if he would eat maize. "Yes your honor and he'll eat you if you don't look out." "Will he eat dry grass?"

Not a morsel Sir." Hay was produced, but the horse was evidently something like Father Tom Maguire's dog, that would not eat meat on a Friday, for one word from the owner was sufficient to make the horse turn away from the fodder. Now, your honor, says Don Patricio F——, that horse is no use for the war as he can't be ridden. This caused a great laugh, and an intrepid vigilante at once offered to mount him; in the twinkling of an eye the policeman was on his back "en pelo," and almost as quickly was he pitched head over heels into the crowd; the roars of laughter and boisterous cheers infuriated the Irishman's horse. He snuffed the air, kicked up his heels and with a sort of malevolent intelligence made for the Commissioner; he was caught however, by about 20 policemen, and another effort made to try the brute. A vigilante, without sword or brass cap, next mounted, and then a scene ensued which fairly baffles description. The horse kicked and reared, and still the policeman held on, one moment on his neck, the next on his tail, but still he held on. The horse, finding it impossible to pitch the vigilante, threw up his hind feet, and with his head down almost to the ground jumped around the yard on his fore feet, yet still the vigilante held his place. Cheer after cheer followed every kick or jump the horse gave; the clerks in the Government House ran out to see what was the matter. The whole business of the day was brought to a standstill by this extraordinary Irishman's horse—as thousands witnessed the scene none can gainsay it. The horse kept pawing about on all two's, and actually carried the intrepid policeman past the large gateway and to the very front of the Government House, near where the Vice-President's coach was standing, he then made a sort of somersault and neighed violently—the policeman slid off but still held the reins. So great was the interest taken in this exciting affair that there was no getting in or out of the Government yard. The horse stood gazing at the Vice-President's coach, as much as to say "if you want good fat horses why not begin at home, and cut the ears of those splendid greys under his excellency's coach?" The owner came up and took him: the commissioner, we heard afterwards, ordered both horse and owner out of the yard; the owner left accordingly, apologising for his horse, which, he said, like his owner, had a most decided repugnance to vigilantes.

Some few other amusing scenes occurred between the commissioner and afflicted cartmen, but we have not time or space to report them. Suffice it to say that when the National Guard last year was marched to the war, the few who attended to see them drilled and off forms a striking contrast to the crowds which assembled on Saturday to witness the impressment of the horses.

The Horse Panic in town is in the ascendant. If we are to believe report, there are hundreds of fat horses this moment living in breakfast parlors and bedrooms. Yesterday, at the Plaza Concepcion, the levy began—crowds attended. At the Government House the business, notwithstanding the rain, was actively going on, and Commander Forrest made a descent on some splendid horses in a quinta, which were sent out of the way. This caused great noise through town, and Forrest, we hear, has resigned. The total number of horses enrolled in this city is 8,700: of these three thousand we are told, have to march, but we strongly question if the Commissioners will be able to ship over one thousand. Down in the Boca, Mr. George Wilks has carpenters working night and day at aquatic stables. As a general rule the river schooners will only hold from 10 to 20 horses conveniently. The steamer General Flores has agreed to take 150 horses on board and 2,000 bales of hay. The Doloretas has been taken off her route and has her fires banked, to tow up the schooners from the Boca. The Ibicuy is being got ready for the same mission. Out in the very roads the carpenters are at work putting up stables on Dutch vessels. Meanwhile the comisarios have the town blockaded, and except by train there is no getting in or going out without passing their lines. At the Barracas bridge, and indeed on

every highway leading to town, are to be found policemen busy embargoing every cart-load of hay which makes its appearance. The scenes which ensue, the altercations that take place between the inexorable policemen and the poor quinteros, who, until actually embargoed, know nothing of what is going on, would fill the columns of the largest paper in this city.

The horse panic is however as yet but in its infancy: before three thousand and corn-fed horses are shipped from this port, there will be twice as much noise as at present. The water cartmen must take to shank's-mare. Already half the diligence men are done up, and no longer any diligences run to Barracas. But the carriages in the Plaza and even the milkmen and bakers may yet have to yield to the pressure, and the golden age, the dream of Sarmiento, is fast approaching, when not a horse will be seen in the streets of Buenos Ayres; and when President Mitre returns from the campaign he may well exclaim with Richard—"A horse! a horse! my Republic for a horse."

DIARY AT HEAD QUARTERS

PARAGUAYANS STILL BOMBARDING

RUMORS OF PEACE.

(By Colonel Pallesja).

June 30th. A new misfortune befel the Brazilians to-day from want of protection for the powder-carts: a shell from the enemy blew up a Brazilian magazine with a tremendous report and for three minutes the shells were flying about on all sides for a distance of 250 to 400 yards. It was a terrible moment, but, thank God, only 5 Brazilians were hurt. I was close to General Flores and feared for his safety: only 15 minutes before, a 68lb. shell had torn up his tent, while his secretary Herrera was writing inside, and his escape was miraculous. It afflicts us every day to see General Flores run such risk amid an 'infernal' shower of shot and shell. At noon the enemy knocked off firing; to let their gunners have dinner and clean their pieces; and at 2 p. m. they again began shelling us, front, flank and enfilading, while their riflemen opened on us from the woods. They fired altogether about 500 shot and shell and 100 congreve rockets: of course with such a deluge of these missiles we found it hard to keep count, but the Brazilians fired some 206 and our battery 54, besides a dozen rockets. As usual we have paid our tribute of blood for the day: Orientals, Lieut. Flores and a gunner killed, Captain Ortega and a private wounded: Argentines 1 killed and 2 wounded: Brazilians, 1 officer, 1 corporal and 5 gunners badly wounded, and 1 commander and 7 men slightly: total 9 officers and 16 men 'hors de combat.' Lopez has evidently plenty of ammunition and is not afraid of coming short at Curupaiti and Humayta. An officer from the fleet says the report last night was caused by a torpedo bursting against the cable of one of the gunboats, which received no injury, but we cannot believe all his details: this was the 7th torpedo sent down against the fleet. Lopez keeps sending torpedoes by water and bomb-shells by land.

July 1st. All kinds of stories are afloat about so many ministers coming and going, and about a successor for Osorio in case he get killed: it seems General Polidoro is the man in such event, but Osorio is stout and strong. Some say the war is over, but I think as the peace-proposals do not come from President Lopez they cannot be listened to: and from what we have seen of the campaign and of the metal and spirit of Lopez we may be certain that he would listen to no pacific solution unless on terms honorable for Paraguay. We must, therefore, for the present, stick to the war as we are in it.

July 2nd. We have been working all night and prolonging the Oriental battery, with four Brazilian rifled 12-pounders: this is to guard against the enemy's right which has been enfilading us, and where we expect an attack as we have not seen any firing for 3 days from the enemy's 68-pounders in the centre, and they have probably shifted those guns 1,000 yards nearer to us, down to their extreme right. The Paraguayans have a masterly

Chief of Artillery: every move shows him a consummate engineer. Lopez has resolved to fight this campaign with artillery; the terrible effects of which were shown in the battle of May 25th; he sees, as we also predicted, that the war must be waged with artillery and riflemen.

July 3rd. At dawn our left was attacked by infantry skirmishers: our men fell back, while throwing (harmlessly) two rockets at the intruders. The morning was foggy and our Correntinos got involved with some cavalry of the enemy, the latter carrying off 1 prisoner. At 9 a.m. they began shelling us slowly with 24 and 32lb. shells: no one knows what is become of their 68-pounders. A shot fell near Gen. Mitre's tent and his aides had a narrow escape. At noon the enemy's gunners knocked off for dinner, as usual, and resumed their work at 3 p.m. but, there being no wind, the smoke soon enveloped both our lines and theirs so as to prevent firing.

July 4th. At midnight we hear a dreadful explosion in the river Paraguay, and another still louder at 2.30 a.m.; probably torpedoes. The morning was lovely and at 8 o'clock all our divisions were ordered to kill cattle and get rations at a 'corral' some 350 yards from the trenches. The enemy, seeing from their watch-tower so many of our men in a group, opened a galling fire from all their heavy batteries, but in spite of the shower of shot and shell our men did not come away till they had got their rations, having one Argentine killed, one Oriental and 4 Brazilians wounded. At 10.30 they suspended firing, our batteries having also replied with vigor: at 3 p.m. they began again and continued for an hour, while their infantry kept up an unearthly yelling from the woods. We lost another man in the afternoon: about 40 shots were exchanged on both sides. As usual, we of the vanguard get all the hard knocks, and our lives are wasted everyday without any return: the Orientals, the Argentine regiment of San Martin, and Victorino's Brazilian division; while the rest of the allied army take it easy, drilling or reclining, and the shot and shell flying about our ears prevent us often from getting miled or dinner. To-day the enemy killed or captured two of our men who went to cut wood: we often lose men in this manner from going in straggling parties unarmed into the thickets so much infested by the enemy.

THE TOWN OF GUALEGUAY.

There is not a more thriving town in the Argentine Republic than Gualeguay; it is seated on a branch of the Paraná, known by the pilots as the Arroyo of Gualeguay. This arroyo or river is from its mouth up to Port Ruiz wide but shallow, and frequently at the pass called Capilla there is not water enough for the small steamer Doloretas to pass. Last week when we visited this place the river was high and the steamer ran alongside the mole, but the foreign vessels loading hides were anchored at the mouth of the arroyo or river. Port Ruiz, which is the port of entry and discharge of Gualeguay, is distant about 7 miles from that town, which is now connected by rail. The land about Port Ruiz is low, flat, and swampy, yet nevertheless we noticed as we steamed up the river that on either bank there were large rodeos of cattle. The railway runs through a wood of stunted growth and brushwood, which, however, we doubt not, will be turned to some account supplying fuel to the locomotive. Beyond Echevarria's saladero the Port Captain's house and the railway terminus, goods depot, &c. there is nothing to indicate even the semblance of a town: the lands are now however assuming a new value, and we were informed that building sites were in demand for hotels, cafés, billiard rooms, &c. An Italian estancier named Gallo is the chief proprietor of the land lying between Port Ruiz and Gualeguay. About half way there is a saladero establishment which belongs to the Governor of Montevideo, General Don Venancio Flores: owing to his other occupations he no longer carries on the business, but has rented the place to a Sr. Martinez; but the great saladero of Gualeguay is a little further on,

and belongs to a wealthy Basque named Parrachu, who works all the year round.

The approach to Gualeguay by rail is extremely picturesque. The quintas stretch out into the very wood, and the neat, modest railway station which lifts its head amongst the trees, is an agreeable indication of the rising prosperity of the place. As we entered the town we were struck with the great population of the place, and the neat, well-dressed appearance of the poor classes. The town of San Antonio de Gualeguay was originally founded by a Spanish officer, Major Rocamoro, in the year 1780, at a spot on the Gualeguay river, called the Capilla, situated on Mr. Haymes' estancia, where he assembled 145 families. Rocamoro was suddenly recalled, and the little town was attacked and ultimately deserted. In April 1785 Rocamoro was again sent to Entre Rios by the Intendente: he then changed the site of the town to its present position, and having arranged the new town started off to found Gualeguaychu, Nogoya, and Concepcion. In 1805 the population of Gualeguaychu had risen to 2,000 souls: the great trade of the place in those years was in horse and cowhides, and in the year 1804 no less than 100,000 were exported to Buenos Ayres. In the year 1861 there was a census taken, which resulted in giving Gualeguay 6,700 inhabitants. To-day the place cannot have less than 9,000 souls. The Plaza or public square is larger than the Plaza Victoria of Buenos Ayres, and has a large statue in the centre to General Urquiza, commemorative of his 'pronunciamento' against Rosas. The Jefe Politico's quarters are larger than the Cabildo of Buenos Ayres. Sr. Moreno, formerly Chief of Police of Buenos Ayres, is the Jefe of Gualeguay: he is very popular, and his zeal and activity is the subject of universal praise.

The church, which was formerly in the plaza, was razed, owing to the dangerous condition of the walls: the belfry is still standing, and the foundation of the new church has been laid. In the north-west outskirts there is a very fine new church, now almost finished. It cost 18,000 patacons. There are no less than 337 azotea houses, and 325 brick houses, with tile and thatch roof, besides these there are numerous camp ranchos; the streets are well laid out and named; there are 37 streets which run at right angles.

The club-house is a very large roomy building, and the rendezvous of the 'ton' of Gualeguay.

The hotel where we stopped is two-story, and has a capacious ball-room, where the Basque population amuse themselves every Sunday and holiday night.

Dr. Wells is the physician of the town; the doctor lives in a fine two-story house, has served in the Crimean war with Dr. Stewart, of Paraguay, and subsequently acted as doctor at Humaita. He does a large practice, and is very highly esteemed by both his own countrymen and Entre Rios. During our stay in Gualeguay we partook of the hospitalities of his house, and return our best thanks to Dr. and Mrs. Wells for their kindness to us.

It is a strange fact that the oldest residents about Gualeguay are Scotchmen and Irishmen. Mr. Hugh McDougall has a magnificent estancia within a league of the town; we were informed this gentleman has resided there for nearly forty years. The town of Gualeguay has not a street that does not boast of one or more relatives of this veteran Scotchman; the name he and his relatives go by there is Mandugal. The Moran's are also wealthy proprietors. There is an effort made to get up a Protestant cemetery. Mr. Gerding, a German, who died there last year was buried outside the church yard. Subscriptions have been made, and Sr. Moreno, the Jefe, is doing everything to aid the foreigners in this meritorious measure. During our stay at Gualeguay we visited some of the principal estancias in the neighbourhood; the description of which we reserve for to-morrow. The department of Gualeguay is beyond all question the richest in pastoral wealth in Entre Rios. The wool exports, last year amounted to 200,000 ar., which represents say one

million and three-quarters sheep. The land is not so thickly stocked, and there can be little doubt that in a few years the export of wool will reach half a million of ar. We left Gualeguay, taking with us the most agreeable impressions of the country and the people, and we have no hesitation in saying that we regard Entre Rios as one of the very best provinces for our countrymen who arrive here with sufficient capital to invest in its magnificent estancias.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The wreck of the Pampero is still lying in the inner roads to the imminent danger of shipping: some of the schooners with horses may meet the fate of the Rio Paraná if it comes on to blow; this nuisance would not be tolerated in any other country but Buenos Ayres: the authorities are sleeping. Fray, do not awaken them!

Most of our streets are becoming mud-bound: calles Defensa and Belgrano are horrifying. Municipal income 6 millions per annum!

There are now no mails to Gualeguay, since the Doloretas has been seized to carry horses to Estero Bel-laco.

Mr. Reinken's concert at the Coliseum on Saturday night was attended by some 300 of our leading foreign residents: we give a report in another column.

The excitement at the Boca continues, shipping horses and fodder: the trains on this line now carry a couple of hundred passengers each trip.

The Porteña 'alias' Eponina arrived on Sunday from Montevideo. We publish the Palleja correspondence in another column.

The English post-office Inspector is still at Rio Janeiro: he was expected to come to the River Plate by last mail-steamers. We read in an English paper that the Post-master General has arranged with Consul Parish, now in England, to open a Money-order office in Buenos Ayres, by which means sums not exceeding £5 can be sent home, as in England.

The Municipality sends in a statement of accounts very much akin to a confession of bankruptcy, shewing a deficit of \$112,921 at the end of the current year. We may, therefore, entertain no hope of seeing the streets paved.

To-morrow will be the national anniversary of the Banda Oriental, and there will be great rejoicings at Montevideo, besides a grand lottery of \$25,000.

It is rumored that the Prime-minister, Doctor Rawson, will proceed shortly to the seat of war. This will give rise to much speculation, especially as Colonel Palleja says that many persons believe peace is arranged, and the Montevideo papers connected the arrival of Viscount de Beaumont from Paris with French intervention in the question of Paraguay.

H. M. S. Triton is gone to Rio Janeiro to await the arrival of the new Admiral for the River Plate station.

The steamer Kepler may be expected in Monte Video to-morrow, as she would have completed her repairs to leave Rio on the 11th. People are rather disappointed at the tardiness of the Panamá; she was to leave Liverpool on the 16th June, but her steam-power is not equal to the other Pacific steamers.

The arrival of D. Augusto Riestra by the packet has caused a false impression that the Argentine Minister has returned from London: he is brother to the Minister, D. Norberto Riestra.

Many persons have complained to us of the harsh treatment put on the poor cartmen by the police, who detain them for hours without either seizing their horses or letting them go.

A subscriber from Ranchos informs us that no horses have been seized in that district, as yet.

The Drag has returned to the Boca, after its holiday trip to the Tigre, on occasion of Mr. Hopkins's inauguration of the Capitan canal-works.

The Barracas diligences are all done up, and a few yet drag out life on the Boca road, but Mr. Wheelwright's railway has given them the 'coup de grace.'

We have to beg our camp-subscribers to send us in some money, as we

are very hard-pressed, to pay for 1,000 reams of paper and an invoice of type just arrived. There is a sum of \$123,000 due to us in the camp.

The 'Comercio' of Paysandú, 14th inst. states that the naked corpse of a young woman was found in a well; it seems she had been dismissed from a house on the 20th of June, and it is not known whether she was murdered or committed suicide.

The export of cow-hides from Paysandú during the last 8 months was to the number of 8,644.

It seems the revolution of Corrientes is not confirmed.

MONTEVIDEO.

Montevideo, Friday evening. There is some talk about seizing horses, but no decree has yet appeared, and the 'Opinion' has a very judicious article against such arbitrary measures, adding that the war has already cost too much. The same paper calls loudly for peace, as the only salvation of the country from impending ill. It seems the Brazilian Minister denies that he has made reclamations, but the public and the newspapers are incredulous, and the reclamations are said to be produced by efforts of the 'opposition' at Rio.

The war news published here is different from what is current in your city. The 'Tribuna' correspondent writing from head quarters says: "Peace-rumors are general and Dr. Costa's mission is connected with them." A letter from Paso los Libres, July 4th says—"Baron Port Alegre has set out for Tranquera de Loreto with three or four thousand foot, and a division of cavalry, leaving the rest in Misiones. Colonel Reguera with his Corrientinos was marching to join the Baron, but his men deserted, as they had got no pay for 14 months. A revolution is imminent in Corrientes." Another army-correspondent calculates the allies have used-up 150,000 horses in the campaign: the Paraguayans in the last few days threw 787 shells and 82 rockets into the allied camp: Gen. Flores in his despatch of July 9th admits having 16 killed or wounded by the enemy's fire.

The Panamá has not yet arrived, but when the Arno was leaving Rio on the morning of the 7th a steamer was coming in from the North, which might be she. The Arno brought us 8 English and German gentlemen of capital who intend commencing sheep-farms near the Rio Negro. The Buffos are going back to Buenos Ayres in a few days, and the Keller family coming down here. An Italian youth dropped dead yesterday in the calle Camarinas. Mr. Taylor is selling-off all his furniture on Tuesday: it was brought out from London, says the advertisement. Within the last 6 months no fewer than 115 houses have been built, according to the returns of the Junta. A cannon has been excavated in good condition near the Cerro, and sent to the fort. A youth named Eneas attempted to commit suicide but was happily prevented.

The Italian gunboat 'Ardita' has arrived from Rosario, and the '16 Abril' with wounded from Corrientes. Messrs. De Lisle have received 12,000 sacks of flour from Valparaiso, per British barque Mendoza. Several new officers have arrived for the British vessels of war and Admiral Ramsay is expected soon in the Narcissus. The Carmel leaves on Sunday.

EXPEDITION TO THE GRAN CHACO.

THE OLD JESUIT MISSION 'EL REY.'

Wednesday, June 13th, 11. 15 a.m. We have made in 3 1/2 hours a tiresome march of two leagues from East to West, and now proceed S.W. towards the ruined mission of San Jeronimo, two leagues further, where Mr. Perkins' expedition is halted. Our way lay through thickets of algarroba and high grass, and after an hour's ride we came up with the expedition and greeted them with a hearty cheer. Mr. Perkins and his comrades informed me that they started from San Javier on the 5th and arrived at San Jeronimo on the 12th at 2 p.m. just two hours after we had started from Goya to meet them. I described to them all we had seen, showed my rough pencillings of the Curupy and San Jeronimo, and dwelt on the splendid woods and pastures we had traversed.

The town of San Jeronimo was founded on October 1st 1743 by Governor Vera Mujica and Father Diego Horvegozo, in order to reduce the Abipones Indians: it was almost depopulated by the expulsion of the Jesuit Fathers in 1770, but in 1792 there were still 482 inhabitants. The only vestiges now remaining are some piles of bricks, an old chapel, and a few ruined houses overgrown with rank vegetation. There is also a strange cavern, where so late as 1845 an old Indian, who had been sacristan to the Jesuits, still lived, along with his wife. This old man was known in Goya: he remembered the responses of the Mass and said the last of the Jesuit priests was "a deaf man that used to wear a long cloak." The town was destroyed by the Tobas Indians, in revenge for a Toba killed by the Abipones: the latter were exterminated and the place burnt. There are quantities of wasps and wild fruit, trees all around, but I saw neither snakes nor tigers. Sr. Aguirre fixes the latitude at 29. 6, but Padre Azara placed it in 29. 10. The ruins are due West of the Curupy mouth, and 3 1/2 leagues from that stream.

Thursday June 14th. We shift our camp. Five of the Americans ascend El Rey, looking for a pass and to discover its confluence with the San Jeronimo, so as to cross over to Embalzada, in front of Goya: here they expect to find dry ground, because their English maps erroneously have it so. In the evening they returned without attaining their purpose. The rest of the expedition and my men start for Curupy across marshy ground, now dry, where Mr. Perkins' friends had been hunting deer. We saw smoke southwards, supposed to be the military escort of the expedition, and so it was, for Colonel Olmedo and his party soon came up. The Yankees wanted to coast down the Parana in search of high ground, but the surveyor insisted that his first duty was to survey the mouth of El Rey, and I lent my boats to help him. Accordingly Messrs. Perkins and Aguirre, and I, leaving the rest on the banks of the Curupy, slipped down in a canoe and in half-an-hour met Capt. Elordi and the Goya men at the mouth. It was then resolved to ascend the San Jeronimo next morning in a canoe. I sent back to Goya my men with Elordi, after a tender farewell, for we had shared many dangers together: the Santafecino, Balcarce, remained as a guide, and partly in canoe, partly on horseback, we returned to where the expedition was encamped. It rained at night, but I had comfortable quarters in Mr. Burton's tent.

CONCERT AT THE COLISEUM.

On Saturday last the musical world of this very musical city were again treated to one of Mr. Reinken's most agreeable evening concerts.

It commenced with the overture from the Merry Wives of Windsor, most sweetly rendered by the orchestra, composed of some 40 of our principal musicians, amongst whom we recognised M. Frás, a pupil of the famous Paganiuni, better known amongst us for the duet he played with Werner. The moment this overture began, the dilettanti at once perceived the great advance Mr. Reinken had effected in keeping the players well under his control.

The chorus from the Straniera then followed; the tenors not seeming to be in good time, we believe from a mistake in the music relative to a pause. The cavatina from Attila, sung by Miss Sanchez, was as usual well rendered, causing this gifted young lady to be most enthusiastically applauded. The fantasia from the Ballo in Maschera, played by Miss R. Madera, rather disappointed us, though the audience were pleased. We feel certain this lady can play with more expression.

Miss Pistone gave the cavatina from Saffo in a masterly manner, creating a perfect furor. The first part was finished by a quintett from Martha, by Misses Sanchez and Pistone and Messrs. Marshall, Groeting, and Reinken. This charming 'morceau' gave universal satisfaction; the orchestra accompanied in a most effective manner.

After a short interval the overture from Le Nozze di Figaro was sweetly rendered, followed by the aria from the Sonnambula by Miss Sanchez, sung with much tenderness, and warmly ap-

plauded: Miss Lette then charmed the audience by a brilliant execution of Capriccio's de Ernani: this talented young lady played with great taste and precision.

The chorus from Plegaria de Moises was well and expressively sung, Mr. Miles taking part. The Fantasia on Norma, by Mr. Rousch on the violin and Miss Zavalia on the piano, pleased even the most fastidious.

A quartetto from Rigolotto and the overture from Oberon closed this most agreeable evening's entertainment.

PICKINGS FROM LAS HERAS.

NAVARRO RACES.

THE NEW TOWN OF LAS HERAS.

The Navarro races are now the great topic out here: they will take place on the 23rd of September, weather permitting. The sport promises to be very good, as no less than three-fourths of the subscribers have bought young horses, which are at present undergoing the 'barring' process. In due time I will send you a list of the horses entered in the two principal races, if the secretary will kindly give me the required information. A great improvement this year will be that all the horses must be ridden by estancieros, which will effectually put a stop to all foul play.

There is quite a war on a small scale out here at present about the site of the new town. In the camp a town near one's estancia is counted anything but a blessing, so that the estancieros forming the centre of the partido have clubbed together to get the future London founded on some margin of Las Heras, whilst the Juez de Paz and the estancieros of the outside, having the welfare of the partido and their own interest at heart, maintain sturdily that it must be placed in the centre. It is thought that the Juez and his party will gain the day, and I candidly hope they will, I being an 'orillero.'

The camps both in Las Heras and Navarro are splendid, a little cut down with the frost, it is true, but all the better on that account. Sheep are very fat, but capones as yet fetch only \$45.

I have heard of a few sales of sheep 'al corte' at \$35, but it is counted very low. Sheepskins and tallow, the latter especially, is now looking up: \$40 per arrobe is now the current price for rendered grease.

A matadero for capones is now working in Navarro, and I believe pays remarkably well. The capones, minus hide and grease, sell at \$12.

As I am on the point of closing my letter I hear on good authority that a Frenchman was murdered a couple of days ago on Sr. Achaval's estancia, between Lujan and Mercedes. The cause of the cruel deed is said to be on account of the murdered man not allowing the murderer's cattle to graze on his sheep run.

TELEMACHUS.

ON CHANGE.

Table with exchange rates for July 16, 1866. Columns include Paper price of ounces, Do. sovereigns, First price of patacons, Last, and Cash sales.

Specie ruled very weak to-day, notwithstanding the very marked impression which an anonymous sheet published on Sunday produced amongst all thinking men. It is idle for us to attempt to conceal the extraordinary effect which this document has caused, and although there was much anxiety to know the name of the author, the arguments were regarded so sound and the reasoning so close that it became unimportant whose name should father the publication. We believe we can safely say that the opinions expressed are those of the whole commerce of Buenos Ayres, and the tedious march of the campaign has now become so unprofitable that ere long public opinion will find a more responsible oracle than an anonymous article published in the 'Orden' printing office. The horse levy has carried the war into the very Bolsas, and baraqueros and brokers are now obliged to go on foot.

There was little done in specie to-day. On time the sales were: For Saturday, July 31, 10,000 25 60; 65,000 25 70; Aug. 31, 57,000 25 85.

In Bonds nothing whatever doing. Exchange for the packet has not yet opened. The steamer from Corrientes is anxiously looked for to-morrow, as the Bols is full of all sorts of rumors, which we believe are for the most part mere bolts, still, never since the war commenced did we notice so much anxiety touching the conduct of the campaign as at present, although as far as we can form an opinion months must elapse before any very important news can be expected. The horse business it is said will result in more

annoyance than advantage, and only about 1,000 horses it is thought will be at present shipped. The steamer Porteña from Montevideo with supplies for the hospitals and the wife of General Flores on board arrived on Sunday; she proceeds to Paraguay.

The steamer General Flores has been chartered to take up horses and fodder.

The Pollux is getting cabins put up, and we believe will shortly be put on the Gualeguay route, as since the Doloretas has been taken there is no steam communication with that place. We regret to say that the stoppage of a German exporting house was mentioned to-day. Liabilities small.

In Montevideo it is currently believed that the Emperor of Brazil is about to send to the Plate 80,000 negroes to conclude the war.

In produce there was not much done to-day. The weather is bad, and very few arrivals from the camp.

The Catharine, from New York, arrived to-day from Montevideo, where she discharged half her cargo.

Discounts paper money 3 or 4 months 1 1/2.

Do. gold, 3 to 1 per cent.

Hay and maize, in consequence of the very sudden demand for army purposes have risen considerably in price.

Respecting the very serious dispute between the captains and consignees as regards the freight question, we hear that it has been arranged amicably.

EXPORTS—TO-DAY.

Per French barque Amelio for Bordeaux. Cleared by Sagory and Lennyoux.

C. Solanet, 7 bales rugs.

Jolly, 73 bales wool, 7 bales sheepskins.

Bonnamason, 5 bales hair, 17 bales sheepskins, 7 do. wool.

A. Ducasse, 500 salt hides, 50 bar. tallow, 37 bales wool, 1 hdo. hair.

Fernin Mas, 53 bales sheepskins, 10 bales wool.

E. Ingorsen, 32 bales wool.

Andrin and Co., 4 bales sheepskins, 12 do. hair.

Banzin and Amilly, 64 bales sheepskins.

Pequin, 50 bales do., 13 bales wool.

Per Dutch brig Vandel, by Deetjen and Co.

Solanet, 200 dry hides, 451 bales wool, 25 do. hair.

Per English ship Warwickshire, cleared by Boyd and Co. for Valparaiso.

Gaston Saincenna, 194 cases tallow.

REMATE.

Por MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En las habitaciones que ocupa el Sr. Don Federico Hörner, Calle Maipú No. 14.

Por ausentarse del país.

El Jueves 19 del corriente a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, todos los muebles, cuadros &c. que alli se hallan.

El mismo día a las 7 de la noche se vendera la Biblioteca consistente en obras de autores Alemanes, Ingleses y Franceses.

95—xp j17

Por BENJAMIN NAZAR y Cia. De una selecta partida de Carneros y Borregas Negretti sangre pura, venida a la consignacion de los Señores Roosen, Hopman y Cia., escogidos de ocho Cabuñas de las principales de Alemania, por el Sr. D. Alfredo Rosenthal, el que dá una prueba de gran inteligencia, por la buena eleccion que ha hecho en toda la partida.

En su casa Calle de la Victoria No. 164.

El Jueves 2 de Agosto a las 11 en punto se rematarán a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado los valiosos Carneros escogidos con tanto esmero.

Cabaña Schacthen 18 carneros y 12 borregas Negretti sangre pura.

Cabaña Chudnez 11 carneros y 8 borregas Negretti sangre pura.

Cabaña Gv. Ammensleben 8 carneros Negretti sangre pura.

Cabaña Harsto 6 carneros Negretti sangre pura.

Cabaña Weendo 2 carneros Negretti sangre pura.

Cabaña Hundisbug 2 carneros Negretti sangre pura.

Cabaña Klingenburg 11 carneros Negretti sangre pura.

Cabaña Weendo 2 carneros cruza Negretti con Rambouillet.

Cabaña Hundisbug 2 carneros cruza Negretti con Rambouillet.

66 Carneros y 20 Borregas escogidos con tanta proflijidad, que los Srs. inteligentes quedaran sorprendidos el dia que vengan a inspeccionar los valiosos carneros que tenemos en exhibicion hasta el dia del remate en nuestra casa, en los cuales hay algunos en figura y tipos de la mas sobresaliente en Negretti, siendo escogidos estos animales en 8 diferentes cabuñas donde se han tomado los mejores ejemplares mas bien adaptados para el Rio de la Plata, siendo el largo de lana el objeto primordial en los que hay tres clases, Aumentados, Refinados y Normales, asi es que los Señores estancieros encontraran en esta gran partida lo que cada uno necesita para las tropillas de ovejas finas.

En nuestra corta inteligencia en la cria de Carneros Negretti creemos que es una de las partidas que merecen ser inspeccionadas por todos los Srs. que se dedican a tener ovejas que dan bastante lana larga y de buen caracter y padres tipos para que con toda confianza se puedan emplear por su buena produccion y pureza de sangre Negretti.

El Sr. Don Alfredo. Rosenthal nos encarga que avisemos a todos los estancieros, que el está en nuestra casa la mayor parte del dia para mostrar los Carneros y certificados y dar un catalogo de ellos donde estará el numero y cabaña de cada uno.

Una de las mejores recomendaciones que podemos hacer de los carneros vendidos a la consignacion de los Srs. Roosen Hopman y Cia. es que el año pasado estuvo en esta el Señor Rosenthal donde ha hecho un estudio especial en la cria lanar que conviene para Buenos Ayres y no se pido que diligamos a todos los estancieros que desean vengan a inspeccionar los carneros escogidos por el, que es una partida que llama la atencion, la que probablemente será vendida por un precio bajo por el mal estado del pais, que en mejores circunstancias se obtendria un verdadero valor por la sobresaliente calidad y tipo que hay en ellos, pues vienen algunos de costo sumamente alto.

97—15 j17

AUCTION.

Mr. Charles Ristorini, 53 calle Tacuari, will sell by auction on Wednesday, 18th inst., at 11 o'clock, all the household furniture of calle Tacuari 127, amongst which will be found a magnificent mahogany Piano, French make.

96—3p j17

SHERRIES.

On Sale, at Milligan & Williamson's, 148 Calle Piedra, the first-class Sherries 'London Club' and 'Palma', in small casks.

87 | 1m j14



FOR MONTEVIDEO, The New and Splendid American Steamer LA ORIENTAL, Captain SAVORY,

Leaves Buenos Ayres for Montevideo Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; Leaves Montevideo for Buenos Ayres Monday, Wednesday, and Friday;

Hour of sailing 6 p.m. The accommodations on board this steamer are spacious and cannot be surpassed for comfort and elegance.

For further particulars apply to the agents, ALVAREZ & RISSO, 99 1/2 Calle Reconquista 99 1/2. N.B.—Passengers are recommended to buy their tickets at the Agency in order to have their choice of state-rooms. 87—xp jy14

DON ESTEBAN CHASSAING.

R. I. P. The funeral obsequies of the deceased will take place on Wednesday, 13th inst. at 10.30 a.m. in the church of San Nicolas. The relatives respectfully invite the numerous friends of the deceased to attend.

MR. STEEL Is requested to call for his small portmanteau in ten days from date; at No. 167 calle 25 de Mayo. 92.—3p jy15

For Sale. Two leagues of land very cheap in the partido of Chacabuco, the best land in that district terms with great advantage to purchasers; two puestos on it with two flocks of sheep, corral, &c. By applying to the Estancia de Ranchos, partido del Carmen de Arcoo the land can be seen and terms arranged. 86—15p j14

Sheep Wanted. Wanted to purchase 1600 good sheep and to rent land, or sheep on halves. Apply to J. B. Standard office. 65—6p jy13

To Let. The lower part of the house Temple Street No. 56, consisting of 4 furnished rooms, kitchen, and other accommodation. For more information apply to the same. 74 | 6p jy13

To Let. A very comfortable furnished sala with fire-place and bedroom, both with balconies to the street, in an English house, Maipú 95 (alto). 67 | 3p jy13

For Sale. The House 306 calle Balcarce. For terms apply 216 Estados Unidos. 71.—6p jy13

A los Estancieros. So venden tres cuartos de Campo en el Departamento de Paysandú (Estado Oriental) 10 Leagues de dicho pueblo, con magnificos pastos, y agnadas, aptas para la cria de ganado vacuno, y lanar, completamento libre de poblacion. Para tratar ocurrase a la Calle de Defensa no 93 y 97. 44—16p j6

Wanted. A Cook at No. 112 calle Artes. 64—3p jy15

Wanted. A Cook and Housemaid at Barraca de Prangue, calle Buen Orden. 90.—6p jy15

Wants a Situation. As housekeeper or cook, a person of much experience and good recommendations. Apply L. M. 27 Calle Defensa. 83.—3p jy13

Governess. The friends of a young Woman, lately arrived in this country, are anxious to procure for her a situation as Nursery Governess. She would be willing to take charge of two or three young children, and will be found fully capable of teaching the rudiments of English. A place in a respectable family is more an object than salary. Please address 'F.', Office of this paper. 6p—jy 13

Wanted. A good Servant. Apply 216 Estados Unidos. 70.—6p jy13

Wanted. A gentleman wishes employment in a Photographic establishment. Address J. L., by note, at this office. 78.—3p jy13

Wanted. A female servant, to take charge of children of an English family, during the voyage to Liverpool per Steamer Kepler. Apply A. B. Standard office. —6p j12

To Merchants. A gentleman with fifteen years experience in business, ten of which he has had in Liverpool, offers his services as Book-keeper, Account, Sales and Invoice Clerk, thoroughly understands the routine of a Merchant's or Broker's office. Speaks French. First class references. Address A. B. caro of H. A. Green & Co. 63—3p j12

Cochoero. Se necesita uno que sea inteligente, el que tenga esta condicion y presente buenas recomendaciones de su honradez y aptitudes ocurra a la Calle de Bolivar No 27, de las 10 de la mañana a las cuatro de la tarde. 39—15p j. p.

James Christie, Accountant, 226—Calle 25 de Mayo—226. Draws out balances, and examines Books. Extends General Average Statements. Works in Spanish, English, French, &c. Undertakes Liquidations of Failed Estates, &c. 33—6p j6

GUINNESS'S Celebrated Extra Stout in quarts and pints at BARRY & WALKER'S, Sole Agents, 97—Calle Defensa—97. 165—xp m26

C. REEVES, English Carpenter and Joiner, CHASCOMUS, Near the Railway Station. C. R. begs to inform his friends and the public in general that he has commenced business at the above address, where all orders will be punctually attended to, and where may be had every class of building materials at town prices. 91—1m j16

REMATES.

Por BENJAMIN NAZAR & CO. De 30 Carneros Negretti, sangre pura, de la Gran Cabaña de Lenschow, del Sr. Baron de Maltzahn, vendidos por el bnque Catharine, Capitan Bakker, a la consignacion de los Señores Luders y Compañia.

En su casa Calle de la Victoria No. 254. El Jueves 19 de Julio a las 11 en punto de la mañana se rematarán a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado los especiales Carneros que desde hoy estan en exhibicion en nuestra casa de remate.

En el informe del Director agricolo de Prussia, Sr. Don A. Kriebel concerniente a las principales ovejerías de Pomerania, Mecklemburgo, Sajonia y Bohemia, publicado en los tres principales periódicos de esta ciudad, en uno de sus parrafos se dice con respecto a la ovejería de Lenschow, perteneciente al Baron de Maltzahn, que segun su opinion es la la corona y la cima de Negretti, mas elevada, y distinguida. El visitador queda completamente sorprendido de la maestría con la que se ha logrado hasta la mayor perfeccion, la uniformidad y armonia mas raras en la construccion sumamente elegante y fuerte de los cuerpos, y el caracter claro y decisivo de la lana para la fabricacion de paño.

POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En el precioso pueblo de Belgrano. De dos fincas, la una situada en la calle de Chacabuco No. 2, perteneciente a la Testamentaria de Don Juan Bautista Siffredi, y la otra situada a pocas cuadras de la anterior sobre la calle real, formando esquina; perteneciente a la Testamentaria de Don Máximo de Eolia.

POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la Boca del Riachuelo, frente al corral de los Señores Vicente Casares é hijos. De las goletas 'La Paz,' 'Nueva Italia' y 'Carolina,' pertenecientes a la Testamentaria de Don Juan Bautista Siffredi.

POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. De la finca alta y baja, situada en la calle de Balcarce núm. 191 perteneciente a la Testamentaria de D. Juan Bautista Siffredi.

POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En su casa calle de Potosi núm. 70. De 30 carneros padres de raza Negretti sangre pura, de padres y madres europeos, nacidos en la cabaña perteneciente al Sr. Don Jorge B. Stegmann denominada del Tala.

POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En su casa calle Potosi núm. 70. De 60 carneros padres de la raza y sangre pura Negretti nacidos y criados en la cabaña que tienen establecida los Sres. Narciso Martinez de Hoz é hijo en la estancia del Arazá.

Watson's Hotel, BELGRANO. T. WATSON begs to inform the public that he is now prepared to supply English families in the city with fresh butter and newly-laid eggs, corned beef, tongues, pork, and legs of mutton, also spiced rounds of beef and pork picado.

HIBERNIAN HOUSE 64, 66 and 68 Calle Piedad. GENERAL CAMP STORE. GROCERY, DRAPERY & IRONMONGERY. T. FALLON. 64, 66, & 68 CALLE PIEDAD.

LANDED ESTATES OFFICE. Directed by DANIEL C. KELLY. This office undertakes farming transactions in all the varied branches, under the supervision of the director, who is an established practical farmer of many years experience, full conversant with the Laws and country, and thoroughly acquainted with the nature and qualities of the pastures in the different localities.

ALEXANDER FULTON & CO. Respectfully call the attention of their customers to their large stock of Plans and Fancy Linseys, Paisley Plaids, Stays for Ladies and Children, Cotton and Woolen Hosiery, Fory Counterpanes, Blankets, Flannels, Serges, Dress Goods, Alpaca, Merinos, Shleeting, Reversible Jackets, White Shirts, Crimmins for Men and Youths, Pilot Coats, Pilot Pants, Vests, Ties, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs and many other articles.

GALBRAITH & HUNTER, 15 & 17 Calle Defensa. Attention of their numerous customers to the fact that we have on hand a large stock of goods suitable for the Season, in respect to the clothing of Children, and of other of your kindred trades.

FOR ROSARIO. The steamer POL LUX will leave this port on Saturday, at 10 p.m., taking cargo and passengers. THE CASTOR will arrive here on Friday, and will be ready to receive cargo for same port on Saturday. For particulars apply to H. Douse, No. 67 Calle 25 de Mayo.

LA BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA. Mutual Life Assurance and Savings Fund Association. Guaranteed by National Bonds at 6 per cent. consolidated. For the formation of Capitals, annuities, Incomes, &c. Authorised by special decree of the National Government dated May 7, 1864.

Condition on the 31st Jan., 1866. Capital subscribed \$1,711,198 75c. sil. Number of Policies, 1413. Bonds purchased, 270,100 hard dollars.

- 1. To compound interest on the bonds purchased by the capitals received by the Company. 2. To a proportionate share of the capitals and interest of those who die in their respective sections. 3. To a proportionate share of the Capitals and Interests of forfeited subscriptions. 4. To a proportion of gains resulting from increased value of the National Bonds acquired by the inversion of funds.

On the head of a child from 1 day to 1 year. 100 Silver Dollars annually with loss of Capital through the death of the insured.

Table with columns for age (1 year, 5 years, 10 years, 15 years, 20 years, 25 years) and corresponding values for 100 Silver Dollars annually.

Table with columns for age (1 year, 5 years, 10 years, 15 years, 20 years, 25 years) and corresponding values for 100 Silver Dollars annually without loss of Capital in any event.

SAVINGS BANK. BANK MAUA AND CO. No. 103 Calle de Cangallo, BUENOS AYRES. The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

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

NEW WINTER GOODS. Mr. THOMAS HOLMS begs to inform the public and his numerous friends that having just received an extensive variety of new and fashionable articles selected from the London, Glasgow, and Paris markets, he is prepared to exhibit an unequalled and varied stock, and respectfully suggests to ladies the advantage of an early visit.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY. DEPARTURE. WEEK-DAYS. RETURN. 25 de Mayo. 7 25 10 2 5 15 Retiro. 7 40 10 15 2 15 5 15

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

J. S. WYLLIE AND CO. General Merchants and Commission Agents. CHASCOMUS. Agents for the European Newspapers and "Standard," also for the sale and purchase of Land and Sheep.

J. S. WYLLIE AND CO. 275 Rivadavia 275. Dr. Cornwall, the American Dentist, is prepared to perform operations for the preservation of the teeth and relieving pain, such as filling, extracting, cleaning off tartar, &c.

STEAM-BOAT AGENCY. MATTI Y CA. 30—Calle Cangallo—30. For Rosario and intermediate ports. The steamer Talá. Will leave at 10 a. m. on Sundays, returning on Fridays.

ALVAREZ Y RISSO, Reconquista 99. Itinerario que regira para los siguientes vapores desde el 1.º de Noviembre de 1865. Carrera entre Bs. Ayres y Montevideo.

PARAJE DE CAMARA. A Montevideo 8 p. fs. de 10 rls. de M. Video "Martin Garcia" 4 " " " " "Higuera" 6 " " " " "Fray Bentos" 8 " " " " "Concepcion" 10 " " " " "Paisada" 12 " " " " "Concordia y Salto" 15 " " " "

TARIFA VIGENTE. PASAJE DE CAMARA. A Montevideo 8 p. fs. de 10 rls. de M. Video "Martin Garcia" 4 " " " " "Higuera" 6 " " " " "Fray Bentos" 8 " " " " "Concepcion" 10 " " " " "Paisada" 12 " " " " "Concordia y Salto" 15 " " " "

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