

# The Standard

## AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

1848—Sixth Year

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1866.

Circulation 2,500

### MAUA BANK,

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101—103

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

P. P. MAU & Co.  
WILLIAM LESLIE.

### MAUA BANK,

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101—103.

**INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH,**  
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.  
For balances in our favor, 15 per cent.  
For balances in favor of Customers, 7 per cent.  
**IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.**  
For balances in our favor, 18 per cent.  
For balances in favor of Customers, 8 per cent.  
Deposits for a fixed term in specie or currency, at conventional interest.

P. P. MAU & Co.,  
WILLIAM LESLIE.  
Jan. 1st, 1866.

### Briton and Medical General

(Incorporated with the Unity General)  
**LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.**  
Chief Office—WEST STRAND, LONDON, W.C.  
Capital—3,000,000. Sterling.

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

GEORGE WILKS,  
7 Calle Mayo.

### The Argentine Marine Insurance

Company.

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

Office—118 CALLE PIEDAD

**DIRECTORS.**  
Sr. Don Tomas Armstrong, President.  
" Jacob Parravano, Vice-President.  
" Ambrosio P. Leizaola.  
" Enrique Tomkinson.  
" Mariano Casares.  
" Bernardo Yturbe.  
" Antonio Demaree.  
" Francisco E. Moreno, Gerente.

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

Charges are most moderate.  
Wines Superb.  
Table d'Hotel on European Style.  
Board, with room, gas, lights, and attendance, from 5s. to 10s. per day.

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

### Notice.

The undersigned beg to inform the public that they have rented the Barraca Llavallol on the Riachuelo. The business will be carried on under the firm of Hughes & Co., and will be attended to personally at the Barraca by Mr. Henry Hall, who enters as a partner in the concern.

HUGHES & PETERS.  
Buenos Ayres, July 25, 1866.

### THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE

**FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.  
INCOME, £110,000.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Apply for insurances and other details from 11 to 3 daily, No. 121 Calle 25 Mayo, corner of Corrientes, to

CONSTANT SANTA MARIA,  
General Agent of the Company.

### LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK

(LIMITED.)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

Authorized Capital, £2,000,000 sterling.  
Subscribed Capital, £1,500,000 do.  
Reserve Fund Jan. 1866, £100,000 do.

Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances. Customers have the advantage of drawing cheques—or having approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of depositing bills, coupons, &c. for collection—and of lodging with the Bank valuable property in the fire proof strong rooms for safe custody.

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

Bill of Exchange—issued on the following places—  
London,  
Dublin,  
Paris,  
Antwerp,  
Hamburg,  
Genoa,  
Rio de Janeiro,  
Montevideo.

J. H. GREEN,  
Manager.

Buenos Ayres—March 15, 1866.

### LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK

(LIMITED.)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

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

On specie deposits on account current, 5 per cent.  
On do. do. for ninety days fixed 8 "  
Do. subject to thirty days 8 "  
notice of withdrawal

On currency deposits in account current 6 per cent.  
On do. do. for ninety days fixed 10 "  
On do. do. subject to thirty 10 "  
days' notice of withdrawal

On specie debit balances in account current 10 1/2 "  
On Currency do. 18 "

J. H. GREEN,  
Manager.

Buenos Ayres, June 15, 1866.

### THE LONDON ASSURANCE,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720.

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

**FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE**

Donamy Dobree, Esq. Governor.  
P. F. Robertson, Esq., M. P., Sub-Governor.  
Richard Baggallay, Esq. Deputy-Governor.

**DIRECTORS.**  
Nath Alexander Esq.,  
John A. Arbuthnot, Esq.,  
H. Bonham Bay, Esq.,  
James Blyth, Esq.,  
Edward Budd, Esq.,  
Mark Wilks Collet, Esq.,  
Sir Fred. Currie, Bart.,  
P. G. Dalgety, Esq.,  
John Entwisle, Esq.,  
G. L. Monck Gibbs, Esq.,  
Robert Gillespie, Esq.,  
Harry G. Gordon, Esq.,  
Edwin Gower, Esq.,  
A. C. Guthrie, Esq.,  
John A. Hankey, Esq.,  
Louis Juth, Esq.,  
Charles Lyall, Esq.,  
John Ord, Esq.,  
Capt. R. W. Pelly, R.N.,  
David Powell, Esq.,  
William Rennie, Esq.,  
Alexander Trotter, Esq.,  
W. Bryce Watson, Esq.,  
L. Peach Wilson, Esq.,  
Agents in Buenos Ayres, Messrs. L. B. Wilcock and Co., 34 Chacabuco who will give every information, issue policies, &c., on application at their office.

89—xp m15.

### GERMAN BURMEISTER,

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

**E. MEDLICOTT & CO.,**  
33—RECONQUISTA—33

**ENGLISH FAMILY WINE MERCHANTS,**

Medlicott and Co. respectfully invite the foreign public to pay them a visit and taste a new assortment of superior Portuguese and Spanish Wines just arrived; they are highly spoken of in European suitable for table use. We have also a fresh supply of Ports and Sherries of all classes and prices.

Sherry—Duff Gordon. Port—Sandiman and Co.  
Lisbon Dry—Medlicott and Co.  
Lisbon Red, 3 qualities—Medlicott and Co.  
Buccellas—Medlicott and Co.  
Buccellas Hook—Medlicott and Co.  
Star Claret, in cases of Pinta and Quarts—James Violet and Co., Bordeaux.

St. Julien.  
Chateau la Rose.  
Chateau Leoville.  
Chateau Margaux.  
Chateau Lafitte.  
And Brandy.

Also a supply of pure wine vinegar, fruits and jellies.

87 xp—m16

### Perfect Security from Burglars or Fire,

Can only be obtained by having George Price's Patent and quadruple Patent Prize Medal Safes fitted with his Patent Case hardened, drill and screw proof doors and his "ne plus ultra" Gunpowder Proof Locks which have successfully defied the efforts of the most expert London and Manchester "Crackmen."

"Case hardening" as applied to these Safes renders the metal many times harder than the hardest steel ever used, thereby destroying the cutting edge and rendering utterly unoperative every description of burglars tools and implements however powerful or ingeniously constructed.

The above Safes can be seen and price lists obtained by applying to

JAMES SEMPLE & CO.,  
Calle Chacabuco, Nos. 81 & 83.

G. Price's Gunpowder proof pickpocket Bank door locks, as also patent locks for all purposes.

115. 3m j20.

### MONTEVIDEAN BANK.

CAPITAL 1,000,000 DOLLARS.  
In 2,000 Shares of 500 Dollars each.  
(With power to increase it)

Offices, corner of Calle Corrientes, in the new house of Dn. Juan Miguel Martinez, Montevideo.

**CHAIRMAN.**  
Francis J. Hoquard, Esq.

**DIRECTORS.**  
Sr. D. Pedro Escall.  
Sr. D. Joaquin Belgrano.  
John McGill, Esq.  
" Antonio Marques.

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE RATE OF INTEREST for the current month and until further notice will be as follows:  
On balances against the Bank, 12 per cent.  
" in favor of " " " " 18 per cent.  
" Fixed Deposits—as especially agreed.

Those who desire to open Current Accounts with the Bank will be so good as to address themselves to the Undersigned.

PEDRO VARELA,  
MANAGER.

Montevideo, March 1, 1865.

### DIAS DE TRAFALGO.

FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE.

DIAS DE FIESTA.

ESTACIONES: ROSARIO, TRAFALGO, SAN JUAN, TRAFALGO, ROSARIO.

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### "THE QUEEN"

**LIFE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

INCOME, £160,000.

**LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.**  
Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandise and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, produce in the Barracas or in Deposit 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" are fully mentioned in the prospectuses. Life Policies are indisputable; advances to policy holders, &c. The "Queen" enjoys to so great an extent the confidence and support of the public in England that the Postmaster-General has selected it, for the insurance of the lives of the clerks and other officials.

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

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

Apply for insurances and other details from 11 to 3 daily, No. 121 Calle 25 Mayo, corner of Corrientes, to

CONSTANT SANTA MARIA,  
General Agent of the Company.

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### BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

**SIGHT DRAFTS.**

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

WANKLYN & Co.

No. 104 Calle de San Martin,  
LONDON,  
LIVERPOOL,  
All branches of the National Bank

IRELAND,  
Antwerp,  
Hamburg,  
Paris,  
Genoa,  
Cadix.

Bayonne,  
Buenos Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864.

WANKLYN & Co.

104—Calle San Martin—104.

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### Boga, Barracas & Ensenada Railway,

Between Venezuela and Tres Esquinas.

From and after Friday, May 18th, the Trains will run as follows:

**DEPARTURES.**  
Stations: 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30, 12:30.

**ARRIVALS.**  
Stations: 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30, 12:30.

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TEATRO COLON.

ITALIAN OPERA.

11.ª funcion del 3.º temporada.  
Viernes 3 del Agosto.

MARTA

A las 8.

Teatro Franco-Argentino

Reñtrée

De la Compagnie  
DES BOUFFES PARISIENS.

Vendredi 3 Aout 1866.

LES FILLES DE MAREBE.

Pièce en 5 actes, jouée par toute la Compagnie.  
7 heures.

COLISEUM.

SECOND SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT,  
GIVEN BY

JOHN HORACE REINKEN.

With the object of raising the elements to establish a weekly "Reunion," under the title of "La Sociedad Filarmónica de Buenos Ayres."  
A large number of native and foreign ladies and gentlemen have kindly tendered their valuable assistance, with the object of realizing this idea.

The Concert will take place on Monday evening, August 6, 1866. To commence at eight o'clock precisely.

PROGRAMME.

- Part 1st.
- Overture from the opera "The Mill on the Rock" Reissiger.
  - Chorus from the Opera "Nabuco" Verdi.
  - Air from "I Puritani," for Soprano, sung by Miss Ramona Sanchez Bellini.
  - Fantasia de Concert, from "Rigoletto," for Piano, executed by Miss Prudent.
  - Variations on a "Theme, by Rode," for soprano. Sung by Mrs. Mantala Moreau.
  - Quintetto and chorus finale of the 2nd act, from the "Sonnambula." The solo sung by Mrs. Leite, Miss Sanchez, and Miss Leite. Messrs. Groling and Reinken Bellini.
  - Part 2nd.
  - The Coronation March, from the "Prophet" Meyerbeer.
  - Chorus from the opera, "Marco Visconti" Sung by Ladies. Petrella.
  - Juanita, la Perla de Aragon, an Andalusian Song for soprano, sung by Mrs. Mantala. Yradier.
  - Final of the 2nd Act, from the Opera "Alessandro Stradella." The solo sung by Miss Sanchez, Messrs. Stanfield, Winter, and Reinken. Flotow.
  - Andante, Final de Concert "Lucia," for Piano, four hands. Executed by Miss Leite, and Master A. Celestino Thalberg.
  - Duo from "Norma." Sung by Mrs. Leite and Miss Sanchez. Bellini.
  - Overture from "William Tell" Rossini.
- The Orchestra consists of 40 performers, professional and amateur.
- Single Tickets can only be obtained at Messrs. Mackern's Library, Calle San Martin, 44.
- Programmes will be shortly published.
- 178 1w—jy 29

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.

"Nil falsi andem, nil veri non andem dicere."  
Cicero.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1866.

SR. GRANEL'S MOTION.

Sr. Granel has introduced a measure, which if passed by Congress we hope will be vetoed by the Vice-President. He proposes that henceforward the National Treasury pay all salaries (with some few exceptions) half cash and half in bonds. Hardly was this measure mooted when its effects were felt on the Bolsa, and a nervousness seized the holders of National Bonds which flooded the hall with sellers. It is difficult to conceive a measure more calculated to ruin Argentine credit than the one proposed by Sr. Granel. If the Government wants money, why not come into the market in the proper way and ask for it? but to raise a sort of forced loan, and that among the clerks and 'employees' of the Government-house, 'generally speaking the hardest-up members of our community, is an effort which merits the greatest censure from all who preserve the slightest interest in the credit of this country. We cannot however see that the Argentine Government is so monstrously 'hard up' as the member who introduced this measure evidently supposes. Minister Gonzalez has so admirably economised the public money, that up to the present he has made both ends meet.

The rental of the Custom-house has not diminished. We believe it yields the Government close on a million of patacons per month, whilst the disbursements of the national treasury

must be considerably under those of last year, owing to the reduced strength of the army and the total inactivity of the navy. If the plain truth be told, Deputy Granel is not so solicitous to supply the Government with money as he is to find employment for the balance of the loan which Sr. Riestra has failed to place. We have the testimony of Mr. Gladstone as to the perplexing benefit of a surplus in the treasury. What is to be done with the money? What taxes reduce? What imposts abolish? And Sr. Granel is evidently so put about to know what to do with the surplus bonds of last year, so nicely lithographed and beautifully endorsed, that he strikes on the plan of paying them out to the unfortunate clerks of the Government-house. What would Sr. Granel think of a house of business that paid its clerks half cash and half in 'i.o.u.'s? Why the concern would be regarded as the rottenest in town, and yet this measure, if carried out, would place the Argentine Government in that position.

We oppose the measure with the most steadfast tenacity. Nothing can justify it. No, not even if Vice-President Paz was obliged to walk every day to the Government-house in a torn coat or Dr. Rawson in debt for his board and lodging, would we consent to such an unprecedented plan of 'raising the wind,' which would flood the country with the worst class of shill-pasters, of which a pile as big as the pyramid in the Plaza would, in the space of a few months, be insufficient to pay for a breakfast at the Café de Paris.

There is a peddling system of legislation in this country against which for years we have combated. We have so frequently pointed to the only honest politic plan of improving our credit abroad and increasing our capital at home, that we have fairly exhausted the subject. The Argentine Republic can make no use of her credit at home, because money is too dear and capital too scarce. She has none abroad, simply because she owes nothing.

Had the illustrious Senators of Congress in 1862 passed the law authorising the payment abroad of the interest and amortization on the National Bonds, Sr. Riestra, when he visited the bankers in London, would not have every where received the cold shoulder. But no; every argument, every remonstrance, was in vain: Congress would do nothing, and why? Was it for fear of English gunboats in case of any defalcation in the interest? Nothing of the kind; although there were not wanting members of Congress to assign this preposterous excuse. We will tell the public why. Because the bonds then issued had to be paid to public creditors, and because the heaviest were English houses of Buenos Ayres. There was nothing to be got then by making these bonds payable in England. But when the country wanted money, when a loan had to be made, all the doubts and qualms of conscience which prevented Congress doing common justice to the national creditors two years previously, vanished, and although, during the interim the English navy had been reinforced by numerous ironclads, nobody ever talked of English guns when Sr. Riestra was sent off in the packet to negotiate the loan. He might make the coupons payable in London, Paris, or Constantinople if he willed, provided he got the money.

If ever there was truth in a proverb, we may well say that Congress must now be convinced that 'Honesty is the best policy.' Had the Article 28 been passed, and the English capitalists seen with what religious exactness the coupons and amortization of the National Bonds were paid, these bonds, which to-day are at such a scandalous discount, would be considered cheap at 75.

And now, when the new bonds have been refused abroad and unsaleable at home, one of the members of Congress proposes to pay them away to the clerks. Was ever such a thing heard of? Why, before long we suppose these bonds will be made a legal tender, and we can force the washer-women on the beach to accept them in payment of on washing bills.

On Wednesday it was our melancholy

ly duty to witness the effect on the Bolsa of this extraordinary Granel motion; the best friends of the Argentine Government were dumb-founded, and the withering sarcasms of injured bond holders told with effect that not a single buyer of a National Bond could be found within the precincts of the Bolsa.

And where may we ask is all this to stop; the foreign coupons are without quotations because a man must wear a pair of boots off before he can collect them, the National Bonds falling faster than patacons because the bonds must be sent through the Post-office from every quarter to collect the interest, confidence oozing out because Granel wants to force the clerks to lend the Government, when their salaries are hardly sufficient to keep the houses over their heads. Are we to be told that this is all caused by the Paraguayan war; nothing of the kind, the war is but a passing evil, it cannot last for ever; this is but a subterfuge. We fearlessly say that it is because Congressmen don't believe in the proverb we have quoted, because the credit of the country is in no one's keeping and is the very last thing cared for, and because ill-advised measures which cause a panic in our market are allowed to be brought before Congress.

Were we a member of the Senate we would impeach the Congress of the Argentine Republic on this bond question with the same words and in the same language that Senator Frias used the other day on another subject. There is nothing lofty, there is nothing grand nor spontaneous in Argentine legislation. The very narrowest views triumph in the discussion of every question; it is high time that the legislators should adopt a more dignified tone; they cannot begin in a better way than by scouting such a measure as Sr. Granel's, and at once empowering Minister Gonzalez to pay the interest on the National Bonds in London as well as Rosario, and if this be once done we promise Sr. Granel that there will be no surplus bonds of the loan of 1865, to force upon the clerks in part payment of their hard-earned salaries.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

(From an Argentine correspondent.)

Head-quarters, Tuyucty, July 24th.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.'

The last battle has been a terrible affair: it began before sunrise on the 16th and concluded at 2.30 p.m. on the 18th, with very little result except awful bloodshed, for it is calculated the losses on each side are equal, amounting together to 10,000 men. We made great efforts on the 18th to take the redoubt No. 3, but failed: Colonels Palleja, Lguero; Majors Orma, Borjes and most of the 2nd batt. were put 'hors de combat.' The Paraguayans fought like tigers and actually fired clay at us when sufficiently near, to blind our men. Our loss in officers is very heavy: it is now clear that whichever belligerent has most men will win, by holding out the longest: Lopez has some knack of multiplying his troops, for he had recently only 16,000, of which number about one-half are supposed to have perished in these days, and now again we find he has over 20,000.

The Paraguayan lines are something wonderful, extending in a continuous line of trenches, redoubts, lunettes and batteries for over four miles with flanks of outworks resting on thickets, and only one narrow approach through the bogs in front. We can count 43 heavy pieces on their batteries in front of the causeway leading from our camp to theirs, and with these they have kept up an incessant bombardment, giving us no rest by day or night: two or three of our men were struck down every day by the shells, and at last our men grew indifferent, coolly waiting their turn.

For the last couple of days the enemy are less troublesome, and it is said the Brazilian fleet was to move up yesterday: last night and to-day at 9 a.m. we have heard cannonading towards Curupaity. Deserters from the enemy report Gen. Barrios and Col. Marcó among the slain. Some horses have at last arrived, but in a short time they will be good for nothing unless we move on.

LONGINUS.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday was a very wet, gloomy day, and as the citizens were hourly expecting the arrival of three steamers with wounded the very weather seemed to sympathize with the dolorous public feeling. The 'Tribuna' solicited all charitably disposed persons to go to the mole on the discharge of rockets, to lend a hand to carry our wounded fellow-beings to the hospitals. So harrowing a task cannot fail to create the greatest dislike to the present war, and we adhere to our conviction that the Government commits a great political error in bringing wounded to this city; far better establish all the hospitals necessary at convenient river ports. Ask the people of Buenos Ayres for the money to support these hospitals, but spare their feelings. We could wish the Minister of War had been a spectator on former occasions in Calle Defensa, when long processions of wounded men, carried on 'cattres' proceeded down that street. Even the very shopkeepers were reduced to tears. A repetition of this melancholy scene is ill-advised, as it is unnecessary, unless we are to be told that from Rosario to Itapirú is the enemy's country.

The Chilicoy Judge has resigned, and the Government has published a decree which explains the whole matter. It seems, on the accounts being inspected, there is a balance of nearly half a million due by the Judge to the Government; the Judge admits the debt, but begs the Government not to charge interest on the amount, as the times are very hard. The Minister, after considering the matter, has forgiven the Judge the interest, which we believe is a trifle of some sixty thousand dollars.

We learn that Gen. Strother has been appointed to succeed Mr. Helper, as the United States Consul in Buenos Ayres. Gen. Strother is a Virginian, one of the fifty-five thousand Southerners who, according to a late report of a Committee of Congress firmly stood by the Union, and fought for it, during the late terrible conflict. In this respect, particularly, we hear that Mr. Helper, who, as is well known, is also from the South, feels himself much complimented on being succeeded by Gen. Strother. Most of our American readers will favorably remember the General from his lively literary and artistic contributions to 'Harper's Magazine,' for which he has been a regular writer, for several years, under the 'nom de plume' of Porte Crayon. Judging from all that we have been able to learn of Gen. Strother, we are sure we but do him justice by speaking of him as a soldier, an artist, an author, a scholar, a gentleman; and, with these views, we cordially salute him, in anticipation of his early arrival among us. We regret sincerely the departure of Mr. Helper, one of the most popular Consuls we have ever had here. We learn that it is at his own special request that he gives up the Consulate.

An English bricklayer visited our office yesterday to say that the number of people calling at his house to get their azoteas repaired is perfectly incredible; he says that his place is like the 'Standard' office, such is the throng of people, and as it is perfectly impossible for him to attend to one half the calls, he wishes the English public to know that so long as the wet weather continues nothing can be done, as no roman cement will stick in such weather as this. We have previously called attention to the miserable class of roof used in this city. Of the twelve thousand two hundred and forty-seven houses in Buenos Ayres 12,200 rain in. It is high time to abolish these water ing pot roofs; the tinsmiths in every street in town are busy night and day making tin-cans and buckets to catch the water oozing through these obsolete roofs.

Quinine has now become a drug in the market; the price is falling daily. A druggist sent up a few weeks ago 400 oz. to the army; not a bottle could be sold. The Chucho has disappeared. Nitrate of Bismuth is now coming into great demand, and lint is more looked for than coal. A leading English house has sold 4 boceys of curry-combs to government, and these articles are going up greatly.

We understand Sr. Marechal, of the renowned Hotel de la Paix, leaves shortly for the United States to purchase furniture, fittings, and paraphernalia for converting the basement of the Hotel San Martin into a grand casino. We think he ought to engage a band of Nigger minstrels also; they would soon make a fortune here.

Mr. Livingstone has remitted to the Sanitary Commission a box of 'bilas,' made by a lady over 86 years of age. Half the ladies in town are now occupied in this truly charitable work.

We have much pleasure in announcing the arrival of the talented Brazilian pianist, D. Juvenal Sampayo, who will shortly appear at the Victoria theatre in conjunction with the Dramatic Co. This gentleman is quite a wonder, for, without knowing a note of music, he plays with his wrists and elbows. He is making a professional tour of South America.

The 'Tribuna' has at last thought fit to join with the 'Standard' about the scandalous neglect of the officials of the port of Buenos Ayres in leaving the wreck of the Pampero right in the very centre of the canal to the inner roads. It is really a crying shame. We cannot make out who is to blame, but some person ought to be punished. We hope the 'Tribuna' will not lose sight of the matter, as if the wreck lies there much longer some of the vessels chartered by Bustamante, with news for the 'Tribuna,' will come to grief in broad daylight.

The Cisne leaves to-day for Corrientes: we hear General Hornos goes up in her.

The Hon. Mr. Washburn is expected to arrive to-day from Corrientes.

From what we gather in the Rio Grande papers it would seem that the Paraguayans have forces in the Misiones and the most frontier portions of Corrientes, at least Baron Port Alegre admits having left some men to protect his communications.

We regret to hear that the barge Virginia, which ran on to the English bank, is now a total wreck.

There is not a single word now said about the Tramways; the state of the streets is truly delightful, the omnibuses are like sheep 'corrales' after a heavy storm: verily 'we never' saw such a place as this Buenos Ayres, a set of omnibus drivers and 'pulperos' in the plaza 11 Setiembre and Calle Rivadavia have sufficient influence to defeat one of the most necessary and useful measures ever introduced before the Municipality.

The Italian war-steamer Ercole which suffered so much in passing the Straits of Magellan has gone up to Rio for repairs, there being no dry-dock in these go-ahead quarters.

Probably one of the most amusing offers since the war commenced has been Sr. Saravia's, who has gone up to headquarters to offer the Commander-in-chief to drive a troop of fat horses and mules down from the province of Salta across the Chaco to the Paso de la Patria; he could not possible effect this in less than 7 or 8 months, when we hope the Commander-in-chief will require no more horses for the war.

It is currently rumoured that a very important official document respecting the last battle has yet to be published. We cannot give our readers the import of this document until it has first appeared in the 'Nacion' or 'Tribuna.'

By latest advices we learn that Capt. Hanham had arrived at Rio from Montevideo, where he was coaling; all well on board.

We notice in some of the official reports of the last battle that the enemy have a stone wall to defend their encampment and that when the allied troops arrived at this wall for want of ladders they could not scale it, also some guns could not be spiked for the want of nails, but the soldiers threw the ammunition into the water—the Paraguayans fought the allies in one place with spades, shovels and stones; this goes to show how decided they are to fight to the very last for Lopez.

Marshall Osorio just missed the Arno; he arrived at Montevideo on Sunday and the same gunboat at once proceeded with him direct to Rio: we wonder he did not make a call at Buenos Ayres.

Whilst the steamer Rio de la Plata is undergoing repairs, the Tévere takes her place. The Doloreitas will be detained several days longer at Marshall's repairing.

During the very thickest of the fight on the 18th inst., and when cannon balls and bullets were flying on all sides, the Argentine soldiers were astonished to see a Paraguayan woman busy the whole day carrying water to the Paraguayan trenches. For the honor of the Argentine soldiers let it be known, that there was not a musket levelled at this heroic woman during the whole day.

Mateo Martinez had a most miraculous escape during the fight on that day. A ball struck his horse, and when he got up near the trenches, the Paraguayans threw shovelfulls of sand and clay on him.

Poor Col. Agüero when he received the last orders from President Mitre to charge the battery, replied, 'Tell General Mitre that I know I am going to die, but I go to obey his orders.' He fell, brave fellow, at the edge of the fosse.

It was Major Mansilla who repelled the attack of the Paraguayan cavalry on the Argentine flank. At one time his men were so surrounded that he had to form square. The fight was terrible, but the enemy were repulsed. In the afternoon of the 18th the same cavalry again attacked the Argentine flank, and the fight lasted until the Argentines received reinforcements.

One of our colleagues states that the attack on the 16th and 18th, which cost so many lives, is greatly censured by the army, as being utterly useless. Generals Polydoro and Flores were however determined to move on, as the delays at the Estero were becoming utterly insupportable.

Marshal Polydor has declared that it is all nonsense the noise made about want of horses. The enemy's positions can only be taken at the point of the bayonet, and cavalry at present are perfectly useless.

Another revolution is talked of as likely to take place in that unfortunate province of Cordova. This is really most disgraceful. A province where the institutions command such little respect should have no governor or chamber, but be ruled by a Commander. During the last row our agent and correspondent in the city of Cordova got slightly wounded.

If any of our readers are in search of a snug nice house, in one of the best streets in town, and not far from the Plaza, rent moderate, Mr. Lawson on the Bolsa can suit them.

Dr. Octaviano's letter to Osorio on the occasion of his leaving the army is highly flattering and complimentary. It seems that Osorio was extremely popular in the army, and on the 14th, when he left, there was a general feeling of regret.

The splendid American steamer Oriental, we hear, has changed her days. She will now run only twice a week, the same as the Portefa,.

Governor Dominguez, of Entre Rios, at latest dates was still at Gualeguaychu, actively employed in measures to improve the town.

The Indians have invaded the Rio Cuarto. Col. Baigorria with his men set off in pursuit of the savages, but they escaped. The estancieros however, not waiting for the troops, turned out, fought, and killed a number of the Indians, and recaptured some 10,000 mares.

Judge Fernandez, who has been for some time sick, is now quite recovered, and has resumed his seat on the bench.

The special despatches of Polydoro and Dr. Octaviano for the Brazilian Government, of the battle of the 18th, were sent by the Recife on Wednesday night to Rio.

We are glad to hear that Cols. Conesa, Rivas, and some others are about to be promoted to the rank of general. They have well earned this distinction.

The Provincial Legislature is convoked for Friday, to consider matters of some moment. We hope there will be a good attendance.

Sr. Posadas, the Postmaster General, we are glad to hear, has obtained the large store alongside of the Captain of the Port's to receive all articles for the Paris Exhibition. It is wide, roomy, and convenient, and, we regret



REMATE
POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST.
En su casa, calle de Potosí No. 70.

De tres hermosos carneros Padres, y seis Borregas de la pura raza Merina Rambouillet de la Cabaña de S. M. I. Napoleón III, llegados en la fragata francesa 'Olimpe'.

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 Eclia.

Por MARIANO BILLINGHURST.
En su casa Calle de Potosí No. 70. De una hermosa colección de plantas de adorno y frutales del conocido establecimiento del Sr. D. José Buschental de Montevideo, dirijido por el Sr. D. Augusto Larsen.

Por MARIANO BILLINGHURST.
El Deposito de Aduana, Calle Belgrano No. 6. De orden del Sr. Consul General del Brasil. De 20 sacos de café con avería, venidos en el bergantín-Brazilero Alfredo.

Por J. MILTON Y Cia.
De una casa situada en la calle del Comercio No. 242, entre las de Tacuary y Buen Orden.

Por J. MILTON Y Cia.
En la Calle Parque esquina de Garantías, y otra casa lindera con las anteriores, No. 56 Garantías, construidas a la molerina, y con muchas comodidades.

Por EL MISMO.
De un terreno, Calle Suipacha No. 280, Entre las del Temple y Cordova, compuesta de 16 varas de frente por 25 de fondo, con derecho a las cargas en las paredes.

Por J. MILTON Y Cia.
De los terrenos pertenecientes a la Sra. Dña Agustina Gamboa de Griman, y Dn. Marcelo Gamboa por orden de estos, situados en la estación ferro-carril de la Boca, (Barraca de Peña) linderos con la Barraca de los Srs. Balcarce y Maldonado.

Al Comercio
Participacion haber establecido en esta plaza un almacén por mayor en los ramos de comestibles y bebidas, que jirará bajo la razon social de Vogel, Dairé & Cia. siendo nuestro socio comendatario el Sr. E. Corio Sager.

GUINNESS'S
Celebrated Extra Stout
In quarts and pints at BARRY & WALKER'S, Sole Agents, 97-Calle Defensa-97.

ALEXANDER FULLON & CO.
Respectfully call the attention of their customers to their large stock of Plain and Fancy Linseys, Hosiery, Hats, Caps, and Children's Wear.

REAL HOLLANDS, Sole Exporter HERMAN VAN-HOUTEN, Rotterdam.

The Great Southern Railway
Is prepared to sell Fencing Material at the following advantageous terms: Fencing wire (best quality, 3 strand cable, galvanized), at \$150 mpc. per quintal.

To the Commercial Public.
The undersigned has the honor to inform the Mercantile Community that at this date they have established in this city a house of Mercantile Brokerage for the despatch of vessels and Custom-house business, which will be carried under the firm of Milton and Ferrer, Calle Victoria No. 20, Plaza 20 de Mayo.

Good time come again.
NEW ENGLISH AND SCOTCH STORE, Also butcher's shop, No. 2 H Calle Misiones, short distance up from the Mole, Montevideo.

House to Let.
No. 197 Calle Bolívar, only six squares from the Plaza. The house is almost new and contains 2 large parlors and 12 airy rooms, with gas fittings, &c. For particulars apply Defensa No. 47.

SAVINGS BANK.
BANK MAU 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%) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.
NAME OF STEAMERS.
LA PLATA (NEW).
ADA, URUGUAY, CORDOVA, LEDA.
One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 10th of each month.

Table with columns: DEPARTURE, WEEK-DAYS, RETURN. Lists ship schedules for various routes including Montevideo, Rosario, and Corrientes.

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.

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.

FOR ROSARIO,
The steamer POLIUX will leave this port on Saturday, at 10 p.m., taking cargo and passengers.

VESSELS LOADING IN PORT
L. SAGORY and LENNYUEUX.
SHIP-BROKERS.
47-Calle Cangallo-47.

STEAM-BOAT AGENCY.
MATTI Y CIA.
30-Calle Cangallo-30.
For Rosario and intermediate ports. The steamer Tala will leave at 10 a.m. on Sundays, returning on Fridays.

Commercial College of Santa Lucia
750-Calle Buen Orden-750.
FOUNDED BY MR. PONGERARD.
The undersigned, director of the above College, begs to call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the programme of education peculiar to the Establishment.

Commercial College of Santa Lucia
750-Calle Buen Orden-750.
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ALVAREZ Y RISSO,
Reconquista 994.
Ytinero que regirá para los siguientes vapores desde el 1.º de Noviembre de 1866.

Carrera entre Bs. Ayres y Montevideo.
Para Montevideo-El vapor Ingles, RIO DE LA PLATA, Capitán Maguasco-Baldra los Miercoles a las 6 de la tarde-Regresará los Sabados al amanecer.

Para Montevideo-El vapor Italiano, TEVERE, Baldra los Domingos a las 6 de la tarde y regresará los Miercoles.
Para el Salto y puertos intermedios, el vapor Italiano TEVERE.

Para Corrientes y puertos intermedios-El vapor Nacional, PROVEDOR, Baldra...
Para Corrientes y puertos intermedios-El vapor Nacional, PAYSANDU.

Carrera entre Buenos Ayres y los puertos del Uruguay.
Para el Salto e intermedios-El vapor, RIO DE LA PLATA, Baldra los Sabados a las 10 de la mañana-Regresará los Miercoles al amanecer.

Para Montevideo.
Vapor Americano LA ORIENTAL, los dias Lunes y Jueves a las 6 de la tarde.
Vapor Ingles VILLA DEL SALTO, los dias Sabados a las 6 de la tarde.

HIBERNIAN HOUSE
64, 66 and 68 Calle Piedra, (between San Martin and Reconquista.)
GENERAL CAMP STORE.
A large and well assorted stock of GROCERY, DRAPERY & IRONMONGERY.

Splendid Chance.
To be sold, upon reasonable terms, a good Family House, modern, situated one square from the Retiro, containing 13 fine rooms, boarded floors, aljibe, fire places, out-houses, etc. Frontage 12 varas, by 70 varas depth.