

TEATRO COLON. ITALIAN OPERA. 12.^a función del 3.^o temporada. Miércoles 8 de Agosto. LUCREZIA BORGIA. A las 8. Teatro Franco-Argentino. BOUFFES PARISIENS. Jardi 9 Aout 1866. Les representaciones de 1er abonnement. 1re representation de LA PETITE FADETT. Comédie en 2 actes de Mme G. Sand. LE 66. Operette en 1 acte d'Offenbach. 7 heures 1/2

TEATRO VICTORIA. GRAND PERFORMANCE BY DON JOVENAL SAMPAIO, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF Mr. LEAL, BRAZILIAN MINISTER, SATURDAY, AUG. 11TH. PROGRAMME: 1st.—Symphony by the Orchestra. 2nd.—Cata from Lucia di Lammermoir, by Sor Sampaio, with wists and clobwa. 3rd.—Pices by Orchestra. 4th.—Comedy, Reins of Government, by the Spanish Co. 2ND PRT. 1st.—Pice by Orchestra. 2nd.—Reveries by Sampaio; his own composition. 3rd.—The Orchestra. 4th.—Comedy, Act II. 3RD PART. 1st.—The Orchestra. 2nd.—Comedy, Act III. 3rd.—The Orchestra. 4th.—La Falopa, a fantasia by Sampaio on a Cuban Dance. Performance to commence at 7:30. Nota.—Mr. Sampaio, in soliciting the protection of the Foreign Public, begs to remind them that he does not know a note of music.

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. "El más selecto, all veri non selecto dicere." GUEXO. TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1866.

THE CHILIAN MAILS. NEW HOME LOAN. RE-ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

On Sunday we received our Chilian exchanges which abound with extracts from the English papers respecting the bombardment of the Pacific ports by the Spanish squadron. There is very little local intelligence, except a home loan for 10,000,000 paper money which money is to be issued by a committee of capitalists who guarantee the issue; as yet this measure is not passed but under discussion; there is great opposition made to the new paper money. The people of Valparaiso have been both amused and frightened by the trial of another Chilian gun: the first shot went off well, the second gun cracked, the third has not yet taken place, as no man in Chile can be found to fire it. A new paper called the 'República' has been started in Santiago: it is well printed, poorly edited and evidently badly supported. The presidential elections have taken place, resulting as far as we can gather in a large majority for the re-election of the actual President. On the 8th Sept. the extraordinary lottery or raffle of Mr. Meigg's property will take place, the property to be raffled is valued at over 1,000,000 pts. the tickets have been nearly all disposed of. The celebrated letter of Sor Castro to Earl Russell has caused great attention, the Chilians having a grudge against the Montevidean minister. Sor Ocampo's speech in Buenos Ayres is also much talked of. The weather in Valparaiso has been unusually severe: vessels in the harbor have suffered damage, it has rained fifteen days without interruption. The 'República' publishes the Brazilian protest against the bombardment of Valparaiso. The papers at hand give no commercial advices whatever and we are ignorant as to the rate of exchange on England; flour has been in active demand for export; the British gunboat Mutine is in Valparaiso. There is nothing of importance whatsoever.

THE LANDING OF THE WOUNDED. Sunday morning two more steamers arrived from the seat of war, and the people of Buenos Ayres were once more treated to those sickening sights of carrying the wounded through the public streets to the Italian hospital, from noon to dusk. An unusually large crowd assembled on the mole, and towards the afternoon, when the landing commenced in earnest, there could not be much less than ten thousand people present. Amongst the wounded (who were all Brazilians) we observed a great number of the regiments 5th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd of the line. Later on in the evening many of the most respectable people of Buenos Ayres could be seen helping the poor wounded to the captain of the port's, where carriages and stretchers were in waiting to convey them to the hospital. We were much surprised also to see a large number of ladies anxiously looking on, not daunted by the ghastly look of the poor fellows—in many cases with their wounds exposed and covered with blood. Many little groups might be seen in the crowd gathered around some poor fellow unable to proceed and giving him their helping hand. In all cases the people were very kind, liberally distributing to the wounded some cakes, oranges, cigars, and money. The total number landed figured up to 380, all having been wounded previous to the last battles. They had been half cured in the hospitals of Corrientes, but were now sent down here to make room for the suffering survivors of the battles of the 10th and 18th July. The very crowded attendance of respectable people on the mole speaks for the generous charity of the people of Buenos Ayres. We never before witnessed such a gathering for so noble a purpose.

PICTURES OF THE WAR. BATE'S PHOTOGRAPHS AT TUYUTY. Messrs. Bate & Co., the famous photographic artists, have sent us from Montevideo a series of 9 pictures of the war: 1. The trenches of Tuyuty, with the Abril batt. of Oriental troops standing in the fosse; their heads just appear above ground and they are ready for an attack at any moment, with their bayonets fixed and the look-out stationed on the earthworks; the latter are some 5 feet high and thrown up on the side facing the enemy. 2. Battle of July 18th, representing some artillery of the allies in front of the scene of conflict, which is lost in the distance. Each gun has 4 men, and the wheels are sunk some inches in the mud. Sundry dead or wounded men lie about on the plain, which is bounded by the enemy's works and a dark fringe of forest. 3. Telegraph station at Paso de la Patria: It was here that Pres. Lopez had his head-quarters before the allies invaded Paraguay, the telegraph wires running to Humaita, Asuncion, Cerro Leon, and Villa Rica. The house is neatly built, with double corridor, and overshadowed by a gigantic pine. The allies battered in the gable end, and the posts and wires are gone. 4. Chapel at Paso la Patria, now used for a hospital by the allies: The edifice is small, roofed with tiles, and has an orange grove adjoining. Tents and baggage occupy the foreground. 5. Military mass: Some 40 or 50 officers and men are kneeling before a simple altar at which a priest is celebrating the divine mysteries. Hard by is a tent with medicine-bottles, probably meant as the medical department, and in front a stretcher for carrying wounded. The ground is strewn with broken bottles. The soldiers are probably Orientals, and the priest Padre Irasusta. 6. Gen. Flores's head-quarters at Tuyuty: The situation is in the vanguard, a few tents are pitched in a small thicket, and four guns mounted at an earthwork breast high. Gen. Flores's tent was twice blown up by the enemy's rockets. 7. Brazilian battery at Tuyuty, consisting of 7 small rifled guns, mounted on a glacis, with the ammunition wagons under cover of the works. There are 8 men to each gun. In the foreground we see stumps of palm trees. This view is admirably taken.

8. General view of the enemy's front. We cannot clearly discern the outline of the Paraguayan works, but see the tents of the allied vanguard, which are pitched on the edge of a destroyed grove of palms. The high ground in the back seems to be the line of the enemy's fortifications. 9. Death of Col. Palleja. The gallant soldier and truthful chronicler, whose letters have so often claimed the attention and praise of our readers, has just received his death wound at the rampart so bravely defended by the enemy, and is borne on a litter by his trusty followers. Palleja seems to have been about 45 years of age. EDITOR'S TABLE. Yesterday we had the Tevere from Montevideo. The Guarani, from Corrientes, was looked for, but we hardly think she is due before to-night. Messrs. Bate & Co., of Montevideo, kindly sent us some photographs of the encampment at the Estero Bellaço, which we shall review to-morrow. Our office was thronged all day with friends inspecting them. They are beautifully taken, and reflect the greatest credit on Messrs. Bate & Co. The storm in Montevideo last week seems to have been unusually severe. We give to-day the particulars of the losses. Our colleague the 'Nacional' published on Sunday a small 'boletin,' with the news, that advices from head-quarters had been received here up to the 31st ult. No more fighting. Porto Alegre had arrived with all his men, save 2,000 who got stuck in the mud; he took command of the Brazilian army. Minister Octaviano had gone up to have an interview with him. Polidoro had retired. This news came per Paysandú. By a passenger who came down in the Paysandú we learn that Sinbad has resumed his post in front of the enemy. We expect a letter from him to-day. The national government, we hear, has applied to the provincial government for four hundred men for Concesa's regiment. We suppose they will be shipped at once. The re-arrest of Sr. Guido is contradicted. It is said that the case is now before the federal court, and both government and prisoners must abide by the decision of that tribunal. Mr. Lelong's new pamphlet "The alliance of Brazil and the Republics of La Plata against the government of Paraguay," is at last received. It is well got up, and well printed. At our earliest leisure we purpose reviewing it: It is written in French, and contains a copy of the celebrated triple alliance. If there was anything wanting to disturb the public confidence as to the position of the Allies at the Estero Bellaço, the very excellent map of our colleague, the 'Pueblo,' published on Saturday evening, supplies it. Few of the reading public of Buenos Ayres had any correct idea of the real strength of Lopez's position until the map was published. The whole place seems an impenetrable wood with zig-zag roads through the trees, and at the head of every opening a Paraguayan battery. We have turned the plan upside down, and round and round, in the vain hope of discovering the whereabouts of Humaita and Curupaity. Nevertheless, we wish to give merit its due. The map seems to have been carefully got up, and has struck terror into all who have inspected it. On Friday at noon Mr. Legout, the editor of the French paper, was set at liberty, his three months' period of incarceration having expired. Since his trial, conviction, and sentence, the affairs of his powerful adversary, the bank, have wonderfully improved, it being to-day the largest holder of specie and paper money. The Justice of the Peace of San Nicolás has been suspended. If we mistake not, this was the individual who had the unpleasant question with an American citizen about the purchase of sheep. We are ignorant of the cause which induced the Governor to suspend this functionary. Owing to a notice which appeared in the papers the other day, inviting the medical men to attend the Government-house, it was currently rumored through town that there was going to be an 'expropriation of doctors.' The

meeting took place, but very few of the medical board attended. The Minister of War explained to the doctors the great scarcity of surgeons at headquarters. A committee was named then and there of members of the medical board to procure at the earliest possible moment a batch of surgeons for the army. As the Government pays very high salaries, and as hundreds of their fellow-countrymen are lying wounded and in a precarious state, we trust that the native juvenile members of the medical profession will at once take their passage in the steamer for the hospitals at head-quarters. Sunday was a sad day in town. The steamers Portefia and Paysandú arrived early in port. The Mole, as usual, was crowded, but notwithstanding the urgent appeals of our colleagues, up to mid-day there was no rush of the citizens to aid in the melancholy duty of carrying the wounded to the hospitals. Possibly this may have been because the soldiers that arrived were Brazilians. It is lamentable to think that at almost every bend in the river there are steamers freighted with wounded human beings aground, as will appear by a letter which we publish to-day from our active correspondent in Paraná. Sunday was a great day in the Boca. Notwithstanding the profundity of the mud the place was crowded with ministers, doctors, lawyers, and members of Congress, for it was known in town that the indefatigable Dr. Costa was shipping more horses to the army. At daybreak Messrs. Casares and Co., the most extensive merchants in that locality, launched an iron lighter, which, as we passed by in the train, danced gaily on the muddy waters of the Riachuelo. If Mendez Nunez were on board, there could not have been a greater display of Spanish flags. The actual cost of the lighter we have not heard, but she resembles greatly those which Mr. Hall purchased of Messrs. Peto and Betts. There is not a railway in the Argentine Republic doing a better business this day than Mr. Wheelwright's line to the Boca and Barracas. On Sunday there was a squeeze every train during the day. The expenses of the road are small, the line is economically managed, and we hear the passenger traffic last month exceeded 45,000 persons. The Kepler, which left port on Saturday took two volunteers for Garibaldi's Brigade, who despising the telegram respecting his being wounded, hasten to the plains of Lombardy, to aid in the liberation of Venice. A distinguished Italian gentleman, we hear, pays their passage. The last mails from the interior have brought some astonishing figures from San Juan respecting the Rickard silver mines; we have not heard from the Major for some months; we believe he is expected shortly in Buenos Ayres. If we are to repose any confidence in the figures which we give hereunder we should say his mining establishment is now in full blast; it appears he has no less than 3,000 men at work whilst the number of employees in the establishment, that is to say clerks, mayordomos, firemen, &c. is 192. During the month of May he has remitted to England, through Buenos Ayres, 310 bars of silver lead, weighing 535 quintals which contained 1,300 marks silver. This establishment produced in the month of April last \$3,000 worth silver. We congratulate Major Rickard and the shareholders of the mining Co. on the apparently very prosperous condition of the concern; and as there are many shareholders in Buenos Ayres we feel persuaded that they will be pleased with this news. Travelling in the provinces since the excursion of Mr. Burgess is proverbially unpleasant, but now it seems attended with as much risk as journeying in Mexico. The last news we have from Mendoza is the attack on a Dili gence at the Rio Cuarto by a lot of Indians: the savages surrounded the coach, the passengers shewed fight and being well supplied with fire-arms soon gained the day: the particulars of the battle have not as yet come to hand, but we believe none of the passengers were killed. The mines of Castaño it seems have been attacked by 'salteadores.' There

has been some 'motin' at the place, but as yet the particulars are not at hand. On Sunday the elections for Deputies to Congress for this province took place: there seems to have been a split in the Club Libertad as there were two lists from that club, as yet we have no returns from town or camp of the elections. The National Government proposes to assume the responsibility of the English debt of Buenos Ayres; the Provincial Government has passed a note on the subject to the National Minister, explaining the necessity of arranging the matter previous to drawing up the budget, we think in the present position of affairs it would be better to leave the English debt as it at present stands. The 'Tribuna' of Sunday publishes a letter from the Chilian Legation contradicting the quadruple alliance of Perú, Chile, Paraguay and Urquiza. The National Government we understand proposes buying more horses and shipping them to the army. If all the parties invited by the 'Tribuna' to go to the mole on Saturday had attended, there would have been little for the peons on the beach. We were there at noon although our names did not figure on the list of invitations; in fact, we do not think that a single person invited by the 'Tribuna' attended; we looked for our colleagues themselves but they were *non est inventus*. The stretchers prepared for the occasion were not required, the wounded not having been engaged in the last fight, but having received their honorary marks in some previous engagement. We observed that most were wounded in the arms or legs, and having been half cured in Corrientes, all, to the number of 380, with few exceptions, were able to walk by the help of a crutch, or friendly hand, to the head of the mole, where they were immediately put into carriages and driven to the Brazilian Hospital. We read the following in the 'Telegrafo Marítimo': 'Yesterday the English lugger Creole arrived in Montevideo from Liverpool and reports having been spoken, about eight days since, by the English barque Indian Queen, from Liverpool for Buenos Ayres, 60 days out, all well. One of the Liverpool steamers which left for the River Plate at the end of June is now anxiously looked for at Montevideo; she ought to be in now with later news of the European war. Owing to the telegram which we published from Turin, June 29, crowds of Italians and others who took a lively interest in the matter, called at Mr. Terence Moore's wholesale and retail establishment in calle Reconquista. At first Mr. Moore thought they were customers and was delighted to see them, but soon he discovered the mistake, and as a matter of course, was very indignant: he denied that his father lived in Lisbon or that he had any connection with Portugal. On the day the telegram appeared, our countryman was greatly put about and at times he might be seen at the head of 15 or 20 Italians, proceeding up calle Reconquista, shewing them Medicott's renowned wine depot. We extend our greatest sympathy to Mr. Moore, as we are well aware of the great annoyance caused by people calling for explanations where it is impossible to understand what they say. Mr. Moore can't speak Italian and half of the unwelcome visitors could speak neither English nor Spanish. Sigus, of course, had to be resorted to and frequently these are grossly misunderstood, which leads to what the Yankees term difficulties. We repeat Mr. Moore has nothing whatever to do with the telegram in question. CASUALTY ON THE BOCA RAILWAY. On Sunday the railway-trains were crowded with people, the whole city having turned out for a mouthful of fresh air after the recent rains. From an early hour the Boca and Barracas trains carried hundreds of passengers both ways and all went well till the 4 o'clock down train, which ran off the rails at the sharp curve of the Boca junction. Fortunately the train was going slowly and no one was hurt, although some ladies were a little frightened. Traffic was of course interrupted, neither the 4:30 up train nor five o'clock down train being

able to run. It is said the casualty was caused by the plate-layer having left a slight inequality between the rails. When the 5:30 train left Barracas it was very full inside, and on reaching the Boca several hundred persons were waiting: they received us with loud cheers and seized every available seat above and below. It was a regular scramble, in which those within had to maintain their places against the newcomers: some tried to break in the door at the far end of the train and then began swearing in coarse language against everything British. The guard had much difficulty in keeping order: one stout party blustered very much about his own respectability and declared his readiness to teach all railway-directors, guards &c. Hereupon several ladies, anticipating an explosion or collision or something dreadful but undefined, began to scream, and the scene was quite harrowing. Numbers of persons had to wait till the next train, the carriages being crowded, and we left the Boca at 5:50 amid a hurricane of sarcastic cheers, which were caught up and echoed as we passed the junction. A similar manifestation occurred at the Yellow House, where hundreds of people had assembled for the purpose of hooting us, and when at last we reached the Venezuela station the same ridiculous salute was repeated, to the great amusement of some and evident vexation of others. So many hundreds of passengers getting out at the temporary terminus, it was highly inconvenient, and many minutes elapsed before the crowd got clear of the station: this reminds us that great risk of life is involved by the present system of running the engine up over the crossing just as the passengers are getting out, and if care be not taken we shall have to deplore some calamity one of these days. LATEST FROM PARANA. STEAMERS AGROUND. Parana, Aug. 2nd. News there is none here but what you know at Buenos Ayres. The expropriation of horses and mules has taken place, and all was confusion for the moment; but it has passed over. As yet I do not know the number got together, but there has been a deal of favoritism in the gathering. I do believe the poor have paid the scot, and the wealthy got free; but that is so common in this country that little is thought of it (el ley de embudo). There are many different versions of the war, particularly the action of 17th and 18th of last month. The English steamer Brazil is taking in coals from above, with 138, more or less, wounded and sick, and they say some 7 to 8,000 sick and wounded have to come down yet. The English barque Delmere, with 158 mules and 2 horses, and towed from Rosario by the Chacabuco, is near La Paz with all on board; there is not sufficient water in the river to go any further at present. The steamer Chacabuco is near her, awaiting orders from Rosario. The Libertad, national steamer, passed here with vessels in tow yesterday morning. When she gets as far as La Paz she will not be able to pass for want of water for the vessels in tow. I hear that above and below La Paz several steamers are aground—the Evelyn, Julia, and others. The Paysandu overtook the Uruguay at La Paz, and both are now on their way up. They say very generally here that there is correspondence from the army up to the 27th. Nothing new, but that on the 22nd Lopez sent a flag of truce to the allied army inviting Gen. Mitre for the 24th to partake of 'carne con cuero,' it being Lopez's birthday. The island in front of this port will be known as a Brazilian cemetery, as none of their transports come down and enter the port without burying some of their dead on the island. A name must be given to this island, and it should be marked in all river charts, as a spot for future generations to respect and venerate. The river continues to fall. The union of the projected bank in Parana with the Bank of Rosario is

REMADE POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En un caso calle de Potosí n.º 70. De 30 carneros padres de raza Negretti...

Por J. MILTON y Cia., De los terrenos pertenecientes a la Sra. Dña Agustina Gamboa de Grimau...

The partnership hitherto carried on at Buenos Ayres and Montevideo by Charles Selton Maclean, Thomas Benjamin Gibbons, William Alexander Maclean & Joseph Green...

Good time come again. NEW ENGLISH AND SCOTCH STORE, Also butcher's shop, No. 2 H Calle Misiones...

The Great Southern Railway Is prepared to sell Pencing Material at the following advantageous terms:—

For New York, Will sail about the middle of August, the splendid, fast-steamer Upper Berk GLENWICK...

HERBERTIAN HOUSE 64, 66 and 68 Calle Piedra. GENERAL CAMP STORE. GROCERY, DRAPERY & IRONMONGERY.

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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...

REAL HOLLANDS, Sole Exporter HERMAN VAN HOUTEN, Rotterdam.

To the Commercial Public. The undersigned have the honor to inform the Mercantile Community that at this date they have established in this city a house of Mercantile Brokerage...

JAMES MILTON, ANACLETO FERRER. 125... 1m 30.

Commercial College of Santa Lucia 750—Calle Buen Orden—750.

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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...

J. S. WYLLIE AND CO. General Merchants and Commission Agents. CHASCOMUS.

For Liverpool. The clipper barque CEARA, Captain LAMZED.

VESSELS LOADING IN PORT by L. SAGROY AND LENNUEUX. SHIP-BROKERS. 47—Calle Cangallo—47.

STEAM-BOAT AGENCY. MATTI Y CIA. 30—Calle Cangallo—30.

FOR ROSARIO. The steamer Tala will leave at 10 a. m. on Sundays, returning on Fridays.

THE HOTEL ENTRE RIANOS, Concepcion del Uruguay. Offers every accommodation for travellers at moderate charges.

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

SPRUNCK & CO., 93—CALLE DE ZAVALA—93 MONTEVIDEO. Agents of the American Bible Society, N. Y.

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

Para Montevideo. El vapor Italiano, TEVERE, Saldrá los Domingos a las 6 de la tarde y regresará los Miércoles.

TARIFA VIGENTE. PARA EL PASAJE DE CAMARA. A Martín Garcia 3 p. s. de 10 rta. de M. Video.

Notice.—During the time the Oriental steamer RIO DE LA PLATA is under repair the Italian steamer TEVERE will take her place on the days of departure both to the Salto and Montevideo.

Notice. I hereby beg to inform Estancieros and Sheepfarmers in general of my having just received some new lots of Negrette Rams, which derive their origin from the very best flocks in Germany.

La Zingara and Istria. All Parties indebted for passage money to the above-named ships are requested to call on the Office and pay their passage, within two months from the date of this notice.

REMAI'E

FOR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En un caso calle de Potosi n.º 70. De 30 carneros padres de raza Negretti...

Por J. MILTON y Cia. De los terrenos pertenecientes a la Sra. Dña Agustina Gamboa de Graman...

El Domingo 12 de Agosto a las 12 en punto del día se hará alto precio y dinero de contado...

The partnership hitherto carried on at Buenos Ayres and Montevideo by Charles Seton Maclean...

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Captains of vessels can be supplied on liberal terms, and gold-diggers fitted out with all the necessary tools...

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Respectfully call the attention of their customers to their large stock of Plain and Fancy Linseys, Paisley Plaids, Stays for Ladies and Children...

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To the Commercial Public. The undersigned have the honor to inform the Mercantile Community that at this date they have established in this city a house of Mercantile Brokerage...

Commercial College of Santa Lucia. 750—Calle Buen Orden—750. FOUNDED BY MR. PONGERARD.

SAVINGS BANK. BANK MAUA AND CO.

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...

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RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

Names of Steamers: ADA, URUGUAY, CORDOVA, LA PLATA. One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 10th of each month.

These boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of Ladies and Children, having large ladies' cabin, and carrying an experienced stewardess.

Table with columns: DEPARTURE, WEEK-DAYS, RETURN. Lists ship names and dates.

Table with columns: DEPARTURE, SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS, RETURN. Lists ship names and dates.

On Sundays the Train leaves only 25 de Mayo at 10 a.m., runs in connection with steamers from Tigre to Rosario, Paraná, Corrientes and interdiada ports.

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...

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

61 CORRIENTES 61.

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Agents, for the European Newspapers and "Standard," also for the sale and purchase of Land and Sheep.

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FOR SALTO. And all the intermediate ports—The English steamer

Rio Parana. Will leave on Thursdays at 10 a.m. returning on Mondays.

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

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

For all particulars as to freight and passage money apply at the agency of G. Matti and Co. 30 Cangallo.

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THE CASTOR will arrive here on Friday, and will be ready to receive cargo for same port on Saturday.

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Carrera entre Ba. Ayres y Montevideo. Para Montevideo—El vapor Inglés.

Para Montevideo—El vapor Italiano, TEVERE.

Saldrá los Domingos a las 10 de la mañana y regresará los Miércoles.

Para el Salto y puertos intermedios, el vapor Italiano TEVERE.

Saldrá los Miércoles a las 10 de la mañana y regresará los Domingos al amanecer.

Para el Rosario y puertos intermedios, saliendo del puerto del Tigre el vapor Oriental BOLIS.

Saldrá todos los Martes y Sábados los pasajeros deben embarcarse en la estación 26 de Mayo en el tren de las 10 de la mañana.

Para Corrientes—El vapor Nacional, PROVADOR.

Saldrá los Miércoles a las 10 de la mañana—Regresará los Miércoles al amanecer.

Para Corrientes y puertos intermedios—El vapor Nacional, PAYSANDU.

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Saldrá los Sábados a las 10 de la mañana—Regresará los Miércoles al amanecer.

Para Corrientes y Montevideo, EL ALIADO.

Vapor Americano LA ORIENTAL, los días Lunés y Jueves a las 5 de la tarde.

Vapor Inglés VILLA DEL SALTO, los días Sábados a las 5 de la tarde.

Vapor Oriental GENERAL FLORES, los días 4 y 18 de cada mes a las 5 de la tarde.

Vapor Inglés VILLA DEL SALTO, los días Martes a las 10 de la mañana.

Para Corrientes y Puertos. Vapor Oriental GENERAL FLORES, los días 10 y 24 de cada mes a las 10 de la mañana.

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Vapor Americano PAYSANDU. Vapor Americano JULIA. Vapor Nacional URUGUAY. Vapor Inglés COSMOS.

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NOTA.—El pasajero que quedara en tierra por su causa, tiene un mes de tiempo para hacer uso de su boleto en el mismo vapor, pero a condición de dar parte a la Agencia antes de que regrese el vapor en el viaje para que sea expedido y sin sujeción en cada viaje.

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