



AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

1857—Sixth Year

BUENOS AYRES, TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1866.

Circulation 3,492.

MAUA BANK,

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101—103

The Office 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 mercantile terms. Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved by the Manager. Third—Accounts current, are opened with Merchants or other parties who prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously conveyed 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 cheque, 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 to the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fe, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, 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. MAUA & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

MAUA BANK

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101—103.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

For balances in our favor, 18 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers 6
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.
For balances in our favor 18 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers 6
Deposits on 15 days' notice, paper 7
Do. do. do. gold 8
Do. do. do. paper 8
Do. do. do. gold 10
Fixed deposits from 7 to 10
P. P. MAUA & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.
Aug. 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 notice 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 Parra, Vice-President.
" Ambrosio F. Lopez.
" Enrique Thomson.
" Mariano Casares.
" Bernardo Ybarra.
" Antonio Demarqui.
" Francisco F. Moreno, Gerentes.

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, spirits, liquors, and other provisions, in the most European style.

Board, with room, gas-lights, and attendance, from 6s. to 10s. per day.

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

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 Barracos or in Deposited 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 many Bankers and Merchants of the principal towns of the United Kingdom take part, offers the greatest possible solidity and confidence to the assured.

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

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

Apply for insurances and other details from 11 to 3 daily, No. 121 Calle 25 Mayo, corner of Corrientes, to
CONSTANT SANTA MARIA,
General Agent of the Company.
ly-a-3

Notice.

The undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has removed his Grocery Store from Calle Defensa, No. 60, to Calle Victoria, No. 72 (Recoba Nueva).

(Signed) RICHARD HASTINGS.
Buenos Ayres, Aug. 9, 1866.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK

(LIMITED.)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

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

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

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

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, 8
On currency deposits on 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
do. do. do. 10
Do. 30 days do. paper 8
Do. do. do. gold 10
Fixed deposits from 7 to 10
P. P. MAUA & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.
Aug. 1st, 1866.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720.

FOR INSURING BUILDINGS,

GOODS, MERCHANTIZE,

AND VESSELS IN PORT OR IN DOCK,

Throughout Great Britain and Ireland

And in Foreign Countries.

FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE

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

DIRECTORS.

Nath Alexander Esq., Edw. Gower, Esq., John A. Arbuthnot, Esq., A. C. Guthrie, Esq., J. Bonham Barr, Esq., John A. Hanky, Esq., James Blyth, Esq., Louis Huth, Esq., Edward Budd, Esq., Charles Lyall, Esq., Mark Wilks Collet, Esq., John Ord, Esq., Sir Fred. Currie, Bart., Capt. R. W. Pelly, R.N., P. G. Dalgety, Esq., David Powell, Esq., John Entwisle, Esq., William Rennie, Esq., G. L. Monck Gibbes, Esq., Alexander Trotter, Esq., Robert Gillespie, Esq., W. Bryce Watson, Esq., Henry G. Gordon, Esq., Le Poer Wilson, Esq., Agents in Buenos Ayres, Messrs. L. B. Wilcke and Co., 34 Chacabuco will give every information, issue policies, &c., on application at their office.

89—xp m15.

E. MEDLICOTT & CO.,

33—RECONQUISTA—33.

ENGLISH FAMILY WINE MERCHANTS,

E. 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 Europe as 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. Bucellas—Medlicott and Co. Bucellas Hook—Medlicott and Co. Star Claret, in cases of Pints and Quarts—James Violet and Co., Bordeaux.

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

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

Perfect Security from Burglars or Fire.

Can only be obtained by having George Price's triple and quadruple Patent Safe or Medal Safe, fitted with his Patent Case hardened, drill and screw proof doors and his "no plus ultra" Gunpowder Proof Locks which have successfully defied the efforts of the most expert London and Manchester "Cracksmen."

"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 unpickable Bank door locks, as also patent locks for all purposes. 113. 3m 20

GERMAN BURMEISTER,

Consignatario de frutos del pais.

Wool and produce broker,
105—CALLE VENEZUELA—105

MONTEVIDEIAN BANK.

CAPITAL 1,000,000 DOLLARS.

In 2,000 Shares of 500 Dollars each.

(With power to increase it)

Offices, corner of Calle Corriente, in the new house of Don Juan Miguel Martinez, Montevideo.

CHAIRMAN.

Francis J. Hooguard, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Sr. D. Pedro Roselli.
" Joaquin Guerrero.
" John McNeil.
" Antonio Marquez.

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 Bank.

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 p. cent. ann.
" in favour of " . . . 18 p. cent. ann.
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, 1866. 174—xp o 1

BIAS DE TIRAHUO.

Salidas:

Station	Time
Montevideo	10:00
San Pedro	10:15
San Juan	10:30
San Carlos	10:45
San Mateo	11:00
San Rafael	11:15
San Antonio	11:30
San Fernando	11:45
San Marcos	12:00
San Esteban	12:15
San Agustín	12:30
San Jerónimo	12:45
San Salvador	13:00
San Juan	13:15
San Pedro	13:30
San Carlos	13:45
San Mateo	14:00
San Rafael	14:15
San Antonio	14:30
San Fernando	14:45
San Marcos	15:00
San Esteban	15:15
San Agustín	15:30
San Jerónimo	15:45
San Salvador	16:00
San Juan	16:15
San Pedro	16:30
San Carlos	16:45
San Mateo	17:00
San Rafael	17:15
San Antonio	17:30
San Fernando	17:45
San Marcos	18:00
San Esteban	18:15
San Agustín	18:30
San Jerónimo	18:45
San Salvador	19:00
San Juan	19:15
San Pedro	19:30
San Carlos	19:45
San Mateo	20:00
San Rafael	20:15
San Antonio	20:30
San Fernando	20:45
San Marcos	21:00
San Esteban	21:15
San Agustín	21:30
San Jerónimo	21:45
San Salvador	22:00
San Juan	22:15
San Pedro	22:30
San Carlos	22:45
San Mateo	23:00
San Rafael	23:15
San Antonio	23:30
San Fernando	23:45
San Marcos	24:00

BIAS DE FIESTA.

Salidas:

Station	Time
Montevideo	10:00
San Pedro	10:15
San Juan	10:30
San Carlos	10:45
San Mateo	11:00
San Rafael	11:15
San Antonio	11:30
San Fernando	11:45
San Marcos	12:00
San Esteban	12:15
San Agustín	12:30
San Jerónimo	12:45
San Salvador	13:00
San Juan	13:15
San Pedro	13:30
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San Mateo	14:00
San Rafael	14:15
San Antonio	14:30
San Fernando	14:45
San Marcos	15:00
San Esteban	15:15
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San Fernando	20:45
San Marcos	21:00
San Esteban	21:15
San Agustín	21:30
San Jerónimo	21:45
San Salvador	22:00
San Juan	22:15
San Pedro	22:30
San Carlos	22:45
San Mateo	23:00
San Rafael	23:15
San Antonio	23:30
San Fernando	23:45
San Marcos	24:00

FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE.

Salidas:

Station	Time
Montevideo	10:00
San Pedro	10:15
San Juan	10:30
San Carlos	10:45
San Mateo	11:00
San Rafael	11:15
San Antonio	11:30
San Fernando	11:45
San Marcos	12:00
San Esteban	12:15
San Agustín	12:30
San Jerónimo	12:45
San Salvador	13:00
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San Jerónimo	21:45
San Salvador	22:00
San Juan	22:15
San Pedro	22:30
San Carlos	22:45
San Mateo	23:00
San Rafael	23:15
San Antonio	23:30
San Fernando	23:45
San Marcos	24:00

FOR ROSARIO AND PORTS.

Passengers and Cargo, the Oriental Steamer

SOLIS.

Captain ADOLFO FLORES.

Departure from the Tigris at Twelve o'Clock, TUESDAY and SATURDAY.

Passengers leave by the Railway at 10 o'clock, Station 25 de Mayo.

For more information call at the Agents, Alvarez and Rizzo, Reconquista, 99.

Casino Nuevo.

126—Calle San Martín—126

close to the Imprints of the—

"NACION ARGENTINA"

The proprietor of the above establishment, whilst thanking his numerous patrons for the support that they have hitherto accorded him, begs to inform them, the public generally, that he has added a—

CAFÉ RESTAURANT.

to these already unrivalled luncheon and billiard saloons. Gentlemen can always be furnished with private rooms, cards, chess, &c.

The most select assortment of Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors and Cigars procurable in town; charges moderate. Buenos Ayres, 7th August, 1866. 34—20p. a. 7.

Notice.

The travelling Public are hereby informed that all sorts of Leather Goods, such as Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, &c., being manufactured on the premises, are sold at remarkable low prices, at Calle 26 de Mayo, No. 41. 57 | 10p. a 10

"THE QUEEN"

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

INCOME, £160,000.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandise and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, produce in the Barracos or in Deposited 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 insure 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.

TEATRO COLON.

ITALIAN OPERA.

15.º funcion del 3.º temporada.
Miercoles, 15 de Agosto.
BALLO IN MASCHERA.

A las 8.

Teatro Franco-Argentino

BOUFFES PARISIENS.

Mercrédi 15 Aout 1866.
Représentation extraordinaire
LA MAR EILLAISE.

LES SOLIES DRAMATIQUES.

Vandeville en 5 actes.
On commencera à 8 h.

Subscription to the "Standard,"
\$30 PER MONTH.

ADVERTISEMENT
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.

"Mill fall addean, mill veri non addean dnoero."
Chicago.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1866.

THE CHILIAN MAILS.

LATEST FROM VALPARAISO.

GREAT FORTIFICATIONS.

We have dates from Chile to the 15th of July. There is nothing of great importance to chronicle save a rather animated argument relative to the fortifications of Valparaiso. Large crowds of the poorer classes are busy employed in excavating the ruins of the Custom house and other public buildings, but as yet no great treasure has been discovered.

The passenger trade between the ports on the Pacific is greatly on the increase, although business, as a general rule, is rather dull in Valparaiso.

A grand ball has been given by the residents of Valparaiso to the sailors in port of the allied squadron. It passed off with the greatest magnificence.

The Minister of War has given the following names to the new batteries in the port of Valparaiso:—Rancagua, Talcahuano, Buena Yerba Buenas, Baron, Andes, Valdivia, Perdote, Pasado, and Callao.

The projected loan of the Government has been approved of.

Some very splendid silver mines have been discovered in the mountains of Condore, which will be worked by a foreign company.

The 'Republica' gives a lamentable description of the battle of the 24th of May at the Estero Bellaco, and states positively that one of the army contractors narrowly escaped with his life. It is quite evident from the tone of the papers that the Chilians have very little sympathy for the Triple Alliance.

Don Gabriel Garcia Moreno has arrived from Peru, where he narrowly escaped assassination.

The Government has suspended the decree declaring Chilian coal a contraband of war. The demand for this coal is greatly on the increase.

The Esmeralda and the Covadonga are at present undergoing repairs at Valparaiso.

On the night of the 9th of July one of the most terrific storms ever known to the residents of Valparaiso visited that port. The waves beat right into the town, and many of the small vessels were washed into the very streets. The damage caused amongst the Spanish shipping is considerable. Nearly all the whaleboats were sunk, and part of the mole was washed away. The Ponton Chile went down in the storm, and the alarms were enhanced by the constant firing of cannon in the bay. The captain of the steamer Maipo, as he entered the harbour, kept firing the whole time.

Chile is preparing to send numerous articles to the Paris Exhibition, and the committee purpose, previous to sending them to Paris, to expose them, in the month of September.

The Argentine mail is watched for with great anxiety, and the papers publish supplements on its arrival.

The Hamburg barque Don Julio has arrived from Australia, bringing dates from Melbourne to the 1st of June. Wheat and flour have gone up in that market: Chilian 14 to 15 pounds, Californian 16 pounds.

Sr. Gottschalk and his company are performing before crowded houses.

The French and English Ministers not having hoisted their flags on the 4th of July caused great attention. The papers say it was done on purpose. An immense number of Spaniards have presented themselves to the Government asking to be naturalized, which was at once accorded them.

The British corvette Malacca has left for Coquimbo.

All the leading houses in Valparaiso have signed a document binding themselves to take the new paper money issued by the National Bank. The Minister expresses himself highly gratified at the liberal conduct of the foreign merchants.

Sinbad's correspondence is copied into the Chilian papers, and the Chilians seem to take great interest in the Paraguayan war.

The Chilian Government is very seriously harassed by the immense number of claims presented by foreign ministers. We have no data as to the exact amount of these claims, but believe them to be something enormous.

Government is about constructing an immense arsenal, as it is the intention henceforward to build their own vessels.

Sr. V. Makenza is expected shortly from the States.

The new British Admiral for the Pacific, Admiral Fanshaw, is expected to arrive shortly in the British iron-clad Zealous.

The Government of Bolivia has decreed medals to the sailors and soldiers who fought against the Spaniards in the Pacific ports.

The most lamentable intelligence has arrived from Bolivia. In the department of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, the population of which amounts to twelve thousand souls, over four thousand had been carried away in one month by a sort of fever which the natives consider the same as yellow fever. This awful mortality has caused the greatest alarm in Bolivia.

The Henrietta has arrived at last at Valparaiso.

News having arrived that a vessel with supplies for the Spanish navy was some place about the Straits, it is supposed that part of the allied squadron will be sent in pursuit.

Samples of Chilian tobacco are about to be sent to the Exhibition at Paris. Great hopes are entertained that a more active trade will be fomented, in consequence of the increased attention paid to the curing.

The 'Patria,' in saluting the United States on the 4th of July, uses very harsh language, and assures the Chilianos that it is the country of all others from which they must expect the least.

Great sympathy of the English press for Chile. The English merchants are looked on with peculiar favor.

The Italian barque Angelita has been lost on the Chilian coast.

The Bank of McClure and Co. has published its monthly statement, by which we perceive it is doing a very handsome business.

The Prussian corvette La Vineta has arrived in Valparaiso from Caldero.

Wheat firm. Buyers at 1.75. Tallow firm; looking up. Flour, large transactions.

Exchange on England 45½d. and sixty days' sight. Interest, ten per cent.

The British barque Nelly has arrived from San Francisco.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

London, July 7, 1866.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.'

Gentlemen,
Since my last very little of interest has occurred in financial circles here. One small private London bank has suspended payment, but this produced no effect. The Bank of England persists in maintaining the rate of discount, at the exorbitant figure of ten per cent., and the policy of the directors in refusing to restore confidence by lowering the rate, is almost universally condemned. It is impossible now to predict when money will become easier, although things seem slowly and surely improving.

The great and all-absorbing topic of interest during the past fortnight has, of course, been the Continental war.

Terrific battles and startling events have succeeded each other with breathless rapidity, and we are hardly able even yet to fully appreciate the momentous results already obtained. On the 23rd ult. the Italians commenced hostilities against the Austrians. The very next day asanguinary battle was fought at Custozza, near Verona, in which the Italians were defeated and forced to retreat across the Mincio, many thousands being lost on both sides.

Throughout the next week nothing was done in Italy, but several great battles were fought in Bohemia, the Prussians invariably gaining the victory, and inflicting severe loss upon their opponents, the Austrians, who were driven rapidly back; and on the 3rd instant the Prussians gained a decisive victory at Konigsgratz, inflicting enormous losses upon the Austrians, utterly routing their army, and virtually opening the road to Vienna. The next day the Emperor Francis telegraphed to Napoleon that he would cede Venetia to France [as stakeholder for Italy], and requesting him to use his influence to arrange with Prussia and Italy for an armistice, preparatory to peace negotiations.

This intelligence came upon us like a thunder-clap, and it was plain that Austria was hopelessly beaten. Everybody jumped to the conclusion that peace was imminent, immense satisfaction was expressed, things on the Stock Exchange were exuberantly cheerful, and the fondest anticipations were indulged in. This morning, however, we hear that Prussia has refused to allow an armistice, that Italy refers to Bismark before committing herself either-way, and altogether matters do not look so 'couleur de rose' as the day before yesterday.

Austria cannot hinder Prussia from taking Vienna, and it now remains to be seen whether Napoleon will put up with the slight offered to France, should his friendly offers of mediation be unceremoniously refused. It is considered not improbable that France may join Austria (possibly Russia also) to prevent Prussia from destroying the balance of power too much on the Continent, for as things stand she appears likely soon to exercise supreme influence in European matters.

The astonishing and unparalleled results of this ten days' campaign may be ascribed almost wholly to the fatal breach-loading needle-gun with which the Prussians are armed; and which commits fearful havoc amongst the Austrians, creating an advantage almost in the proportion of three to one. This, combined with first-class strategic and military talent, has proved far too much for the proverbially slow and unready movements of the Austrians, notwithstanding their well-known bravery. The success of the needle-gun has created a profound impression here, and you will observe that public opinion is so strongly expressed in the newspapers, that before long our army and volunteers will doubtless be armed with the best breach-loading rifle obtainable, for with our small force, it is most essential that we should have the best weapon to keep us at least on an equality in this respect with other nations.

The marriage of the Princess Helena came off at Windsor on the 5th inst., with all the éclat natural to be expected on so auspicious an occasion. It was remarked as a very unusual circumstance that the Queen herself gave away the bride.

Our new conservative Ministry under Lord Derby's Premiership has just taken office, and we hope they will manage things as well as their predecessors, and keep us out of all entanglement with continental affairs until the time shall come for us to take part with the other powers in a Congress for the final adjustment of the prevailing disputes.

It seems the Jamaica committee intend to bring Governor Eyre for trial, but it is thought the proceedings will be quashed.

The Great Eastern has started to lay down the Atlantic cable.

We are anxiously awaiting the "Standard" by next mail with accounts of the recent sanguinary battle in Paraguay.

Yours,
ALPHA.

THE LOSS OF THE OYAPOCK.

2250,000 STERLING IN THE WATER.

170 BRAZILIAN SOLDIERS SWIMMING.

On Sunday the news arrived in town of the loss of the Brazilian transport Oyapock, off the coast of Maldonado. As it was known that this steamer had a quarter of a million sterling on board, there was the greatest concern expressed when the news reached Montevideo, and all the boats available put off in the hopes of gaining salvage. Two steam transports at once put off; the Brazil and Imperatriz, to give assistance. The 'Telegrafo' gives the following 'ultima hora':—

"A coast-guard officer of Pando and Solis, has given notice that on the 9th a number of bones were washed ashore and that on going up a little further on the Maldonado coast he saw bags and 'tercios' floating about. The same officer picked up 5 bundles of paper which he found on the beach, and states that the Brazilian transport Oyapock is aground on a small bank in front of Santa Rosa, that all hands were got ashore, and that it was probable the vessel would go to pieces where she lay.

With regard to the gold we hear nothing, but suppose that the boxes were got off. The wreckers on the Maldonado coast have had rather a good season of it. For many years there have not been such frequent and total shipwrecks as at present; even the sheep farmers on the Enseñada and Magdalena coast have profited by these disasters, many of them having a stock of wine at their houses which on moderate consumption will last for years.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Sunday was a black cold day, the river was very rough and the only arrival we had, the Oriental from Montevideo, bringing the astounding news of the loss of the Brazilian transport Oyapock, just at the mouth of the river.

Our brother editor in company with the Government Inspector of Schools paid a visit to that flourishing city, Lujan, where he had the pleasure of meeting many of our subscribers at the first train on the Western Railway on Sunday: the carriages could hardly accommodate all the passengers.

On Monday we had three steamers: the Memnon, the Lamego, and Rio Parana, the two former from Montevideo, but no news, and the latter from the Uruguay with the Entre-Rio mails; as a matter of course the Entre-Rianos know more of the war than the people of Buenos Ayres, and all sorts of Estero Bellaco rumors were current in town yesterday.

Our correspondent from Parana writes us that the steamer Riachuelo taking up horses lies at that point; she has been seven days taking in coals and the Hanoverian brig which she has in tow is out of corn for the horses, rather an unpleasant predicament; the great delay in delivering coals at Parana is becoming such a nuisance, that some steps ought to be taken to remedy the evil.

The steamer Pollux is at last ready and is up for Rosario on Saturday. We notice that Mr. Richard Tink, a ci-devant sheepfarmer, has been named to the post of purser. It is a significant sign of the times to see sheep farmers forsaking their pastoral occupations and embracing the more perilous following of a sailor. We noticed the other day the growing decline in the sheepfarming business, but there were not wanting parties to contradict us; we, however, cannot alter our opinion, as we have daily instances of young men calling at our office looking for situations, having thrown up their sheep, which they had on halves, thirds or fourths. Down in Barracas there is scarcely a barraca or saladero establishment that there are not to be found employees who a few years ago were their own masters as sheepfarmers in the camp. We now give the case of Mr. Tink, who assures us that he flung up the sheep breeding business after having been 25 days on foot minding his flock day and night and experiencing the most unheard-of hardships, the sheep dying fast; in a fit of disgust and gloom he fled the camp and is now purser on one of our river steamers. And this is the indus-

try which Congress thinks proper to tax. Verily, what with droughts, taxation and high rents the sheepfarming business is on its last legs.

The new American tariff on wool was not passed up to the leaving of the last steamer from New York, but it has gone through the Committee and it was expected would become a law after the 4th of July.

The Governor of Entre Rios has at last returned to Concepcion de Uruguay, having made a lengthened tour through the sheepfarming districts of Gualeguay and Gualeguaychú.

Yesterday we noticed part of a locomotive on a waggon on the Boca Railway. This locomotive is for the Western Railway, and our readers will be surprised to hear that the last locomotives hauled up from the Boca to the Parque Station cost the trifle of 25,000 paper dollars for peons and cartage. When the new station at the Riachuelo is finished the Western Railway will be able to save all this.

Our active and talented correspondent Junius, from Navarro, sends us to-day the harrowing particulars of a frightful murder perpetrated in the camp. Although the assassin was caught almost in 'flagrante delicto,' admitted the crime, and actually spending the money which he had stolen from the murdered Basque, the fellow has been sent off to stand his trial, which probably will take place this time two years, when the whole particulars of the horrible act will be forgotten. We put it to the Governor of the province if he thinks this right? Summary justice and summary punishment is required in the camp, and it is an outrage on society at large to be housing, feeding, and clothing villains, who, if justice had her due, should have been hung in the public square within 24 hours after their arrest. We call the attention of Minister Avellaneda to this matter. Some reform is necessary, as the prisons are full of assassins and villains of the blackest dye.

The steamer with Mrs. General Flores on board has called at Parana. It seems that she failed to prevail on her husband to return to Montevideo. We believe that the steamer must be aground; either that or has passed down to Montevideo, without calling here.

Thank to our Lisbon friend to-day we achieve another editorial victory in the shape of a day's later news from Europe, than that published by the other papers: we have the Lisbon papers of the 13th July.

We call the attention of the Chief of Police to the infamous practice going on at the foot of Calle Buen Orden, burning the offal and refuse of the city which is thrown by the scavenger carts in huge piles in an open space before Mr. Prange's barraca. Nothing in the English language can properly describe the smell which pervades the whole neighbourhood, caused by the filthy configurations; the people have to keep their doors and windows hermetically sealed. Mr. Oazon might improve on this infamous system by burning this filth in the Plaza Victoria, in front of the Policia, it would save cartage, and be convenient for the Police. This outrageous municipal scandal ought to be at once stopped, as the fumigation going on in Calle Buen Orden is poisoning the atmosphere.

The Gleaner we are happy to say, is not lost: she ran aground, but we believe has been got off.

Young men who wish to join the Cricket Club are notified that the Secretary at 120 Calle Piedad is ready to enrol them.

The 'Comercio' from Paysandú is to hand, it states that a new steamer is about to be put on the river Mercedes.

The Arno is expected to-morrow: the weather, however, is so inclement that we give her until Thursday.

For want of room we are obliged to hold over Mr. Rom's paper-money project: we shall publish it to-morrow.

On Sunday we had the pleasure of accompanying Dr. Peña, chief of the department of schools, and Sr. Estrada the inspector, to visit the State school at Villa Luxan. Nothing could be more admirable than the appearance of the school, under the management of Sor Dasti: the boys were neatly dressed, and answered well in geography, grammar and arithmetic: the school

is very comfortable and really a credit to the Province. The new girl's school is finished, but some difficulty arose with the Sisters of the Charity, and it will now be given in charge to a mistress.

The opera of Lucrezia Borgia is becoming a favorite of Mme. Briol's and of the public; the performance on Sunday night was magnificent, and Briol, Lelmi and Oesino were twice called out before the curtain. It is certainly one of the most successful that Sig. Pestalardo has produced. The Governor was among those present. The new opera of Faust will not be ready to-morrow night: the Ballo en Maschera will be given instead.

Mackern's shop is crowded daily with people looking at Bate and Co.'s views of the War in Paraguay.

Mr. Sampayo's *libro-performant* on the 'Patria' came off on Saturday evening at the Victoria: it was quite wonderful and *sui generis*. We advise our readers to attend the next performance, of which we shall give due notice.

Our museum in the 'Standard' office is about to be enriched with one of the famed Prussian needle-guns, which a German subscriber kindly lends us for exhibition. This is another editorial victory.

THE U. STATES TARIFF ON WOOL.

Manufacturers and wool growers appear at last to realize that they have but one common interest, and as a consequence have combined to ask for protection. Bitter experience has taught the wool-grower that when the manufacturing interest languishes, wool-raising is never profitable; and the manufacturer has also learned that when wool-raising is not profitable, the West affords him a poor market for his goods.

Heretofore the manufacturer has thrown every obstacle in the way of the farmer to prevent his obtaining the least semblance of favor from legislative enactments. On the other hand, the farmer never willingly conceded a tariff to the manufacturer; believing that whatever benefit the manufacturer obtained, was just so much taken from his own interest. In fact the farmer looked upon the manufacturer as his greatest enemy, ready to take every advantage of his circumstances, to obtain his wool at the very lowest price, to reduce wool-growing to the starvation point, and to sell his goods at the very highest rates.

Wool-grower opposed manufacturer, and manufacturer opposed wool-grower and during this suicidal warfare, the interests of both suffered severely; but the country suffered much more, because gold has been continually drawn away, when it should have been retained at home. Before the wool-growing and manufacturing were scarcely considered worthy the notice of statesmen. True, they were occasionally made a sort of political shuttlecock, sometimes sent high above every other interest, then suffered to fall and lie almost lifeless at the bottom of all enterprises. All wool costing less than 20 cents per pound was admitted duty free.

In 1861, for the purposes of protection and of revenue, this was materially changed, and all wool costing less than 18 cents at the place whence exported paid a duty of 5 per cent ad valorem; exceeding 18 cents and not exceeding 24 cents per pound, 3 cents per pound; exceeding 24 cents per pound, a duty of 9 cents per pound. This, with some slight modification, continued in force till February, 1864. By the tariff of that year all wool of the value of 12 cents per pound and under at the last port or place of exportation, pays a duty of 3 cents per pound; exceeding 12 cents and not 24 cents per pound, 6 cents per pound; exceeding 24 cents per pound and not exceeding 32 cents per pound, 10 cents per pound and 10 per cent ad valorem; exceeding 32 cents per pound, and 10 per cent ad valorem.

When wool is imported scoured, then three times the amount of the above duties. Scoured wool, it should be stated, is a term used when the wool is cleaned ready to put upon the cards, and differs materially from what we call washed wool, the latter term being applied to wool when the sheep have been brook-washed previous to shearing.

This tariff has the appearance at first sight of affording ample protection. One not familiar with the subject would probably conclude that three cents per pound must be sufficient duty on all wool which costs 12 cents per pound, as this must be a very coarse kind which our farmers do not care much about raising; that six cents per pound on all above 12 cents per pound and not above 24 cents per pound, must be enough for a medium wool, a kind which our farmers produce in large quantities from a kind class of sheep very hardy, and producing heavy fleeces, for it will be from 20 to 30 cents per head. Then we have the two classes, 10 cents per pound and 10 per cent ad valorem, and 12 cents per pound and 10 per cent ad valorem. These applying to very fine wool, are just what our farmers want; they need protection on fine wools; for these sheep only produce from two to three pounds of wool per head, which is worth about 70 cents per pound. This would be from 30 to 40 cents per head. But the facts do not bear out such reasoning. And, first, let us note the interval that elapsed not only between the passing of the bill and its taking effect, but also that between the time when it was first contemplated, and the time when it went into force. In the year 1860 we consumed one-fourth foreign wool in our manufactories; about 60 million pounds domestic fleece and 20 million pounds foreign. In 1862 we imported 88,883 bales of foreign wool; in 1863, 107,370 bales; in 1864, 113,668 bales; but in 1865, after the present tariff had taken effect, we imported but 53,429 bales. And we must bear in mind that four-fifths of the large amount imported in 1862 was imported during the first six months of the year, before the tariff took effect. It will be easily seen from these figures that while we supposed we had the benefit of a good protective tariff in 1865, the great bulk of the foreign wool upon the market had been imported under the previous low tariff, and was acting like an incubus on the wool interests of the country; not only by filling our warehouses and thus largely increasing the supply, but by providing that supply at a price which utterly astonished the farmer in his western home who was entirely unacquainted with what importers were doing. It is true, it may be urged that this wool was bought with gold. If so, foreign wool advanced with the price of gold and much of it was sold for gold. The price of gold in 1863 was in favor of the importer. The large amount of wool thrown upon the market in 1863 and 1864 kept our domestic wool from advancing with the price of gold; a fact which astonished every one not conversant with the large importations of 1863 and 1864. The importations of these two years, keeping down the price of wool in 1864, and also in 1865, now tend to depress it in 1866. Just consider that in 1865, with all our increased machinery, we only imported half the quantity of wool imported in 1863, and only about two-thirds of the importation of 1862. This certainly does appear like advancing backward.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

LATEST LONDON TELEGRAMS. Madrid, July 11th, 11.20 p.m. A telegram from Paris announces that the 'Monitor' of this morning states the belligerent powers have accepted the mediation proposed by the Emperor, who continues to use his efforts for an armistice. Madrid, 12th, 10.10 a.m. The French iron-clad 'Provence' and corvette 'Eclairer' departed suddenly yesterday evening from Toulon for Venice. The fleet continues to prepare for sea. Munich, 11th midnight. A bloody battle rages at Kissingen for the last 24 hours between 54,000 Bavarians and 60,000 Prussians. The Prussians were at first victorious but were afterwards repulsed. Paris, 12th, 11.10 a.m. The 'Presse' states that a meeting occurred last night at the Tuilleries, in which Metternich and Aldenburg represented Austria, and the Prussian diplomatists were Goltz and Bess. Mr. Drouin de L'Huys exposed the

ideas of France—that a new German Bund be formed independent of Austria and Prussia; that no concession be demanded of Austria; that the abandonment of all claim by Austria to the Duchies should entitle her to indemnity for the Sleswig-Holstein war, that Brunswick, Mecklenburg, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, Sleswig and Holstein be annexed to Prussia: the Rhine to be the western frontier of Prussia: the provinces between the Rhine and Meuse to be given to the dethroned sovereigns, and the inhabitants of Landam and Valle-de-Gare to choose whether they will be French or Germans.

Lisbon, July 13th. The 'Jornal' remarks that Napoleon solicited an armistice on the 4th and the King of Prussia did not reply till the 11th, and then only in a vague manner. It seems peace will follow if an armistice be arranged, but so many complications may yet arise that nothing is certain. To-day's telegrams announce a dreadful battle in Bavaria, the Prussians getting the worst of it. But the most important news is the proposals of France to the plenipotentiaries of Austria and Prussia: France takes a slice from Baden and a fortress on the Rhine. Austria loses only Venetia, and the 'Independence Belge' says that France transfers Venetia to Italy with a clause guaranteeing the Pope's temporal power. The new arrangement of the map of Europe keeps standing many other questions that are sure to lead to new wars. A peace may now be patched up, with Prussia aggrandized, Venetia ceded to Italy, Austria as she was, and France extended to the Rhine; we have yet (5.30 p.m.) got news of the French taking possession of Venice. Many people think all this was arranged before-hand between France, Austria, and Italy; indeed Prussia has surprised Napoleon with her needle-gun and fine army. The Prussian campaign in Bohemia quite eclipses that of Lombardy in 1859.

TERRIBLE NEWS FROM THE CAMP.

ATROCIOUS MURDER. ASSASSIN CAUGHT.

The peaceful inhabitants of the parishes of Lobos have been thrown into the greatest state of consternation by the perpetration of a crime at which the common instincts of humanity recoil with horror. The innocent victim of ruffian rapacity in this case was the wife of an industrious Basque, who, shortly after his arrival to this country (about 12 months ago) married his ill-fated countrywoman. On Sunday morning, leaving his wife and infant child alone in the house, he proceeded to a neighbouring puesto to sell lambs, little anticipating the tragic scene he was doomed to witness on his return. On entering his house he beheld his young wife a mangled corpse, and his tender infant weltering in its mother's gore. The unfortunate woman's body showed marks which only the most savage ferocity could inflict. Her breasts on either side were transpierced by two horrible wounds; she received a longitudinal gash on her left arm (probably in attempting to defend herself); and to perfect the work of inhuman barbarity, her throat was cut from ear to ear. The contemplation of such atrocity naturally fills the mind with a species of horror too appalling to be endured. But by what futile words can we express our abhorrence when we reflect that such a diabolical act was committed in open daylight, and for the sake of what plunder the hut of a poor 'puestero' could afford? Thanks to the indefatigable exertions of the Basque himself, he was soon on the track of the murderer. His suspicion falling on a native—but 18 years of age—whom he had formerly hired as peon, he sought him, and finding him coolly making a purchase in a 'zapateria' in Lobos, he gave him in charge to the authorities. On being apprehended he confessed his crime. Four thousand dollars were found upon his person, and that explains the motive for the fell deed. The prisoner was conducted through Navarro on Wednesday, 'en route' for Mercedes jail. This is a case in which there should be no prevarication, no

delay. To condemn and punish a crime like this we need not follow the sinuities of the law, but take the straight road to justice. This is a crime against human nature itself, its perpetrator a monster, who, by the universal verdict of mankind, deserves death.

Another deplorable incident [again realising the truth of the old adage] occurred not far from the scene of the former. Two native youths were engaged in that dangerous and common pastime of fencing with knives, when one of them losing his balance slipped, and falling on the extended knife of his companion, received a wound from the effects of which he almost instantaneously expired.

This body and the remains of the murdered woman were conveyed to Lobos in the same cart.

JUNIUS.

TOUR THROUGH ENTRE RIOS

To the Editors of the 'Standard.' Gentlemen,

Your columns being continually filled with new and interesting matter, it is with diffidence I ask space for a short communication on a subject nearly connected with the thriving interests of many of our countrymen in this province, and particularly referring to the severity with which the law on public lands is generally treated. I propose to make a few remarks in its favour, as I consider it has been too severely dealt with, and, on the whole, not properly appreciated. In all laws treating of this subject in these countries I notice the conflict between the interests of the State and those of private parties, which more directly represent the interests of the country and its progress. Hence we see timid vacillating projects, which in the very explanations which accompany them show a want of confidence in their promoters. The evil which this indication produces cannot be exaggerated, because it is evident that stock breeding is the real source of riches in these countries, and if this cannot be developed on account of retrograde laws, capitalists will seek other investments for their money in such businesses and speculations as would indirectly benefit the country. Thoroughly convinced of the necessity of making public opinion unanimous on this point, and of settling, according to my opinion, a question which has occupied the attention of the legislators since time immemorial, I have endeavoured to form an impartial opinion respecting such lands as are obtainable from government, based on a practical knowledge of the different ways of working them, and a long experience of the distinct qualities of camps in this province. And I have come to the conclusion that, laying aside all absurd theories and unrealizable projects, the question is simply one of profit and loss. Does there exist then in provinces with equal advantages to this a more liberal law than that which assures to the purchasers of government land the title to as many leagues as required at the fixed price of four thousand five hundred patacons? I consider this mode of proof the strongest and most conclusive, under present circumstances. Add to this the laws of October, 1861, and July, 1862, which further favour purchasers of public lands by admitting in payment 'libramientos,' which are received at their par value, but can be had at a discount of 10 or 15 per cent, and are subject to a further discount of 20 per cent on the valuation above stipulated. With such advantages it will be easily conceived that were these circumstances once brought to light, much more confidence would be shown among intelligent and interested parties, and people in general would take a greater interest in government land, not only owing to its excellence but also its cheapness. I have seen several articles both by breeders of cattle and sheep, each one from his respective point of view, completely proving that the prices laid down in other provinces for public lands are too exorbitant to make a remunerating business. I have therefore little doubt that the day is not far distant when people of capital will enter with spirit into my view of the matter, it being evident that up to the present few or any know the exact figure at which lands can be bought in this province, and those who are lucky

enough to realise appear to pride themselves on keeping it a secret from others, avoiding the discussion of the merits and true value, or perhaps not liking the ungrateful task of dispelling illusions and prejudices which have existed for many years, and so benefitting themselves by them. According to my opinion, there does not exist through the length and breadth of the Argentine Republic a province more fitted by nature for the investment of capital to advantage than Entre Rios. However much may have been said against the law of public lands here, still in the departments of Gualeguaychu, Gualeguay, Villaguay, Concordia, and Victoria I could enumerate a list too long here to mention of countrymen of ours who have for many years back been settling in those districts, and are to-day among the most wealthy proprietors in the province. And this fact induces me to adhere to my former expressed conviction that where prosperity and abundance are on all sides, magnificent pasturages, and the supremacy of law and order in the country parts predominant, why should we not hope to see Entre Rios in a few years become as great a sheep rearing country as Buenos Ayres. Respecting the value of lands in the above districts, owing to their being already thickly settled both by natives and foreigners, it could not be quoted at less than from ten to twelve thousand patacons per square league—a price which undoubtedly does not have any proportion with that of government land. I will here observe that these departments are not the easiest where government land may be had. There are those of Nogoya, Parana, and La-paz, which offer the same advantages, and are not so thickly populated; and particularly in this latter department there are at least five or six hundred leagues of government land for sale, which offer no other inconvenience to the settler than having to stock conjointly with sheep and cattle, or cattle alone, as experience teaches us that the best mode of working these virgin camps is by stocking for a few years with cattle, which after a time so trample down and destroy the strong grass that it becomes fit for sheep. Meanwhile speculations are to be made in the purchase of lean cattle at Corrientes, which kept in immense 'poteros' could be soon sold to advantage to the saladeristas of either the Parana or Uruguay. I have thus gone so far to prove the success with which speculations can be made in this department that I will mention some establishments which, to my knowledge, have followed up the principle: Don Pedro Carril owns a fine estate on the arroyo Juliana, which is of great extent, and principally stocked with horned cattle. The greater part of this property is fenced in with timber, which, owing to the immense abundance of it, can easily be worked into fences at a cost of some twenty seven dollars the square, and will last for twenty years. I have likewise had the pleasure of staying a few days at the establishment of Mr. James Young, a countryman of ours who, I understand, is settled in the Banda Oriental, and who only purchased this place a short time ago, having made a splendid business, as I am assured by his manager that the whole place—comprising an extent of five and a half square leagues of land, together with four thousand head of cattle, fifteen hundred sheep, and two hundred horses—did not cost him more than 30,000 patacons, or 6,000 sterling, and which, judging from the improvements being made, is destined to rival with the first estates in the province. I remarked also that your journal is a great favourite here, and No. 240 to 260 occupied a prominent place on the mantel-piece. It is to follow the prosperous career of such persons that I would call the attention of many of my countrymen who would I doubt not be equally thriving in this undertaking. Here as in other establishments of the like nature are to be found one or two leagues of land fenced in with timber for introducing cattle at any time of the year. Following the Juliana, I went by another English establishment, belonging to Mr. Haycroft. The end of the land I galloped over is of the same fertile soil, but the pasture is of the same ordinary class as is to

be seen throughout the whole department. Hoping that ere long people will look with more confidence on this abused country, I have only to beg to be excused for the length of my observations, trusting to your valuable journal that they will be the means of benefit to some of our countrymen, I have the honour to be, "One of the many settlers in the province."

ON 'CHANGE'. Aug. 13, 1866. Paper price of ounces, \$408. Do. sovereigns, 125. First and only price of patacons, 25 35. Cash sales, 30,600.

Things on the Bolsa could not be duller, until 10 minutes 2 o'clock not a patacon was bought or sold for cash, the brokers are positively doing nothing, and business in general is so dull that with the exception of politics there is nothing to talk about. The Ciano is due to-morrow (Tuesday), and her advices are looked for with much impatience, although it is surmised that if there had been any very startling news the 'Tribuna' chasque from Rosario would have brought it. The Provincial Bank is again about to issue specie certificates, but we believe this week they will come into circulation. We hope they will be on better paper and less easily forged than the former ones.

The Oriental takes a supplemental mail to-morrow (Tuesday) for the French packet, and letters by this mail will be in time for the American mail which leaves Rio for New York under the new arrangement on the 25th inst. We heard on 'Change' that to-night a meeting of the Committee appointed by Government to inspect the accounts of the Northern Railway will be held and their report at once sent in. By the mails we learn that the holders of preferred shares have applied to the Vice Chancellor for an injunction to restrain the Company from issuing any bonds or shares to raise money, which the Court granted.

In produce there is nothing doing; the weather is bad and the arrivals from the camp insignificant. In charters, nothing to ship. The Memnon has arrived, but owing to the weather she had no communication with the shore. The Arno is expected on Wednesday or Thursday. Mr. Rom's project is much talked of and will shortly be before the House. There are many who find fault with it as regards the capital of the Bank, which is regarded more mythical than anything else. To-morrow we shall publish the project with a few remarks.

BIRTH. On the 27th of June, at Notting-hill, London, the wife of Owen S. Tudor, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE. In the Scotch Church, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. James Smith, Mr. Patrick Galbraith to Miss Jaja Galbraith, second daughter of David Methven, Esq.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISSO, 99j Calle Reconquista. Oriental steamer Solis, on Tuesday, at 10 a.m., for Rosario and ports. From the Railway Station 25 de Mayo. English steamer Villa del Salto, on Tuesday, at 10 a.m., for Salto and ports. American steamer La Oriental, on Tuesday, at 5 p.m., for Montevideo. Italian steamer Tevere, on Wednesday, at 6 p.m., for Montevideo.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF W. MATTI & CO., 30 Calle Cangallo. The steamer Rio Parana, on Tuesday, at 6 p.m., for Montevideo. The steamer Cisne, on Thursday, at 10 a.m., for Corrientes and ports. The steamer Rio Parana, on Thursday, at 10 a.m., for Salto and Uruguay ports.

BUENOS AYRES CRICKET CLUB. COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASON. Any person wishing to become a member of the above Club will please to leave his name at the Secretary's, Calle Piedad, No. 120. 2w-a14

Hotel del Universo, Fray Bentos. This splendid and beautifully situated Hotel, the first of its class in this town, has been contracted for four years, by the undersigned, and will be known in the future under the title of 'HOTEL OF ALL NATIONS.' The undersigned, in offering his services to the Public, assures the same that clean beds, the best provisions, wines, spirits, ales, and everything attainable, will be procured for the comfort of his guests. The 'Standard,' and other newspapers of both sides of the river, received regularly. A boat of the house will attend every steamer which arrives. PEDRO M PUYOL. 65. 1m.12.

Quien desea emplear bien su dinero. Se vende la hermosa finca situada en la calle de la defensa No. 183, 135 y 137, con 18 1/2 varas de frente y 70 de fondo; toda edificada con solides y maderas fuertes. For mas pormenores ocurrir a la misma casa 6 a la calle de la Piedad No. 117, escritorio de Lino de la Torre. 69-3p A 12

Notice. Forrester's English Boarding-House, 183 calle Chacabuco, cor. of Venezuela. Gentlemen striving in town from Europe or the camp will find clean, comfortable and well-lighted rooms, with or without board, at moderate prices. WANTED immediately, at the above address, a good Woman Cook. 68. 3p.12

Cadiz Salt on board. On sale, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to HENRY A. GREEN & CO., 71. 6p.12 No. 85 calle Reconquista.

Sina-Sina Seed. The only and pure Seed of this year's crop will be found at No. 27 calle de la Victoria. 62. 6p.12

Wanted. A good Male or Female Cook, for an English family in the Banda Oriental. To one who understands the work good wages will be paid. Apply at this Office. 73-6p.12

Wanted, a Cook. Any competent female desirous of serving a respectable family in the above capacity, apply calle Belgrano 144. 31..0.17

Wanted. A Girl that knows something of Cooking and Washing. Apply at 275 Rivadavia. 22 1/2 6p.12

Wanted. A Young Man, lately engaged as Steward in a steamer, would like an engagement as such in an English family. First-class certificates and reference. Apply 'D.' Standard. 67 1/2 3p.12



STEAMER GUARANI.

COMPANIA ANONIMA, RIO PARANA. From Buenos Ayres to Corrientes, calling at all intermediate ports. Steamer GUARANI, Capt. HUNTER. Great reduction in Freight and Passage. Fifteen per cent. on Cargo, and Twenty per cent. in price of passage less than any other steamer on the same route. For full particulars apply at the Agency of the above-named steamer, Reconquista, No. 20, opposite the Colon Theatre. ADOLFO PEREZ. The Guarani arrives on the 24th August and sails on the 30th.

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

Captain SAVORY, Leaves Buenos Ayres for Montevideo Tuesday and Friday; Leaves Montevideo for Buenos Ayres Thursday and Saturday; Hour of sailing 8 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, 99j Calle Reconquista 99j. N.B.—Passengers are recommended to buy their tickets at the Agency in order to have their choice of state-rooms. 87—xp jyl4

Bass Ale, ON DRAUGHT AND IN BOTTLE. THE CASINO. xp m7

Rams. For sale, three pure Negrotte Rams, bought at the last auction of those introduced by M. A. Rosenthal, with certificates from original owners, Baron Schasten and Count Slomberg. The purchaser having devoted himself to other pursuits, wishes to sell; the rams to be seen at calle Mexico No. 430. Apply, M. B., at this office. 68.. 3p.12

Se Vende, El Catre Concordia perteneciente a los prácticos Lomanes, con todos sus aparatos y a mas un lote de diez quintales cobre, un barril tachuelas y el carton correspondiente. Para tratar Mayo No. 46. 74.. 3p.12

Sheep and Land. A CHANCE FOR YOUNG MEN. An old established Sheepfarmer has 6000 sheep and a troop of cows and mares which he will sell with the contract of a league of prime land till 1876 either in one lot or in fractions. The estancia is about 50 leagues from town, and the land well watered and with good pasturage. There are 8 puestos with comfortable houses and good corrals. This is an excellent opportunity for young men with capital who may be anxious to start as sheepfarmers. Persons trading must either pay cash or give good security. For further particulars apply at Wells & Payroden, 170 calle de las Piedras, between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. 44 1/2 1m.13

SHERRIES. On Sale, at Milligan & Williamson's, 148 Calle Piedad, the first-class Sherries, 'London Club' and 'Palma,' in small casks. 48.. 1m.19

Mr. George Gorton Douglass. Is requested to send his address to the undersigned, in order that a letter lately received from Memphis, Tenn. may be forwarded to him. E. H. FOLMAR & CO., 117 Reconquista. 69 1/2 1m.10

Notice. The partnership hitherto carried on at Buenos Ayres and Montevideo by Charles Selton Maclean, Thomas Benjamin Gibbons, William Alexander Maclean & Joseph Green, trading under the firm of Nicholson Green & Co., ceased and determined on the 31st December last, by effluxion of time and the retirement of the said William Alexander Maclean, and will be liquidated by the said Charles Selton Maclean, Thomas Benjamin Gibbons & Joseph Green, jointly or severally, who will continue the business as formerly under the same firm of Nicholson Green & Co. Buenos Aires, 22 June, 1866. Chas. S. Maclean, Wm. Alex. Maclean, Jno. B. Gibbons, Chas. S. Maclean, pro Joseph Green, Chas. S. Maclean. 190.. 1m.12

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. Small iron standards (now holes bored to suit purchasers if required, free of charge), at \$5 mpc. each. Straining posts, at \$70 mpc. each. Each quintal contains 403 varas, more or less. Standards 5 varas apart. Materials delivered at any Station on Great Southern Railway free of charge. ADMINISTRATION. 164—1m.jy26

BASS & CO'S CELEBRATED PALE ALE For Sale in lots of not less than Ten Barrels, each containing Four Dozen. EDWARD ASHWORTH & CO. Calle Piedad, No. 116. 48 1/2 1m.16

Wanted. A good Male or Female Cook, for an English family in the Banda Oriental. To one who understands the work good wages will be paid. Apply at this Office. 73-6p.12

Wanted, a Cook. Any competent female desirous of serving a respectable family in the above capacity, apply calle Belgrano 144. 31..0.17

Wanted. A Girl that knows something of Cooking and Washing. Apply at 275 Rivadavia. 22 1/2 6p.12

Wanted. A Young Man, lately engaged as Steward in a steamer, would like an engagement as such in an English family. First-class certificates and reference. Apply 'D.' Standard. 67 1/2 3p.12

ALVAREZ Y RISSO,

Reconquista 994.
Ytinerario que registrá para las siguientes vapores desde el 1.º de Noviembre de 1866.

Carrera entre Bs Ayres y Montevideo.
Para Montevideo—El vapor inglés,
RIO DE LA PLATA,
Capitan Magno—Saldrá los Miércoles a las 6 de la tarde—Regresará los Sabados al amanecer.

Para Montevideo—El vapor Italiano,
TEVERE,
Saldrá los Domingos, a las 6 de la tarde 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 Negro el vapor Oriental
SOLIS.
Saldrá todos los Martes y Sabado los pasajeros deben embarcar en la estación 26 de Mayo en el tren de las 10 de la mañana.

Para Corrientes—El vapor Nacional,
PROVEEDOR,
Saldrá

Para Corrientes y puertos intermedios—El vapor Nacional.
PAYSANDU.
Carga y Pasajeros—Viaje directo.
Este cómodo vapor y de primera marcha se establece en la carrera del Paraná hasta Corrientes directamente.

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

Para Corrientes—El vapor Nacional,
ALLADO,

Para Montevideo.
Vapor Americano LA ORIENTAL, los días Lunes y Juves a las 5 de la tarde.
Vapor Ingles VILLA DEL SALTO, los días Sabados a las 6 de la tarde.
Vapor Oriental GENERAL FLORES, los días 4 y 18 de cada mes a las 6 de la tarde.

Para el Salto y Puertos.
Vapor Ingles 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.

Para Corrientes y Montevideo.
Sin días fijos.
Vapor Nacional PROVEEDOR.
Vapor Nacional PAYSANDU.
Vapor Americano JULIA.
Vapor Nacional ALLADO.
Vapor Nacional URUGUAY.
Vapor Ingles COSMOS.

Todos estos vapores toman pasajeros, carga y encomiendas, para los puertos de su escala.
El Paysandu podrá cargar hasta 300 toneladas y el Hecules 200.

TABARÁ VIGENTE.

PARAJE DE CAMARA.
A Montevideo 8 p. m. de 10 de la tarde de M. Vido
" Martín García 4 " " " " " " "
" Higueritas 6 " " " " " " "
" Fray Bentos 8 " " " " " " "
" Concepcion 10 " " " " " " "
" Paisandú 12 " " " " " " "
" Concordia y Salto 16 " " " " " " "

NOTA.—Los pasajeros para Mercedes podrán seguir desde el Uruguay en el vaporito Mercedes que está en combinación con estos vapores, ó en su defecto desembarcar en Fray Bentos y seguir en las diligencias que salen de ese punto tambien en combinación con todos los vapores, previniéndose que este caso el pasaje cuesta 8 frs. a Fray Bentos y mas 1/2 de diligencia hasta Mercedes.

NOTA.—Para ser admitido el pasajero a bordo de estos vapores y tener su correspondiente camarote, debe manarse del correspondiente boleto de la agencia.

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 condicion de dar parte a la Agencia antes de que regrese el vapor en el viaje para que fué expedido y asi su comprobante en cada viaje.

Para mas informacion ocurrir a sus agentes.
ALVAREZ Y RISSO,
Reconquista 994.

Notice.—During the time the Oriental steamer RIO DE LA PLATA is under repairs the Italian steamer TEVERE will take her place on the days of departure both to the Salto and Montevideo. For further particulars apply to the Agents,
ALVAREZ Y RISSO,
994 Reconquista.
14—xp m8

REAL HOLLANDS,

Sole Exporter
HERMAN VAN HOUTEN.
Rotterdam.

This celebrated and well known Gin to be had of the office of the undersigned in lots to suit the purchaser shall from this date, according to agreement, only be imported by
D. F. W. PAATS,
69—Calle Belgrano—69

To the Commercial Public.
The undersigned have the honor to inform the Mercantile Community 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 26 de Mayo.

Buenos Ayres, July 18, 1866.
JAMES MILTON,
ANACLETO FERRER.
126..lm j20.

DR. CORNWELL,

276—Rivadavia—276.
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. He has constantly on hand an inexhaustible supply of the best incorruptible mineral teeth, which he inserts at short notice, without pain, from one to a whole set, to the great satisfaction of all who seek his services. Office, 276 Rivadavia.
m29

SPRUNCK & CO.,

93—CALLE DE ZAVALA—93
MONTEVIDEO.
Agents of the American Bible Society, N. Y. recommend their large assortment of BIBLES, NEW TESTAMENTS, AND PSALM BOOKS, in different elegant bindings and sizes and at uncommonly low prices. These Bibles and Testaments are always on hand in the following languages:
English, Spanish,
French, Italian,
Portuguese, German,
Dutch, Swedish,
Hebrew,
Chinese.
10., xp a3

To Estancieros.

The Advertisers, owners of a fine tract of Land in the Province of Santa Fé, will receive 2,000 head of Cattle on halves. For further particulars apply to Messrs. R. Muir & Co., 102 calle Defensa, Buenos Ayres. 186..10p a1

NOTICE.

Buenos Ayres, August 1, 1866.
As by mutual consent Mr. William Beckhaus has retired from the business of produce broker, we beg to advise the public that the partnership heretofore existing under the name of Wells, Beckhaus, and Co., remain from this date in liquidation, our partner, Mr. J. P. Wells, remaining in charge of same.
(Signed) **JOSEPH PRESCOTT WELLS,**
JULIO PEYREDIEU,
WILLIAM BECKHAUS.

Buenos Ayres, August 1st, 1866.
Referring to the above notice, we beg to advise the public that to-day we have formed a new partnership under the name and signature of Wells & Peyredieu, and that we will continue in the same business as the old firm.
(Signed) **JOSEPH PRESCOTT WELLS,**
JULIO PEYREDIEU.

ALEX. FULTON & CO.

Respectfully call the attention of their customers to their large stock of Plain and Fancy Linseys, Paisley Plaids, Slays for Ladies and Children, Cotton and Woolen Hosiery, Fery Counterpaus, Blankets, Flannels, Serges, Dress Goods, Alpaccas, Merinos, Sheetings, Reversible Jackets, White, Shirts, Crimsons for Men and Youths, Pilot Coats, Pliof Pants Vests, Ties, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs and many other articles.
25 & 27 Calle Defensa 25 & 27.

Raffle.

Two magnificent Double Sporting Rifles in one case, by Henry, of Edinburgh. One a breach-loader for ball and shell, and one a muzzle-loader; with a complete apparatus for making cartridges; shells, &c.
These Rifles cost £200 sterling, and are now to be raffled for \$24,000 mpc, in 240 shares, at \$100 mpc each. Tickets to be had at the Casino Nueva, where the Rifles may be seen.
6p—a8

GALBRAITH & HUNTER,

Beg respectfully to call the attention of their numerous customers to their present large stock of—
Plain and Fancy Wines and Serges.
Flannels, Plain Shirts, and Handkerchiefs.
Wool Plaids and Handkerchiefs.
Hosiery, including hand knit Angering Hose for Children.
Men's L. Wool Underclothing.
White Regatta and Crimean Shirts.
Pliof Jackets.
And a great variety of other goods suitable for the Season, inspection of which is invited.
49 & 51—Calle Defensa—49 & 51.
100—xp a15

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.
Mr. Findlay, lately returned from the gold fields of this country begs most respectfully to inform his countrymen and others that he has opened a General Store, and is now prepared to sell superior goods at astonishing low prices.
The stock consists of almost every article in general use in town or camp. Orders from the interior can be fully completed and carefully packed, as required, in Groceries, Wines, Spirits, Hosiery, Porter, Clothing, Boots, and Shoes, Ironmongery, Tinware, Crockery, Lamps of beautiful pattern, Kerose and Glasses to fit, American Clocks and other notions.
Orders for goods, accompanied by an order for cash payment in town, will receive prompt attention and quick despatch. Please note the address, No. 2 H. Calle Misiones, Montevideo.
Captains of vessels can be supplied on liberal terms, and gold-diggers fitted out with all the necessary tools, tents, &c., on short notice.
174 1m—jly29

HIBERNIAN HOUSE

64, 66 and 68 Calle Piedad, (between San Martin and Reconquista)
GENERAL CAMP STORE.
A large and well assorted stock of
GROGERS, DRAPERY & IRONMONGERY.
T. FALLON
64, 66, & 68 CALLE PIEDAD.
N.B.—A large Stock of Ready made clothing of every description.
16—10p a4

VESSELS LOADING IN PORT

by **L. SAGORY AND LENNUEUX.**
SHIP-BROKERS.
47—Calle Cangallo—47.
HAVRE.
BUFFON—French ship, 3/3 L. I. I., 563 tons, Captain Biez; Consigned to M.M. Lavallol and Sons.
ABD-EL-KADER—French ship, 3/3 L. I. I., 560 tons, Captain Morin; Consigned to M.M. Lavocast and Co.
FROIS SOEURS—French ship, 5/6 L. I. I., 389 tons, Captain Millot; Consigned to Mr. Sollano.

CORNEILLE—French ship, 5/6 L. I. I., 423 tons, Captain M. Launay; Consigned to Mr. F. Cabreau.
FRANC MARIN—French Ship, 3/3 L. I. I., 392 tons, Captain M. Deniz; Consigned to M.M. Pequin, Petit Laroche and Co.
ANTWERP.
GENERAL VON DOBBELLY—Russian barque, 3/3 L. I. I., 383 tons, Captain Stevens; Consigned Ladvocat and Sons.
CHARLOTTE—Belgian brig, 3/3, L. I. I., 348 tons, Captain Van Gorp; Consigned to M. E. Ashworth & Co.
IDA—Italian lugger, 3/3 L. I. I., 394 tons, Captain Raggio; Consigned to M.M. Barth and Volca.
TRANS—Russian barque, 3/3 A. I. I., 281 tons, Captain Wallin; Consigned to E. Sergrifred.
SOLIDE—Swedish barque, 5/6 L. I. I., 386 tons, Captain J. Allin; Consigned to M.M. Sagory and Lennuoux.

MARSEILLE.
MOSHESH—French barque, 3/3 L. I. I., 392 tons, Captain Aillane; Consigned to Mr. A. Folly.
J. B. V. No. 1—French barque, 3/3 L. I. I., 227 tons, Captain Bronzon; Consigned to Mr. F. Cabreau.

OLYMPIE—French ship (from the regular Havre packets Ligne), 5/6 L. I. I., 523 tons, Captain Itraque; Consigned to M.M. P. Ladvocat and Co.
BORDEAUX.
BELLA CUBANA—French ship, 5/6 L. I. I., 395 tons, Captain Lanvignon; Consigned to M.M. Lanton and Loxica.
CETTE.
J. B. V. No. 2—French barque, 3/3 L. I. I., 234 tons, Captain Molle; Consigned to Mr. F. Cabreau.

STEAM-BOAT AGENCY.

MATTI Y CA.
30—Calle Cangallo—30.
For Rosario and intermediate ports. The steamer
Tala
Will leave at 10 a. m. on Sundays, returning on Fridays.
Esmeralda and Espigador.
Will leave alternately on Thursdays at 10 a. m. returning on Tuesdays.
For Parana and Santa Fé—The steamer
Tala.
Will leave on Sundays at 10 a. m. returning on Fridays.
FOR GUALEGUAY.
Passengers will embark in the 'Tala' on Sunday to be transhipped to the steamer 'Doloritas', returning on Mondays.
For Corrientes and the intermediate ports—The steamers
Esmeralda and Ciano,
Will leave alternately at 10 a. m. on Thursday returning on Tuesday.
For Montevideo, the English steamer
Rio Parana.
Will leave on Mondays at 5 p. m. returning on Thursdays.
FOR SALTO
And all the intermediate ports—The English steamer
Rio Parana.
Will leave on Thursdays at 10 a. m. returning on Mondays.
FOR MERCEDES.
Passengers will embark in the Rio Parana to be transhipped to the steamer 'Mini' at 5 p. m.
FOR GUALEGUAYCHU.
Passengers will embark in the Rio Parana on Thursday to be transhipped to the steamer 'Guazu' at 2 p. m.
For all particulars as to freight and passage money apply at the agency of G. Matti and Co. 30 Cangallo.
N. B.—The public is reminded that those paying in paper money are charged 4 frs. mpc per palson, over the current price, on account of the fluctuating state of the market.
No parcels taken on the day of sailing.
118p—xp26.

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No parcels taken on the day of sailing.
118p—xp26.

THE HOTEL ENTRE RIANOS, CONCEPCION DEL URUGUAY.

Offers every accommodation for travellers at moderate charges. The English language spoken, and the 'Standard' received regularly from Buenos Ayres. 143—lm j22

House Coal of Superior Quality.

\$550 per TON DELIVERED.
83 PERU. 15p—jly 19

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—lm j16

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. Douze, No. 67 calle 25 de Mayo. 136..xp j21

JAMES CHRISTIE,

TRANSLATOR, ACCOUNTANT, & C.
226—25 de Mayo—226
Orders left at the Standard office will be attended to. 191..lm a1

Edicto Judicial.

Por disposicion del Sr. Juez Nacional del Seccion, Doctor Don Alejandro Heredia, "see cita, llama y emplaza a Don Patricio Scally, para que dentro del termino de diez dias contados desde la fecha comparezca ante su Señoria, a efecto de contestar una demanda que lo ha interpuesto Don Patricio Linch, en representacion de las Señoras Rennie Tweedie y Cia., por cobro de pesos, proccediento de su pasaje desde Liverpool a esta ciudad, efectuado en el año de mil ochocientos sesenta, en el bergantin "Ann Wilson," bajo apremio de lo que haya lugar por derecho.
Buenos Ayres, Julio 28 de 1866.
JUAN RISSO.
16—10p a4

SAVINGS BANK.

BANK MAU & CO.

101—Cangallo—103.
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.

The Bank of Mau & Co. in Montevideo, has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depository for their savings.

The sums deposited in that very important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Mau & Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and will open a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo, from nine a. m. till Three p. m. on Week Days and on Sundays and Holidays from Ten a. m. to Twelve m. for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned.

The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of Mau & Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Mau & Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighborhood.

Buenos Ayres, September 19, 1863.
P. P. MAU & CO.,
WILLIAM LESLIE.

CONDITIONS.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver Dollar upwards.

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p. c.) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book, it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

P. P. Mau & Co. WILLIAM LESLIE.

RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.
NAMES OF STEAMERS.
LA PLATA (new)

ADA, CORDOVA, URUGUAY, LEDA.

One of these steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 10th of each month.

Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company, the bills of lading being signed with these conditions.

As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very moderate.

Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave. In order to facilitate immigration to these countries the rates have been reduced as follows—

1st Class	£35.
2nd " "	£25.
3rd " "	£16.

Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates—

1st Class	£65.
2nd " "	£45.
3rd " "	£30.

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.

The s.s. URUGUAY, Captain Smith, will leave this on Friday, the 3d August.

This steamer having to call at Lisbon to coal, will take passengers for that port.
H. A. GREEN & CO.,
85 RECONQUISTA.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

DEPARTURE.	WEEK-DAYS.	RETURN.
25 de Mayo. 7 25 10 — 2 — 6 —	Tigre. 7 35 10 10 2 10 6 10	
Betiro. 7 40 10 16 2 16 6 15	S. Fernando. 7 45 10 20 2 20 6 20	
Bolgrano. 8 — 10 35 2 35 6 35	S. Isidro. 8 — 10 25 2 25 6 35	
Olivos. 8 15 10 40 2 40 6 40	Olivos. 8 15 10 35 2 35 6 40	
S. Isidro. 8 30 11 5 2 5 6 6	Bolgrano. 8 30 11 6 2 6 6 6	
S. Fernando. 8 45 11 20 2 20 6 25	Retiro. 8 50 11 25 2 25 6 25	
Tigre. 8 55 11 30 2 30 6 30	25 de Mayo. 9 5 11 40 3 40 6 40	

SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS.

DEPARTURE.	WEEK-DAYS.	RETURN.
25 de Mayo. 8 — 10 — 12 — 2 — 6 30	Tigre. 8 5 10 6 12 6 2 5 6 35	
Retiro. 8 10 10 20 12 10 2 10 5 40	S. Fernando. 8 15 10 15 12 15 2 15 5 45	
Bolgrano. 8 30 10 35 12 30 2 30 6 —	S. Isidro. 8 30 10 30 12 30 2 30 6 —	
Olivos. 8 45 10 45 12 45 2 45 6 15	Olivos. 8 45 10 45 12 45 2 45 6 15	
S. Isidro. 9 — — — 1 — 3 — 6 30	Bolgrano. 9 — — — 1 — 3 — 6 30	
S. Fernando. 9 15 — — — 1 15 3 15 6 45	Retiro. 9 20 11 20 1 20 3 20 6 50	
Tigre. 9 25 11 10 1 25 3 25 6 55	25 de Mayo. 9 35 11 35 1 35 3 35 7 0	

On Sundays the Train leaves only 25 de Mayo at 10 a. m., runs in connection with steamers from Tigre to Rosario, Parana, Corrientes and intermediate ports. Steamboat agents, Matti & Co. On feast days only the above train calls at all stations.
LA ADMINISTRACION.

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. As the assortment embraces so many articles it is impossible to give the details within the limits of an advertisement. The following however will suffice to assure visitors that the assortment will include all that is new, choice, useful, and elegant

Velvet, Silk, and Cloth Cloaks
Of the Alexandrina, Belpior, and other designs. Cashmere, Silk, Tartan, and Merino Shawls, Dress materials of the latest fabrics

Black and Coloured Silks.
All the other departments are replete with a large variety of goods suitable for the present and coming season.

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.
THOMAS HOLMS,
61 CORRIENTES 61.

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.

Borden's New York Condensed Milk.

Acknowledged by all to be the very best produced for sale at all times in quantities to suit purchasers, by the only appointed agents in South America.
NEWNHAM & CO.,
English and American Store,
33 y 36 calle 25 de Agosto, Montevideo. 64..lm a12

HOTEL DE GENEVE,

43—Calle 25 de Mayo—43,
Overlooking the Port,
English Spoken. 103—xp a16

Rare Opportunity.

For sale, in Rosario, in the best business part of the city, an established business in the Grocery, Wine, Spirit and Tea Trade. To an active, enterprising young man this is a chance rarely offered, the actual capital required being small (the cash sales amounting to more than one half). In the hands of a party acquainted with the trade, a large and highly safe business could certainly be depended upon.
Rent and other expenses extremely moderate. Apply to
GATLIF & CO.,
49..5p a