

MAUA BANK, CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101-103

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business...

MAUA BANK, CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101-103

Interest for Current Month, IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE, For balances in our favor...

British and Medical General Life Assurance Association, Capital—3,000,000 Sterling

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company, Established in this City, issues at moderate premiums...

To English Travellers, Englishmen, and other visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort...

Notice, The undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has removed his Grocery Store from Calle Defensa, No. 69...

JAMES CHRISTIE, TRANSLATOR, ACCOUNTANT, & C., 25-27 St. Mayo—226

Hotel del Universo, This splendid and beautifully situated Hotel, the first of its class in this town...

To Sheepfarmers, A SLENDID OPPORTUNITY, To Rent, Two and a Half to Three Acres of Magnificent Camp...

SHERRIES, On Sale, at Milligan & Williams's, 148 Calle Piedra, the finest Sherries, 'London Club' and 'Palma', in small casks.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA, Is the great Remedy for ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, SORE THROAT, & BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

GERMAN BURMEISTER, Cognac, Brandy, & C., 105-CALLE VENEZUELA-105

CONSUMPTION, Chest Affections, Chronic Cough, General Debility, and Loss of Nervous Power.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE, BRYANT AND MAY'S PATENT SAFETY MATCHES, WAX MATCHES, & C.

JUDSON'S ANILINE DYES, In Crystals, Powder, or Liquid, Packaged in Bottles, 1 and 2 oz., of 1/2, 1, 2, and 2 1/2 lbs.

W. GRANWELL, 19-CALLE VENEZUELA-19

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The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

BUENOS AYRES, SUNDAY, AUGUST 19, 1866

No. 1361—Sixth Year, LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED)

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

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, 4 per cent. On do. do. for ninety days fixed 6

THE LONDON ASSURANCE, INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720

FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, VESSELS IN PORT OR IN DOCK, Throughout Great Britain and Ireland

Directors, Edw. Gower, Esq., A. C. Guthrie, Esq., John A. Hankey, Esq., John Smith, Esq., Edward Smith, Esq., Charles Loyal, Esq., John Ord, Esq., R.N., Capt. R.W. Pelly, R.N., David Powell, Esq., William Remise, Esq., Alexander Trotter, Esq., W. Bryce Watson, Esq., Harry G. Gordon, Esq., L. Peach Wilson, Esq.

E. MEDLICOTT & CO., 33-RECONQUISTA-33, ENGLISH FAMILY WINE MERCHANTS

Perfect Security from Burglars or Fire, Can only be obtained by having Gurney's Patent Gunpowder Proof Locks...

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MONTEVIDEANO BANK, FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital 1,000,000 Dollars, In 2,000 Shares of 500 Dollars each.

THE QUEEN'S FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL £2,000,000, INCOME £100,000

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON, Insured against fire or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandise and Goods

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 deposit.

GUINNESS'S Celebrated Extra Stout, in quarts and pints at BARRY & WALKERS, Sole Agents, 97-Calle Defensa-97

Commercial College of Santa Lucia, FOUNDED BY MR. PONGERARD, The undersigned, director of the above College, begs to call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the programme of education peculiar to the Institution.

FOR ROARIO AND PORTS, Passengers and Cargo, the Oriental Steamer SOLIS, Captain ADOLFO FLORES, Departure from Montevideo on Friday, August 25th, at 10 o'clock.

THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY, Train Time Table from 1st July, 1866

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LA ESTRELLA, ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

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TEATRO COLON.

ITALIAN OPERA.
16. *funcion del 3.º temporada.
Domingo, 19 de Agosto.
NABUCO.
A las 8.

Subscription to the "Standard,"
\$ 30 PER MONTH.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding five lines inserted three
times for \$ 5

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of anonymous com-
munications. Whatever is intended for
insertion must be authenticated by the
name and address of the writer; not
necessarily for publication, but as a
guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil fallit sudam, nil veri non audiam dicere."
Cicero.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 19, 1866.

THE PACIFIC MAILS.

Return of Viriata McKenna—Bitter feeling against
U. States—New loan of 6 millions—Telegraph-
wires along the West Coast—Impending revolt
in Peru—Observatory on top of the Andes—Boli-
via claims the Orca Chaco.

We have files of the Valparaiso
journals to July 23rd. The festival of
Independence passed off with usual
pomp: there was a grand review at
Plaza Marte, and a concert by 300
performers at the Delicias. The mails
from Callao brought news of the re-
turn of Mr. McKenna after his unsuccess-
ful mission to the U. States, which
was chiefly connected with the manu-
facture of torpedoes intended to be
used against the Spanish fleet.

The Chilean press is loud in its
outcry against Mr. Secretary Seward
and the whole "Yankee republic."
There was a time when Chile was full
of admiration for N. Americans, but
now the wind has changed and the
word is "nothing like the English."
By-and-bye it will be the French, and
so on. The same steamer conveyed
Admiral Tucker and two post-captains
who are to command the Peruvian
war-steamer at Valparaiso during the
festivities of Peruvian Independence
(July 28th). A rumor was current of
the death of Admiral Nuñez, who is
happily enjoying excellent health at
Rio Janeiro.

The Bank of Chile has refused the
loan solicited by Government, and the
Chambers have authorized the latter to
raise 6 million hard dollars as best it
can, for extraordinary purposes. The
telegraph-wires have been completed
from Valparaiso to Concepcion, and a
concession is granted to Mr. Golds-
borough for a complete telegraph-
system along the West Coast from
Panama. Ex-President Garcia Moreno
who was almost assassinated on arriv-
ing at the railway terminus, will be
received by the President as soon as
his wounds permit.

There is a very feverish feeling in
Perú, and another revolution is hourly
expected, to upset the dictator Prado,
whose rule is represented as extremely
tyrannical. An enterprise is on foot, by
the director of the Quebec University
and some North American 'savans,' to
erect an observatory with a powerful
telescope at Tacora, near Tacna, on the
top of the Andes, some 10,000 feet
above the level of the sea: the engi-
neers are to come via Panamá from the
United States, to commence operations.
Advices from La Paz, June 24th,
speak of great indignation in Bolivia
relative to the triple alliance of Brazil,
Buenos Ayres, and Montevideo, which
they say "was a secret treaty of spo-
liation, not only plotted against Para-
guay, but also against Bolivia, where-
by Buenos Ayres is to get seven geo-
graphical degrees of the Gran Chaco
above the Rio Vermejo, and Brazil
annexes all the territory about Bahía
Negra." It is alleged that France and
England, by the treaty of San Jose de
Flores, in 1853, guarantee the old
limits. We doubt, however, that they
will interfere in any new arrangement,
having more heavy matters on hand
in Europe. The Bolivian papers say
nothing of an alliance with Paraguay;
and the story of Lopez having received
10,000 Bolivian auxiliaries may, there-
fore, be set down as an invention, al-
though the public feeling is in his
favor.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

ASTOUNDING DISCOVERY OF RURAL WEALTH.
DRY HIDES SELLING BY AUCTION.

MORE SOLDIERS CALLED OUT.

The last review of the 'Siglo' for the
real is calculated to astonish Euro-
peans, inasmuch as it proves incon-
testably that the Banda Oriental is the
richest country on the face of the globe,
taking into consideration its extent
and population. I send you the review
in question, but for fear that you may
not have room to publish it I send you
the following extract:—
"The Banda Oriental contains 7036
square leagues, and boasts of a popu-
lation of 550,000 inhabitants, which is
hardly 50 persons to a square league.
The total stock in the Banda Oriental
is estimated at 10,000,000 head of cat-
tle, which gives about 158 head for
every geographical mile, and 28½ head
for every inhabitant. That is to say,
first case, 42 times as much as
France, 143 that

second case, as regards the number of
head of cattle for each inhabitant, it
gives 26 times that of England, 49 of
Spain, 74 of France, and 95 of Cuba,
clearly establishing, as far as pastoral
wealth is concerned, that the Banda
Oriental is one of the richest countries
in the world. The gigantic march of
its commerce can be judged by the
figures of the Custom-house, which
prove, beyond all question, that since
the year 1862 the commerce of Monte-
video has increased 83 per cent; and
the total value of the import and export
commerce of the country figures up to
the magnificent sum of 31,029,926 Na-
tional dollars, which, divided amongst
the population, gives \$188.7 m. for
every inhabitant, big or small, man or
woman, rich or poor.

"The following comparative state-
ment will show that the Banda Oriental
stands first on the list; and we give
the following figures on the authority
of the celebrated writers, M. Block and
M. Bona, which represent the commer-
cial movement of each country:—

Banda Oriental	\$188.7
Low Countries	75
England	67
Switzerland	59
Cuba	52.2
Argentine Confed.	50
Belgium	42.6
Denmark	39
Brazil	33.2
France	32
Italy	24
Germany [Zollverein]	19.6
Greece	14
Portugal	12.6
Sweden	10.2
Russia	10
Spain	9.2
Austria	9

The Government is preparing to send
another contingent to the army. Some
of the papers oppose it, and the general
feeling here is, that it is a useless sac-
rifice. The Secretary of General Flo-
res in the campaign distinctly states,
when writing on the 31st ult., that at
the meeting which took place at the
Paso de la Patria on the 31st of July
last, Octaviano, Polidoro, Porto Ale-
gre and Tamandaré being present, "it
was decided unanimously that active
operations should be at once commen-
ced, and that on 3rd of August another
conference was to take place, but I
notice every thing very quiet and not
the slightest sign of movement, even
the very horses which we received from
Buenos Ayres in such fine condition
are now beginning to die off and al-
though this is quite evident none of
the commanders seem to take notice;
it is now an admitted fact, that if with-
in 20 days from this, we do not move
out of our present situation, it will be
impossible for us to undertake any
military operation for some time, or
what is worse perhaps we shall be com-
pelled to retreat."

Now I leave you to judge, when Gen-
eral Flores's Secretary admits such
facts, in what state things are at head-
quarters, and how useless it would be
until the campaign is changed to send
up 200 more Orientals to follow in the
footsteps of the unfortunate Florida
men.

The merchants of Buenos Ayres will
be surprised to hear that the new mode
of selling hides is by auction; some
8,000 hides were to be sold last Thurs-
day at a barraca in Calle Cerrito; my
impression is that in consequence of
the new regulation for receiving hides
so many disputes have arisen that the
auctioneer has been resorted to; but, be
not surprised at this, as the people who
do the most business here are auction-
eers. Mr. Wells sells on Sunday a
magnificent barraca in the Calle Mer-
cedes. Money is so abundant, I be-
lieve it will sell well. A soap and can-
dle manufactory goes in along with the
barraca. Lime from Parana, knives
and forks from Birmingham and even
kid gloves from France all succumb to
the withering knock-down of this Ori-
ental Billingshurst.

There has been some excitement
caused by the loss of a box of cups and
saucers which was despatched at the
Custom house for the Brazilian Minis-
ter; so much value is put upon the
box that some people think there was
something wrong in the manifest.

The steamer has brought out a case
of instruments consigned to Mr. Lett-
son. I believe they are telescopes of
immense value, and will be put up on
the top of his house immediately. The
on dit here is that the consul is about
to make a trip to the mines with Mr.
Theodore Chacon.

The Government has ordered propo-
sals to be sent in for uniting the cus-
tom-house with the splendid deposits
of Sr. Herrera, which are now govern-
ment property. This is a noble under-
taking of our government, and merits
the very highest applause. The Junta
is as busy as ever with the streets,
and ere long Montevideo will boast of
as fine roads and streets as any to be
found in Europe. In a word, things
here are exactly the reverse of what
they are in Buenos Ayres: everything
that depends on the government or
the municipality is properly atten-
ded to, and shows life and improve-
ment, whilst on the contrary in Buenos
Ayres everything that depends on
your congress or municipality is neg-
lected and goes to the dogs, and we

a street worth walking on until you
mendamine Don Juan Bautista Peña
and all the other members of your mu-
nicipality.

Gold looks drooping, and the rate is
nominal. The cause of this is attrib-
uted to the brilliant prospects of the
Chacon gold mines.

NEWS FROM ENTRE RIOS.

SHEEP FARMING GOING A-HEAD.
GREAT DEMAND FOR GOVERNMENT LAND.
GREAT ROW IN GUALEGUAY.

Yesterday we received mails from
Entre Rios, and are happy to inform
our readers that the province is quiet
and prosperous. Our correspondent
says there is increased demand for
lands; Englishmen are arriving by
every steamer; and in the departments
near the Uruguay our countrymen are
galloping far and near looking for es-
tancias to be let or sold. Government
land is also coming into great demand,
and every day at the land office there
are new applicants to purchase in fee
these lands.

Mr. Henry Burr has solicited to pur-
chase some camps which he occupies
in the department of Gualeguaychu,
district Alarcob, and bounded by the
estancias of Gomez, Otero, Martinez,
and Zenon Gomez.

Mr. John Moran applies to buy an
estancia in the department of Nogoya.
Mr. Joseph Baker has applied to
purchase an estancia in the department
of Concordia, district Gualeguaychos,
alongside Mr. Williams's estancia.

In fine, Entre Rios is passing into
the hands of wealthy Englishmen,
who are all settling down there, and
not buying for mere speculation. The
government price is reasonable, and
can be paid in treasury notes, which
are bought at a discount.

Business in the towns is very dull,
but out in the estancias everyone is
doing well.

There is a very bitter feeling in high
circles against Buenos Ayres, owing
to the continuous tirades in the papers
against Urquiza, who, no matter what
people in Buenos Ayres may say to
the contrary, is always occupied in
doing everything he can to advance
Entre Rios.

In Gualeguay there is tremendous
excitement about the national govern-
ment for having taken the Doloretas
off her route. The shopkeepers and
others, of course, put it down as done
on purpose by the minister of war to
punish Entre Rios; no mails, no pas-
sengers, and the railway may be said
now to be of little use.

The 'Progreso' is the name of a
newspaper just started in Gualeguay;
it is edited by Sr. Broches, and con-
tains more local news than all the
other Entre Riano papers put together.
Of course, its politics are pure federal,
being the only style that goes down in
Entre Rios.

A man who at a public dinner in
any town in Entre Rios would attempt
to propose the health of any Buenos
Ayres dignitary would run the risk
of having the decanters or tumblers
pitched at him. There is dire animos-
ity between the two provinces, and
the cause of all this is the press of
Buenos Ayres, which never will keep
quiet.

In the districts of Gualeguay and
Gualeguaychu, the rains have been un-
precedented. The 'arroyos' have all
flooded their banks, and the delightful
and classic Olé is now a torrent like
the Mississippi. Some of the 'tajar-
mas' have burst their bounds and
flooded the valleys. In Gualeguay the
news is, that there has been a severe
loss in sheep and cattle.

The Rev. Mr. Militias Echagues is
the new curate for Gualeguay; he will
officiate in the new church at the out-
skirts of the town.

The appointment of Mr. Bordia, as
Custom-house Administrator, has given
great satisfaction. He is the right
man in the right place.

The 9th of August, General Ur-
quiza's birth day, was a grand day in
all Entre Rios. At Gualeguay Colonel
Leiza and Chaparro gave a grand blow-
out, 'carne con cuero,' 'sortija,' &c.
Splendid speeches by all present.

Mr. Calderon, the manager of the
Gualeguay Bank, offers to lend at 15,
and receive at 9, but as yet the bank
does very little business, although
Calderon is one of the best fellows in
Gualeguay.

A British brig has just been cleared
from Gualeguay for Liverpool, with
9,423 salted hides, 14,100 horns, and
29,305 lbs. bones. So you can see
Gualeguay is doing something. There
are three other vessels loading in the
'arroyo.'

Price of produce in Gualeguay.
Dry hides pesada, 37 rls; do. mare's
\$1 each; sheepskins, per doz. 22 rls.
Horsehair, \$4 per ar; tallow, 8 rls.
do; bones, 8 patacons per ton; potro
grease, 12 rls. per ar.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday, the steamer Tala brought
us mails from the provinces and Chile.
The Liverpool steamer Cordova, Capt.
Batty, also arrived, and we had a visit
from the passengers, all fine young men
on sheep-farming, some going to
settle down at Frayle Muerto.

We call the attention of our readers
to what we publish to-day respecting
the disease in pork called the Trich-

against eating raw ham, no matter
from whence it comes, and from eating
any ham, pork, or bacon made in this
country, as we all know live the pigs
in this country are fed. English,
American, or German hams, when
cooked, are not dangerous, but raw
they are dangerous, and should be
avoided.

The 'Tribuna' of yesterday publishes
a terrible attack on the Provincial
Bank, trying to show that the monthly
balance-sheet which the bank pub-
lishes is all bosh. We dislike to see
such articles, as they amount to noth-
ing, and tend greatly to disturb public
confidence. Last February and March
we think our colleague had sufficient
experience of the danger of these
attacks on the bank, and we confess
that we are surprised our talented and
influential colleague would publish
such a very alarming article.

To-morrow Mr. Crawford's auction
takes place, at his house, No. 480 Calle
Defensa. We recommend our readers
who are anxious to secure bargains to
attend. Mr. Billingshurst sells without
reserve.

Yesterday the needle-gun again dis-
turbed our editorial labours. The gun,
of itself, is very simple, but the con-
tinued arguments and discussions
about it, is what defeats us. For in-
stance, an American steps in, handles
the weapon, and pronounces it quite
a small affair when compared to the
new Yankee rifle, which fires off
fifteen shots every ten seconds.

Then again an Englishman enters,
looks at the needle, and wonders how
people can be so foolish as to regard it
as an improvement on the English
rifle. Next follows a countryman from
the camp, who after minutely inspect-
ing it from top to bottom, declares that
he would ten times rather have a good
shillelah than any Prussian needle gun
ever manufactured. Meanwhile all in-
terrogate us, and point out the defects
of the gun, just as if we were Count Bis-
mark or the Crown Prince. If this
needle-gun fever continues we must
send the weapon to Sr. Cazon or some
other public official who has a comfort-
able office and plenty of spare time to
argue the point and explain the needle.

As it is, we should have been able
to give our readers half a column more
news to-day but for the continued rush,
crush and disputes going on all day
about this renowned needle-gun. To
fill the columns of the Standard large
size, with the latest, freshest and best
news of the day is no easy job, and re-
quires the closest application and most
unremitting labor twelve hours daily
besides four hours night-work. Our
Hoe Press cannot be kept standing,
and all subscribers are heartily wel-
come at our office to inspect our ma-
chine, read the latest papers and com-
municate useful intelligence, but de-
sultory arguments are prohibited, and
needle-gun disputes cannot be tol-
erated.

In the dispute or question between the
Argentines and the Brazilians respect-
ing the steamer Admiral Brown, Con-
gress has decided to leave it to the ar-
bitration of a friendly power.

The very serious complaints of the
captains of the British barque Ogmore
and American barque Templar, at pre-
sent in Rosario, which we published
yesterday, call for a special notice on
our part. We published the complaint
in order that the matter might be
brought under the notice of the minis-
ters at the head of government, as we
feel certain it requires but to be
brought properly before them to be at
once rectified, and that the national
minister will do whatever is right in
the matter. Foreign captains should
bear in mind that in making such
charters they lose all protection from
their consuls, as they carry articles of
war, and neither England nor the Uni-
ted States are at war with Paraguay;
they therefore embark in a trade which
their governments prohibit. The cap-
tains ought, according to the laws of
this country, to have a lien on the
hay and maize, which justifies them in
holding on to the goods until the freight
is paid. As we before remarked, the
captains can expect nothing from their
consuls, and therefore, instead of get-
ting into a row with some irrespon-
sible official in Rosario; they ought to
name an agent in Buenos Ayres to
present their claims in a proper way
before the government. It is not the
interest or wish of the Argentine gov-
ernment to get into a lawsuit with
foreign ship-captains, and our friends,
by going the right way to work, we
have no doubt, will get paid.

We read in the Cordova papers of a
terrible attempt to assassinate a res-
pectable estanciero named Aleani, who,
meeting some poor woman on the road
who had been waylaid and robbed, got
down to talk to them. Scarcely was
he down from his horse than the high-
waymen surrounded him, and robbed
him of everything. Resistance was
useless, and they would have probably
taken away his life but for the timely
approach of some passers-by, which
induced the villains to take to their
heels.

We publish to-day an interesting
letter or despatch from our agent in
the Guardia del Monte, and hope our
other country agents will not think it
too much trouble to follow his example.

The auction of Messrs. Stegmann's
real property on Friday was

unusually well attended. The rains,
which were all native bred, sold at fair
prices—some of them fetching \$4,000
per each, and the average being about
\$2,000.

Congress has granted to Sr. Aguirre,
the custom-house collector, a very
splendid premium for his labours in
getting up the custom-house ordinances
—one year's salary. The money was
well earned.

Gen. Nazari has cited two officers
who arrived the other day in the Ibi-
cuy. We believe they will be ordered
to return at once to the army.

It will amuse and interest our read-
ers to hear that a gentleman who for-
merly belonged to Messrs. Peto and
Betts's staff in this country, and who,
on the completion of the road, return-
ed home to Dublin, was on his arrival
at once arrested as a Fenian. When
his case came on for trial he was lib-
erated on his own recognisances. The
main cause of his arrest was his hav-
ing two revolvers and a rifle in his
luggage. The paper containing his tri-
al we have been promised. We sup-
pose that he walked down Sackville-
street with a 'poncho' and 'chiripa.'

A very serious accident occurred in
Montevideo the other day, the mole
at the Capurro deposits having given
way and the place falling in. We hear
there were valuable goods just dis-
charged from the Brazilian steamer
Arinos. We believe this depot belongs
now to the Oriental Government.

The Italian Commander of the River
Plate station has left his ship and gone
home in the Carmel. It is supposed
he is about to proceed to the Adriatic.

The Government of July has got
its contingent at last ready, some 200
men, who will be at once marched to
Rosario, and from thence shipped to
Itapiru.

Yesterday we expected to receive
from Montevideo the continuance of
the celebrated Palleja correspondence;
Captain Pereda of the same regiment
having undertaken the task.

Mr. Corne, in the French paper,
treats the public to a luminous article
on the expropriation bill, when passed
for public utility. We purpose at our
leisure publishing it in English. We
differ with the writer on many points.

The steamer Paysandú, that left
here the other day for the seat-of-war,
took up a schooner in tow that has
over 1000 ar. of gunpowder, several
hundred lances, and bales of hay.

Our French colleague admits having
obtained a most sweeping editorial
victory on Friday, in the shape of 48
new subscribers. We admit this beats
us hollow; our average is three a day.

It is probable that to-day we shall
have news from the seat-of-war, as
some two or three steamers are ex-
pected.

Watson's at Belgrano will, as usual,
be crowded, as his mock turtle soup is
now the great topic every Sunday
morning.

The row between the Prussians and
Bavarians in the streets the other day,
which resulted in free quarters at the
Cazon Hotel, is now over, and all par-
ties liberated.

A splendid German band of music is
expected by next steamer from Rio;
we hear the band greatly praised.

THE EXPROPRIATION BILL.

On Thursday this bill, the im-
portance of which we explained the
other day, came up before the Senate
for discussion, and as we feel certain
the debate will interest the general
reader, we give it.

The bill in question, although having
but one aim or drift, is 'vending its
way through Congress pretty much
the same as a new budget bill at home;
each article gives rise to lengthened
discussion. Meanwhile Mr. Wheel-
wright is waiting in Rosario for the
lands which by right should have been
long since delivered to him. The dis-
cussion on Thursday arose on the read-
ing of article 6, which provides arbi-
tration and summary jurisdiction: a
very excellent plan, to our mind, but
which the senators regard as subver-
sive of the Constitution.

Sr. Rojo opposed the idea of the De-
puties which authorised arbitration.
He regarded it as unconstitutional, in-
asmuch as it robbed the Federal Tri-
bunals of their attributes.

Sr. Alsina objected to the language
of the article, inasmuch as it conflicted
with the provincial administration
of justice, which remark evoked a re-
ply from Sr. Rojo to the effect that the
framers of the article had been guided
by the Constitution.

Sr. Navarro could not understand
what the discussion was about, inas-
much as the article in question was the
least objectionable of all in the whole
bill, the only word he objected to was
'verbal,' which he considered as im-
proper in such questions as that of ex-
propriation.

Sr. Rojo stated that before the com-
mittee he made the same objection,
inasmuch as an arbitration might be
as long as any lawsuit. He believed
the senators ought to give over wast-
ing time in the discussion of such
trifles, in order to pass the bill at once.

Sr. Bazan believed that the article
was a first-rate one, and he went in for
arbitration, as the very best in such
cases.

Sr. Navarro insisted on striking out
the word 'verbal.' He believed that

the longest term for a lawsuit, accord-
ing to the procedure, was eight months,
and therefore for the better protection
of private rights, 'juicio verbal,' or
'viva voce' trial, should be abandoned.

Sr. Alsina proposed to change the
words 'Procurator Nacional,' and in-
sert 'Parte Fiscal.' This caused a pro-
longed discussion, which resulted in all
parties agreeing to Mr. Alsina's amend-
ment.

Article 7 was then read, and on the
motion of Sr. Bazan the right of ap-
peal to the Supreme Court was
granted.

Article 8 was read, and also receiv-
ed some amendments, and then the
house adjourned.

From what we can see of this ex-
propriation bill, when it does become
law, the Government will require no
very insignificant time to obtain the
land; and as summary jurisdiction
seems to be abolished, every yard of
land taken will probably result in a
lawsuit, which, as it can be carried by
appeal to the high Federal Court, it is
not improbable that the present gen-
eration will pass away before all these
expropriation lawsuits will be conclud-
ed. Meanwhile the sooner Mr. Wheel-
wright gets the land the better, as the
people are getting impatient, and any
further delay may lead to serious con-
sequences for the company.

TO SHEEPFARMERS.

Extract from a Liverpool letter of
July 7, 1866:—

"Wools from the River Plate are
now becoming more appreciated in
our market, owing principally to the
increased care and attention sheep-
farmers are giving to the improvement
of their flocks by the introduction of
the Rambouillet and Negrette blood,
which gives length and strength of
staple equal in many instances to the
best flocks of Port Phillip and Swan
River wools. There is also a marked
improvement in the condition in which
the wools come to market. No belly
wool should ever be rolled inside the
fleeces, and all pieces of 'caecaria'
should be carefully taken from the
fleece and packed separately. The
farmer, by continued attention to this,
will more than repay himself by the
enhanced value of his wool.

"The novelty of machine-washed
wools from Buenos Ayres is creating
marked attention. The wools and
sheepskins washed at Younger's estab-
lishment of the Riachuelo are now regu-
larly looked for by our Scotch and
Scottish buyers. These washed wools
come carefully classified, and in most
instances, without further trouble, are
ready for spinning. During the severe
depression of business through which
we are passing, these wools have not
fluctuated in price to anything like the
extent of unwashed sheepskins or
greasy wool; they are consequently a
safe remittance for the merchant, as
at all times they are easily sold, as the
supply of such wools is necessarily
small, owing, I presume, to the diffi-
culty of getting them prepared on
your side.

"All praise is due to the unceasing
efforts of Messrs. Mulhall to encourage
the farmers to improve their flocks to
the highest 'standard' of excellence,
by the introduction of foreign blood.
Let them persevere in this good cause,
as the climate of South America seems
better adapted for sound, strong sta-
pled wools, than even the favored dis-
tricts of Australia. The burr, of
course, is a great drawback, but now
our spinners are very generally intro-
ducing burring machines; it therefore
comes to be a question only of loss in
weight. If the staple of the wool is
long and sound, the burr is of second-
ary consideration."

NEWS FROM THE CAMP.

VALUABLE STATISTICS FROM EL MONTE.
Guardia Monte, Aug. 14th 1866.

Stock of all kinds has been rather
dull this year: sales of sheep, about
15 to 20 thousand mestizas, at prices
ranging from 10 to 30 paper dollars
each. In horned cattle I calculate
about 2,500 sold: for matadero at 130
to 180, and by the cut at 40 to 50;
Mares; about 1,500 sold by the cut at
45 to 70.

The increase of flocks has been very
good, and over 350,000 lambs have
been marked, of which number about
one-fifth perished in the bad weather.

There have been no sales of camp
this year in the partido, but the
amount of lands newly rented is set
down at 30 square leagues.

During the past 7 months our Anglo-
Irish community has had some 200
births, 40 marriages and 70 deaths.

General news. The partido enjoys
perfect tranquillity and the authorities
inspire every confidence. We are build-
ing a fine new church, and a large
school-house for both sexes is about to
be commenced.

The camps are in very good condi-
tion, the flocks fat and well-wooled.
The wages of peons vary much; gen-
erally 300 to 400\$ per month, but some
are as low as 200\$ and others go up to
500\$. There is always a great demand
for hands: 200 steady men would find
immediate employment.

Much poverty prevails hereabout,
since the commencement of the war,
and the shop-keepers have to main-
tain all the poor people

LATEST FROM PERU.

IMPENDING COMPLICATIONS.

PROTEST AGAINST THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE. Besides the news from Chile in another column, the 'Pueblo' has received still later dates containing an important manifesto by the Peruvian Government against the Alliance treaty of Brazil, B. Ayres and Montevideo.

We mention elsewhere the discontent caused in Bolivia by this same Alliance, which seems destined to bring little benefit to Buenos Ayres; and it is possible some of our Pacific cousins may make a counter-alliance in favor of Paraguay, now that the retirement of the Spanish fleet leaves their hands empty and their heads burning for glory.

The 'Pueblo' considers it joyful news, and says the hour is at hand when we shall all make a crusade to overthrow the Brazilian Government. When shall we return to peaceable times!

THE NEW BRITISH CABINET.

The Right Hon. Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley, 14th Earl of Derby, K. G. P. U. D. C. L., Chancellor of the University of Oxford, was born 1799; succeeded to the title on the death of his father, in 1851; married [1825] the H. Emma Caroline Wilbraham, second daughter of the 1st Lord Skelmersdale, was educated at Eton and Christchurch Oxford; has been M. P. for Stockbridge, Preston, Windsor, and North Lancashire; Secretary for Ireland; and Secretary of State for the Colonies; was Premier 1852 and 1858-9; and is now Premier for the third time.

The Right Hon. Frederick Thesiger, 1st Lord Chelmsford, P.C.D.C.L.F.R.S. born 1794; married [1822] Anna Maria, youngest daughter of William Turling, Esq. he, after serving in the Navy, entered Gray's Inn, and was called to the Bar 1818, became K.C. 1834; is a Governor of Charterhouse; was M.P. for Woodstock (1840-4), Abingdon (1844-52), and Stamford (1852-8); was Solicitor-General 1844-5; Attorney-General 1845-6, and 1852; Lord Chancellor 1858-9. Is Lord High Chancellor for the second time.

The Right Hon. Richard Plautagenet, Captain Campbell Temple-Nugent-Brydges-Chandos-Grenville, 3rd Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, D.C.L., born 1823; succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1861; married [1851] Carolina, only daughter of Robert Harvey, Esq., of Langley Park, Bucks; was educated at Eton and Christchurch, Oxford; is Major of the 2nd Bucks Volunteers, and has been Chairman of the London and North Western Railway; was M.P. for Buckingham 1846-57; a Lord of the Treasury 1852. Is Lord President of the Council in the new Cabinet.

The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, P.C. D.C.L. was born 1804, married [1839] Mary Ann, daughter of Captain V. Evans, R.N. and widow of Wyndham Lewis, Esq. M.P. was educated at Westminster; is author of several successful works; viz. "Coningsby," "Henrietta Temple," &c. is a Deputy-Lieut. for Buckinghamshire, a Trustee of the British Museum, and a Governor of Wellington College; has been M.P. for Buckinghamshire since 1847; represented Maidstone (1837-41), and Shrewsbury (1841-7); was an unsuccessful candidate for Wycombe and Marylebone; held the office of the Chancellor of the Exchequer 1852 and 1858-9, which office he now holds for the third time.

The Right Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole, P.C., Q.C., D.C.L., M.P., born 1806, married in 1835 Isabella, daughter of the late Right Hon. Spencer Perceval; was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge; has sat for Cambridge University since 1856; represented Midhurst 1846-56; was Secretary of State for the Home Department 1852 and 1858-9; a Church Estate Commissioner 1856-8; and is Secretary of State for the Home Department in the new cabinet.

The Right Hon. Edward Henry Lord Stanley, P.C., L.L.D., M.P., was born 1826; educated at Rugby, and Trinity College, Cambridge; is a Deputy-Lieutenant of Lancashire; and has sat for Lynn Regis since 1848; in 1847 was an unsuccessful candidate for Lancaster; he has held the following offices:—Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs 1852, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, and afterwards President of the Board of Control 1858; Secretary of State for India, and President of the India Council 1858-9; and is Secretary of the Foreign Department in the new cabinet.

The Right Hon. Henry Howard Marnock Herbert, 4th Earl of Carnarvon, P.C. L. was born 1831; married [1861] Lady Evelyn Stanhope, only daughter of the 6th Earl of Chesterfield; was educated at Eton, and Christchurch, Oxford; High Steward of Oxford University; is a Deputy-Lieutenant of Hampshire; Major of the Hants Yeomanry; and Constable of Carnarvon Castle; was Under Secretary for the Colonies, 1858-9. Is Secretary of State for the Colonial Department in the new Cabinet.

The Right Hon. Jonathan Peel, P.C. M.P., born 1799; married [1825] Lady Alicia Jane, daughter of the 1st Marquess of Ailesa; is a Lieut. General in the Army, having been appointed Colonel 1841, and Major-General 1854; has sat for Huntingdon since 1831; previously represented Norwich from 1826 to that date; was Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, 1841-6, and Secretary of State for War, 1858-9, which office he now holds in the new Cabinet.

The Right Hon. Robert Arthur Talbot, Viscount Cranborne, P.C.M.P., born 1830; married [1857] Georgiana Caroline, daughter of the late Sir Edward Hall Alderson, Baron of the Court of Exchequer; was educated at Eton, and Christchurch Oxford, and was Fellow of All Souls; has represented Stamford, since 1853; is a Deputy-Lieutenant and a Magistrate of Middlesex. Is a Secretary of State for India and President of the Council of India in the new Cabinet.

The Right Hon. Sir John Somerset Pakington, G.C.B. P.C. D.C. L. M. P., born 1799; married [1822] Mary daughter of Moreton Aglionby Slaney, Esq., [this lady died, 1843]; Sir John married, 2ndly, [1841] Augusta, daughter of the Right Rev. George Murray, D. D., (this lady died, 1848); and 3rdly, [1851] Augusta, daughter of Thomas Champlain De Crespigny, Esq., was educated at Eton, and Oriel College, Oxford; is a Deputy-Lieutenant and a Magistrate of Worcestershire, and Lieut.-Colonel of the Yeomanry of that county; has sat for Droitwich, since 1837; was Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, 1852, and First Lord of the Admiralty, 1858-9, which office he holds for the second time.

The Right Hon. James Graham, 4th Duke of Montrose, K.T.P.C., born 1799; succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1836; married [1836] the Hon. Caroline Agnes Beresford, youngest daughter of the 2nd Lord Decies; was educated at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge; is Lord Lieut. of Shropshire; was Lord Steward of the Household 1852; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster 1858-9; in 1837 was elected Chancellor of Glasgow University. Is Postmaster-General in the new Cabinet.

The Right Hon. Joseph Warner Henley, P.C. D.C.L. M.P., born 1793; married [1817] Georgiana, daughter of John Fane, Esq., of Wormsley; was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford; is a Deputy-Lieutenant and a Magistrate for Oxfordshire; and Chairman of the Oxfordshire Quarter Sessions; has sat for Oxfordshire since 1841; was President of the Board of Trade, 1852 and 1858-9. Is Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in the new Cabinet.

The Right Hon. Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, C.B. D.C.L. M.P., born 1818; married [1843] Cecilia Frances, daughter of Thomas Farrer, Esq. was educated at Eton, and Balliol College, Oxford; has sat for Stamford, since 1858; also represented Dudley, 1855-7; has been Private Secretary to the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone; was Secretary to the Treasury, 1858-9. Is President of the Board of Trade in the new Cabinet.

The Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, P.C. D.C.L. M.P. was born 1814; married [1838] Jane, daughter of James Orr, Esq., of Hollywood Down; was educated at Shrewsbury, and Oriel College, Oxford; is a Deputy-Lieutenant and a Magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and Chairman of the West Kent Quarter Sessions; was first returned for Oxford University in 1865, (on which occasion he defeated the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone), also represented Leominster, 1855 to 1865, in which latter year he was again returned, but elected to take his seat for Oxford University; was Under Secretary for the Home Department, 1858-9. Is President of the Poor Law Board in the new Cabinet.

Sir L.L.L.D. M.C., born 1819; married [1856] Mary Harriet, daughter of John M'Neil, Esq., was educated at Trinity College, Dublin; has been Solicitor-General 1858-9.

The Right Hon. John Howard Harris, 3rd Earl of Malmesbury, G.C.B. P.C. D.C.L., was born 1807; succeeded to the title on the death of his father, in 1841; married [1830] Lady Emily Bennett, daughter of the 5th Earl of Tankerville; was educated at Eton, and Oriel College, Oxford; was Secretary for Foreign Affairs 1852 and 1858-9.

The Right Hon. Richard Southwell, Lord Naas, P.C.M.P. born 1822; married [1848] the Hon. Blanche Julia, daughter of the 1st Lord Leonfield, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin; is a Deputy-Lieutenant and a Magistrate of Kildare; has sat for Cocker-mouth, since 1857; also represented Kildare, 1847-52, and Coleraine, 1852-7; was Chief Secretary of Ireland, 1852, and again 1853-9.

The Right Hon. Jonathan Peel, P.C. M.P., born 1799; married [1825] Lady Alicia Jane, daughter of the 1st Marquess of Ailesa; is a Lieut. General in the Army, having been appointed Colonel 1841, and Major-General 1854; has sat for Huntingdon since 1831; previously represented Norwich from 1826 to that date; was Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, 1841-6, and Secretary of State for War, 1858-9, which office he now holds in the new Cabinet.

LATEST FROM PARANA.

THE PIRATES OF THE PARANA.

Paraná, Aug. 16. From the sent-of-war no arrivals. The Paysandú, with horses, and towing a Dutch vessel with the same cargo, arrived this morning. The horses on deck, in so and so condition, after weathering the gale that has been since they left Buenos Ayres. To-day they take in coals, and sail to-morrow.

I am told that from this there is going up the river the Palua, armed, to see if they can catch some fresh water pirates that they say is this side of La Plata.

The Guarani arrived here on the 14th, at two in the afternoon, and continued her voyage for Corrientes.

We have had since Sunday till Wednesday a dreadful pampero with sleet and rain. We do not know of any damage.

BRITISH LIBRARY.

The following books are among the parcel received per last mail, viz.—Lives of the Seven Bishops—Strickland. Do Quincy's Works. Life of Jesus—Renan. Men of the Times—Walford. Kelly's and the O'Kelly's—Trollope. Seven Sins of Mammon—G. A. Sala. Quite Alone—G. A. Sala. Life of Wedgwood—Meteyard. Cadet to Colonel—Lord Leitton. Livingstone's Travels in Africa—[Last Work]. Brookes of Bridlemere—Whyte Melville. Roba di Roma—W. Story. Ten Years in Garawak—Rajah Brooke. Half a Million of Money—Miss Edwards. Our Mutual Friend—C. Dickens. Wives and Daughters—Collins. Leighton Court—C. Kingsley. Six Sisters of the Valley—Branley Mooré. It may be True—Mrs. Wood. Together with the usual magazines and periodicals.

N.B.—The present is an excellent opportunity for intending subscribers to join the Society, the books being about to be closed prior to the General Meeting. Subscriptions received at the Library, or by the Secretary, at 124 Calle Piedad.

THE AUSTRIAN MANIFESTO.

Vienna, July 10. The Emperor of Austria has issued the following manifesto:—"To my Peoples,—The heavy misfortune which has befallen my Army of the North, notwithstanding its most heroic resistance to the enemy, the increased dangers thereby menacing the Fatherland, the calamities of war with which my beloved kingdom of Bohemia is being desolated, and which threaten other parts of my Empire, and the painful and irreparable losses sustained by so many thousands of families among my subjects, have moved to its inmost core my heart, which beats with so warm and fatherly a feeling for the good of my peoples. But the reliance which I expressed in my Manifesto of the 17th of June—a reliance on your unalterable and faithful devotion and readiness for any self-sacrifice—a reliance on the courage of my army, which even misfortune cannot subvert, a reliance upon God and my good and sacred right—this has not wavered for a single instant. I have addressed myself to the Emperor of the French, requesting his good offices for bringing about an armistice with Italy. Not merely did the Emperor readily respond to my demand, but, with the noble intention of preventing any further bloodshed, he even, of his own accord offered to mediate with Prussia for a suspension of hostilities, and for opening negotiations for peace. This offer I have accepted. I am prepared to make peace upon honorable conditions, in order to put an end to the bloodshed and ravages of war. But I will never sanction a treaty of peace by which the fundamental conditions of Austria's position as a great Power would be shaken. Sooner than that should be the case, I am resolved to carry on the war to the utmost extremity, and in this I am sure of my peoples' approval.

"All available troops are being concentrated, and the gaps in the ranks of the army are being filled up by the conscription which has been ordered, and the large enrolments of volunteers, called to arms by the newly-awakened spirit of patriotism.

"Austria has been severely visited by misfortune, but she is not humiliated or bowed down.

"My Peoples,—Have confidence in your Emperor. The peoples of Austria have never shown themselves greater than in misfortune.

"I will follow the example of my forefathers, and will lead you on with determination, perseverance, and unshakable confidence in God."

"FRANCIS JOSEPH."

THE PRUSSIAN NEEDLE-GUN.

This fire-arm, which has played so important a part in the present war, resembles an ordinary musket in size and weight, the chief difference being in the absence of the lock. It loads at the breech, although the stock is not thrown back as in ordinary fire-arms of that class. On the right side of the barrel, at the place of the trigger in other guns, is fixed a sort of iron key which projects above the barrel at right angles to a height of about two inches. This being pushed aside to the left exposes to view, at the bottom of the barrel a cavity also about two inches in length, and in which the cartridge is placed. The key being now moved in a contrary direction the receptacle is closed, and the gun loaded; the conical ball is thus compressed in the cavity with such force that for its release on the arm being discharged an effort similar to that of a bullet in passing through a rifled barrel is required. In the stock of the weapon is a needle, which when thrust forward by a spring compacted with a stud pressed by the soldier, penetrates into the cartridge; this latter contains a small portion of fulminating composition which ignites by friction, and produces the explosion. To load and discharge the gun, five simple movements, without effort, are only required; to open the barrel, to place the cartridge, to close the lock, to draw the needle, and to press the spring. All this is effected with such rapidity that five shots per minute may be easily fired. The needle-gun is not so recent an invention as has been stated; it has now been in use in the Prussian army for nearly ten years. Other German Governments have attempted to introduce it in their armies, and there was, indeed, no difficulty in making the fire-arm, but the fulfilling matter in their cartridges evaporated after a few weeks; while the composition used by the Prussians, and of which the manufacture is kept a secret, remains good for years.

Galliani.

CARDINAL GULLEN.

The Public Consistory was held on June 25. His Holiness entered the Sala Regia adjoining the Sixtine oratory on the Sedia Gestatoria, and preceded by the Flabellifer and the officers of the household, the Senators, and the Swiss and Noble guard. His Holiness ascended the throne prepared for him at the end of the hall, and there received the homage of the cardinals. The new candidates for the Purple were then introduced, and took the usual oaths according to the forms prescribed by the Apostolic constitutions, and then, having kissed the Pope's feet, were embraced by him and conducted to their respective seats. The Pope having left his throne and returned to his own apartments, the new cardinals were conducted to the Sixtine Chapel, where the Te Deum was sung. Several sees were filled up, and the Pope then opened the mouths of the new cardinals, and assigned to each of them a titular church. That of Cardinal Gullen is San Pietro in Montorio, the last resting-place of the two exiled princes of Tyrore and Tyrore—Roderick O'Donnell, and Hugh O'Neill, which forms the subject of one of the finest and most touching dirges in the Irish language, and which has been beautifully rendered by Clarence Mangan in the "Ballad Poetry of Ireland."

The Tablet.

SNOW IN THE SOUTH.

Laguna de los Padres, August 9, 1860.

In the 'Weekly Standard' of the 25th ult. you publish a letter signed Pastor, in which he says a particular friend of his, who lives out here, has told him that the cold was so intense that for several mornings the snow lay four inches deep all over the camp. Now, I must say, this is all 'bosh.' The truth is this—this winter, so far, has not been remarkably cold, but wet, and the only snow seen covering the camp was on the 21st of June, the average depth about an inch and a half, and it was all thawed before 12 o'clock, with the exception of what lay on the top of the sierras.

Respectfully yours, A LOVER OF TRUTH.

NEEDLE-GUN FUND.

Small collections in 'Standard' hat-case \$57 m/c.

SPECIAL TIGRE TELEGRAM.

August 18, 8.40 a.m.

The Tala has arrived with 20 passengers. Nothing else.

ATREPUF.

AN DIE DEUTSCHER AM PLATA! 'Tausende unserer Brüder sind bereits dem blutigen Kriege, der unser theures Vaterland heimsucht, zum Opfer gefallen, und noch viel grösser ist die Zahl der im Felde verwundeten und erkrankten Krieger, ohne dass das Ziel des Krieges bis jetzt erreicht wäre; ja, es drohen heute neue Verwickelungen, und wird es der gesammten Kraft unseres Vaterlandes bedürfnis, sein Unabhängigkeit zu schützen und die nationale Ehre hoch zu halten.

Mit Stolz blicken wir auf unsere Hecre, deren Tapferkeit und brillante Weiffenthaten ganz Europa in Staunen setzen, und hoch schlägt unser Herz bei dem Gedanken, dass aus diesem Kriege uns endlich ein einheitlich starkes Deutschland hervorgehen werde.

Die Deutschen in Ansehung, denen es nicht vergönnt ist, in diesen Tagen der Gefahr und des Ruhmes Arm und Blut dem Vaterlande zu weihen, an uns tritt nun die heilige

Pflicht, die Leiden des Krieges mit allen Kräften durch Unterstützung zu lindern.

Deutsche Brüder zeigen wir das wir auch fern von der Heimath, würdige Söhne unseres grossen Vaterlandes gelieben; steuere jeder nach Kräften bei, gross und klein, alt und jung—auch die kleinste Gabe sei willkommen; gienzt doch der Heller, von dürftiger Hand gegeben, ebenso auf dem Altar der Unterzeichnung haben ein Comité gebildet, zur Sammlung von Unterstühtungen Geldern, bestimmt für die im Felde verwundeten und erkrankten Deutschen Krieger. Wir erwarten von allen Deutschen nicht nur die kräftigste Beihilfe, sondern auch die eingehendste Unterstützung in unseren Bemühungen.

Buenos Ayres, 14 August, 1860.

W. Günther, Präsident. Chr. Pfeiffer, Schriftführer. H. Roosen-Runge, Cassier.

Zur Empfangnahme von Hülfsgeleistungen zu Unterzeichneten bereit:

Herr Pfarrer W. Gerke, " F. W. Nordenholz, Piedad 108. " W. Günther, Florida 40. " Roosen-Runge, do. " Rutenberg, Rivadavia 325. " G. Gunteche, Florida 13. " C. Stamm, Rivadavia 143. " Chr. Pfeiffer, Florida 48. " W. Möller, Piedad 177. " A. Carius, Reconquista 133. " R. Glave, Quidavia 72. " J. Bruhn, 25 de Mayo. " C. Krause, Cuyo 160. " F. Lehmann, Chacabuco 23. " R. Hoevel, Reconquista 181. " C. Keil, Cangallo 481.

Expédition der Deutschen Zeitung, San Martín 111.

ON 'CHANGE.

August 18th, 1860.

Paper price of ounces, \$499 Do. Sovereigns, 129½ First price of patacons 25 55 Last 26 60

Cash sales 68,907.

Specie ruled in the liquidation room stiff at 25 65, and gold was felt in more active demand than was anticipated; in fact, if the truth be told, the systematic attacks in the papers on the credit of the Provincial Bank are causing much harm. On the Bolas-to-day our colleague, the 'Tribuna,' was very severely criticized for the article published to-day, which went to prove that the monthly statement published by the Directors were but a sham. Whatever reforms the bank and banking system need, they can never be accomplished by fomenting distrust in an institution such as the Provincial Bank. All the schemes about paper dollar reforms are laughed at on the Bolas, and the general feeling is that if any convertible emissions are to be authorized, they should be of the private bank, but the Provincial Bank should be left as it is, and not meddled with. Paper money is amortizing itself, and each day becoming more valuable; it is impolitic, therefore, to touch it, and the Provincial Bank, considering all the forced loans that it is obliged to take, is nevertheless showing a splendid business.

Business in specie has so fallen off, that the average brokerage is too trifling to record. To-day, although Saturday, there was little or nothing done.

For September 30 5,000 25 60 August 31 37,000 25 60

In Bonds nothing.

Exchange has at last opened. Some first-class bills for a good round sum were passed to-day at 49, payable on Saturday. In the afternoon we heard of some bills at 49.

The change in the conductors for the Brazilian army, which we mentioned the other day is contradicted, at least for the present nothing certain is known.

From Montevideo we learn that the Recife has left with two schooners in tow for the wreck of the Oyapock, taking all necessary diving apparatus, and it is believed that the lost ton guns will be recovered.

In Charters and National Bonds nothing done.

From the collectors we learn that money is scarce and collections miserable.

It is confidently asserted that on the 15th there has been a decisive engagement at the Estero Bellaco.

ARRIVALS—18th.

Villa del Salto, from the Uruguay, 33 passengers.

French barque Molire, from Havre, to Lavallol & Sons.

British barque Margaret Falconer, from Glasgow.

Cordova, from Liverpool and Montevideo.

An English brig, a Prussian barque, a Dutch brigantine, and a National brigantine.

MARRIED.

On the 16th inst., at the English Church, by the Rev. J. Chubb Ford, M. A., Alfred Drake, son of the late Mr. Samuel Richardson, of Liverpool, to Elizabeth Van, daughter of the late Mr. Sampson Hill, of this town. — N. C.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF W. MATTI & CO.

30 Calle Cangallo.

The steamer Tala, on Sunday, 19th, at 10 a.m., for Rosario, Parana, Santa Fe, and Ports. From the Railway Station 25 de Mayo.

The steamer Rio Parana, on Monday, 20th, at 6 p.m., for Montevideo.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISSO.

991 Calle Reconquista.

Italian steamer Tevere, on Sunday, at 10 a.m., for Salto and Ports.

Konig steamer Frosador, on Monday, at 10 a.m., for Corrientes and Ports.

Estancias.

For Sale or to Rent, in various Departments of this Province, with or without sheep; also in Santa Fe, Entre Rios and Banda Oriental. For Sale, from 20 to 40 thousand Sheep. The undersigned will also buy from 15 to 20 thousand Sheep in the Partido of Dolores. For further particulars apply to A. M. Cordero, Reconquista 40, 118. — 3p. a19

To Let.

A nice Salo, furnished or unfurnished, at 471 Calle Defensa. 107. — 3p. a19

To Let.

A comfortably furnished Room, 56 Calle Parque. 108. — 3p. a19

To Let.

Two good Bedrooms, well furnished, with or without board, in an English family, 891 Calle Parque. 104. — 3p. a19

List of Registered Letters.

Michael Cusack, Michael Nolan, John Martin, Percy Barrall 2, John Harman, William Lovin, Allan McCulloch, James Mulligan, Charles Cannon.

General Post-Office, Buenos Ayres, August 19th, 1860.

Notice.

Forrester's English Boarding-House, 183 Calle Chacabuco, cor. de Venezuela. Gentlemen arriving in town from Europe or the camp will find clean, comfortable and well-lighted rooms, with or without board, at moderate prices. 101. — 1p. a19

Instrumental music.

A man capable of teaching music on the piano, and desirous of beginning such a career may find several pupils and with the prospect of some being fully occupied by addressing "Piano Music" 'Standard' office. — 92—3p. a17.

REMATE.

POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST.

En su casa, Calle de Potosí No. 70.

De 40 Carneros, Padres y 15 ovejas raza Negretti, de padres puro Europeo, nacidos en la Cabaña de los Sres. C. Sage y Stegman, denominada Porquitos. El Martes 2 de Setiembre próximo a las 11 en punto de la mañana, se han de rematar a la mas alta postura, y sin falta alguna a dinero de contado:—40 Carneros padres y 15 ovejas sangre puro raza Negretti, de la Cabaña de los Sres. Sage y Stegman; cuyos animales estan vendidos en casa del Rematador desde el 30 de Agosto en adelante. La bien merecida reputacion que se han sabido granjear los hermanos Stegman, hacen inmenso todo otro contenido; para ver y examinar los animales y juzgar por si mismos los inteligentes. 109. — p. a. 19.

POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST.

A pocas cuadras del pueblo San Martin, establecimiento del Sr. D. Francisco Saenz Valiente—De la Cabaña denominada "La Oriental" con padrones de la Cabaña Imperial de Rambouillet.

POR LIQUIDACION.

El Domingo 25 de corriente a las 12 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, los animales que constituyen dicha Cabaña, así como las tierras y demas enseres del establecimiento; a saber:— 2 carneros padres de la Cabaña Imperial Rambouillet, 7 ovejas id id id, 25 carneros y ovejas de sangre pura, nacidos en la Cabaña de Rambouillet, nacidos en la cabaña, 1 oveja Negretti Europea, id cruza de Rambouillet y Negretti, 23 novillos, 30 vacas chucaras, 21 id lecheras, algunas con cria, &c.

Hay—1 lote moderno de pino para corrales, 1 lote zinc, 3,000 ladrillos, 2 máquinas para quebrar y desgranar maiz, 2 id para picar pasto y hacer queso, 6 sacos semilla de alfalfa, 1 balanza de plata, tijeras de equilar, almirez galvanizado, numeracion y letras para señalar y marcar a fuego, 1 campana de bronce, 8 fangos-lino en frago, y varios otros títulos que cesaran a la vista, todo lo que debora venderse irremediablemente por liquidacion final.

NOTA.—Los compradores son condecorados gratia desde la Estacion San Martin hasta el local de la venta, donde se les darán los recibos de los animales, campestre, provinciales tambien que deboran recibirse de sus compras dentro de los seis dias de efectuada la venta. 95—3p. a18.

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, have entered into co-partnership for the purpose of conducting a real estate and general commission business in this city, under the firm of Parker & Yate. We respectfully tender our services to our friends and the public in general, and shall be most happy to see all who may favor us with their orders at the old established office No. 40 Reconquista, which was founded by the senior partner in 1853. II. S. YATEMAN. M. PARKER. Buenos Ayres, Aug. 16, 1860. 90 [p. a17]

Pianoforte and Singing.

Mrs. Black wishes to give lessons, above, and will be glad to hear of a few pupils. For terms and particulars apply to Mrs. Forrester, 163 Calle Chacabuco. 110. — 3p. a18

FOR NEW YORK.

The First-class Fast Sailing Clipper Barque GLENWOOD—CAPT. E. BESTER, will be dispatched for the above port on or about the 20th inst. Has yet room for a few passengers. For passage money apply to the undersigned owner's agents. MANTELES & PFEIFFER, 48 Calle de la Florida. 95 [p. a18]

LOST.

From the Lavador del Riachuelo of Mr. Young, on the 16th inst. 2 horses, namely:— One young half-bred, nearly black, coll. marked—2. One cart horse, light overo. One petio, white face, malacra. One horse rasno. Whoever will return the same to the above Establishment will be liberally rewarded. 100 [p. a18]

Bass Ale,

ON DRAUGHT AND IN BOTTLE.

THE CASINO.

27 3p. a17

Wanted.

A female Cook for a small family, 17 Calle de Florida. 99 [p. a17]

Wanted—Immediately.

At the English Merceria, 21 Calle Florida, a smart Lad is required; he must speak both Spanish and English. Apply at any hour. 98 [p. a18]

Wanted.

