

The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

1362—Sixth Year

BUENOS AYRES, TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1886.

Circulation 2,500

MAUA BANK,

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101—103

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:—
First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.
Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.
Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously consented under condition, established for such class of operations.
Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.
Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. 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,
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE,
FOR balances in our favor, 13 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 6 "
Do. do. do. paper 6 "
Do. do. do. gold 7 "
Fixed deposits from 7 to 10 "

P. P. MAUA & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.
Aug. 1st, 1886.

Briton and Medical General
(Incorporated with the United Kingdom)
LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
Chief Office—WEST STRAND, LONDON, W.C.
Capital—3,000,000. Sterling.
Propositions for Life Assurances are received, and immediate attention paid to the same. A Prospectus of rates and other particulars will be furnished on application to the Company's Agents 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 Farsviani, Vice-President.
" Ambrosio P. Leonis.
" Enrique Tomkinson.
" Mariano Casares.
" Bernardo Yturrappe.
" Antonio Desmarchi.
" Francisco P. Moreno, Gerente.

To English Travellers.
Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in this city.
Charges are most moderate.
Wines Superb.
Table-d'Hote on European Style.
Board, with room, gas-lights, and attendance, from 5s. to 10s. per day.
HOTEL DE LA PAIX,
(Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle Reconquista.)
j2

Notice.
The undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has removed his Grocery Store from Calle Defensa, No. 69, to Calle Victoria, No. 72 (Recocha Nueva).
(Signed) **RICHARD HASTINGS.**
Buenos Ayres, Aug. 9, 1886.
69 | 1m, a10

JAMES CHRISTIE,
TRANSLATOR, ACCOUNTANT, & C.
276—25 de Mayo—226
Orders left at the Standard office will be attended to.
19 | 1m, a1

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, a10

To Sheepfarmers.
A **SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.**
To Rent, Two and a Half to Three Suertes of Magnificent Camp, on the south coast of the Rio Negro, Banda Oriental. Ten thousand fine Sheep, on the place, to be sold cheap and on easy terms; 5000 additional will be given on halves if required. For further particulars apply to
VERE PACE,
Camp Agent and Broker,
No. 239 Calle Cerrito, Montevideo.
76 | 1m, a14

SHERRIES.
On Sale, at Milligan & Williamson's, 148 Calle Piedad, the first-class Sherries, "London Club" and "Palma," in small casks.
48 | 1m, a9

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. 1886 £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.
Bills 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, 1886.

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:—
ALLOWED
On specie deposits on account current, 4 per cent.
On do. do. for ninety days fixed 6 "
Do. do. subject to thirty days 6 "
notice of withdrawal 6 "
On currency deposits in account current 5 per cent.
On do. do. for ninety days fixed 9 "
On do. do. subject to thirty 9 "
days' notice of withdrawal 9 "
CHARGED
On specie debit balances in account current 9 "
On Currency do. 15 "
J. H. GREEN,
Manager,
Buenos Ayres, August 15 1886.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720.

FOR INSURING BUILDINGS,
GOODS, MERCHANDIZE,
AND
VESSELS IN PORT OR IN DOCK,
Throughout Great Britain and Ireland
And in Foreign Countries.
FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE
Bonamy Dobree, Esq. Governor.
P. F. Robertson, Esq. M. P., Sub-Governor.
Richard Daggallay, Esq. Deputy-Governor.
DIRECTORS.
Nath Alexander Esq.
John A. Arbuthnot, Esq.
John A. Hankey, Esq.
James Blyth, Esq.
Edward Dodd, Esq.
Mark Wilks Collet, Esq.
Sir Fred. Currie, Bart.
G. L. Dalgety, Esq.
John Entwistle, Esq.
G. L. Monck Gibbs, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.
Harry G. Gordon, Esq.
Edwin Gower, Esq.
A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
Louis Huth, Esq.
Charles Lyall, Esq.
John Ord, Esq.
Capt. R. W. Pelly, R.N.
David Powell, Esq.
William Rennie, Esq.
Alexander Trotter, Esq.
W. Bryce Watson, Esq.
L. Peach Wilson, Esq.
Agents in Buenos Ayres, Messrs. L. B. Wilco and Co., 34 Chacabuco who 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,
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.
Lisbon Red, 3 qualities—Medlicott and Co.
Bordeaux—Medlicott and Co.
Bordeaux Hoek—Medlicott and Co.
Star Chart, in cases of Pints and Quarts—James Violet and Co., Bordeaux.
St. Julien.
Chateau la Rose.
Chateau Leoville.
Chateau Margaux.
Chateau Lafitte.
And Brandy.
Also a supply of pure wine vinegar, fruits and jellies.
87 xp—m15

Perfect Security from Burglars or Fire.
Can only be obtained by having George's Price's triple and quadruple Patent Prize Medal Safes 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 hardened" 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 or locks, as also patent locks for all purposes.
113—3m j20

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

MONTEVIDEAN BANK.

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

Offices, corner of Calle Cerrito, in the new house of Dn. Juan Miguel Martinez, Montevideo.
CHAIRMAN.
Francis J. Hoquard, Esq.
DIRECTORS.
Sr. D. Pedro Borelli.
" Joaquin Balgano.
" John McCall, Esq.
" Antonio Marques.

The undersigned hereby makes known to the Commercial public of Montevideo that from this date the Bank is in a position to commence operations, will receive proposals and enter into arrangements for every class of banking operations.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Money is received or advanced on current accounts bearing interest. The Depositors may withdraw the whole or part of their Deposits by cheque at sight. Cheques and Pass Books will be supplied to the customers by the Bank.
DEPOSITS FOR FIXED PERIODS.
Some of 50 dollars and upwards are received for fixed periods, say from 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 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 advances against the Bank, 12 per cent.
" in favor of " 18 per cent.
Fixed Deposits—As especially agreed.
Those who desire to open Current Accounts with the Bank will be so good as to address themselves to the Undersigned.
PEDRO VARELA,
MANAGER,
Montevideo, March 1, 1886. 174—xp o 1

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

Pine Boards and Scantling.
A large assortment of Pine Boards and Scantling are offered for sale at very reduced prices in the Barraca Calle Peru No. 359.
j5, xp, 30

FOR ROSARIO AND PORTS,
Passengers and Cargo, the Oriental Steamer SOLIS,
Captain ADOLFO FLORES.
Departure from the Tigre 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.

Notice.
The travelling Public are hereby informed that all sorts of Leather Goods, such as Portmanteaus, Courrier Bags, &c., being manufactured on the premises, are sold at remarkable low prices, at Calle 25 de Mayo, No. 44. 67 | 10p, a10

Commercial College of Santa Lucia
750—Calle Buen Orden—750.
FOUNDED BY MR. PONGERARD.
The undersigned, director of the above College, begs to call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the programme of education peculiar to the Establishment.
INSTRUCTION.
The method of instruction may be considered three-fold: Literary, Moral, and Physical. The object of the Institution being to prepare youths for commercial pursuits, our system is after the model of the best colleges of Europe. The programme of studies included in the ordinary pension comprises:—
English, French, Spanish, German, Latin; Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry; Penmanship, Book-keeping; Ancient and Modern History and Geography; and Religious Instruction.
Extras—Music, Singing, and Drawing.
No spare no pains by theory and practice to attain the great end of a mercantile education, viz., a perfect knowledge of the living languages, as well as arithmetic, keeping of books, writing letters, acquiring the various currencies of the country and accurate ideas of its history and natural features.
As regards physical advantages, the situation of the College is favorably known for purposes and salubrity of air over all other city schools. The spacious buildings are judiciously distributed, with a view to convenience. The dormitories, study and recreation halls, class-rooms, refectory, library, &c., are admirably adapted for the comfort and well-being of the pupils.
A strict watch is kept over the morality and application of the children, and their conduct is always under close surveillance. Simple and easy principles of rectitude are gradually impressed on their minds, to lead them up in the love and practice of every moral and social virtue.
C. PARKINS, Director.
x | a15

To Capitalists.
For Sale and to Rent, various estates in this Province, Santa Fe, Entre Rios, and the Banda Oriental, at prices to suit the times; also 30,000 to 40,000 sheep for sale. We will purchase 3000 to 10,000 sheep in one lot, for cash, preferring them in some of the northern partidos. Any one desiring early bargains will find it to their advantage to give us a call—No. 46 Calle Reconquista.
PARKER & YATEMAN.
89 | 3p, a17

LA ESTRELLA
Life & Fire Insurance Company.
The important post of Inspector of the above named Co. is now vacant by the departure from office of Sr. Don Arminio Schmidt. Proposals will be received at the office of the Co., Piedad, 118, alto, by
F. E. MORENO,
Director General.
None need apply but those who can produce the best recommendations. 50 | 10p, a11

"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 Deposit Stores, in the Lighters or on Board; and on nearly every description of property.
Rates of premium vary according to the nature of the risks, and will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices.
Losses by Explosion of Gas paid for. Losses by fire arising from lightning made good.
The advantages obtained by those who assure with the "Queen" are fully mentioned in the prospectuses. Life Policies are indispensible; and easy to so great an extent the confidence and support of the public in England that the Postmaster-General has selected it, for the insurance of the lives of the clerks and other officials.
The undersigned General Agent of the Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company is duly authorized by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay losses in Buenos Ayres with promptitude and liberality, without reference to the chief office in England.
Official registration has been entered in the Registro Publico, in accordance with the existing laws of this Republic.
Apply for Insurances and other details from 11 to 3 daily, No. 121 Calle 26 Mayo, corner of Corrientes, to
CONSTANT SANTA-MARIA,
General Agent of the Company. 17—a3

BILLS OF EXCHANGE—
SIGHT DRAFTS.
Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from
WANKLYN & Co.
No. 104 Calle de San Martin,
LONDON,
LIVERPOOL,
All branches of the National Bank
IRELAND,
Antwerp,
Hamburg,
Genoa,
Cadiz,
Bayonne,
Buenos-Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864.
WANKLYN & Co.
104—Calle San Martin—104.
d3 x

Boea, Barracas & Ensenada Railway,
Between Venezuela and Tres Esquinas.
From and after Friday, May 18th, the Trains will run as follows:—

Stations	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th
Venezuela	7:00	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00	5:00	6:00	7:00	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00	5:00	6:00	7:00	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00
Tres Esquinas	7:30	8:30	9:30	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30	4:30	5:30	6:30	7:30	8:30	9:30	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30	4:30	5:30	6:30	7:30	8:30	9:30	10:30	11:30	12:30

Notice.
From Friday, the 18th of May, inclusive, the following alterations will be made in the Traffic: One third of the First Class Saloons will be converted into smoking apartments, with communication with the other part of the saloons. The cars hitherto used as Smoking Saloons will be used entirely for second class passengers. First class passengers will pay, as at present, five dollars, children from 3 to 10 years, three dollars; second class, three dollars, children two dollars. Return tickets, good for the day, will be given—first class five dollars, children five dollars; second class five dollars, children three dollars; also monthly tickets of first class for two hundred dollars.
Flag stations at Casa Amarilla and Barraca de Poña. Passengers wishing to alight there will give previous notice to the guard.
HENRY SIMPSON, Manager.

The Central Argentine Railway.
Train Time Table from 1st July, 1886.

From	Departure	Arrival
Rosario	7.0 a.m.	7.8 a.m.
Roldan	7.28 "	8.48 "
Cacaranal	8.48 "	9.38 "
Cañada Gomez	9.38 "	11.0 "
Tortugas	11.0 "	12.30 p.m.
Tos Leonos	12.30 p.m.	1.10 "
Los Loones	1.10 "	1.45 "
Tortugas	1.45 "	2.30 p.m.
Cañada Gomez	2.30 p.m.	3.10 "
Cacaranal	3.10 "	3.45 "
Roldan	3.45 "	4.10 "
Rosario	4.10 "	4.45 "

The trains meet and cross each other at the Tortugas Station.
ROBERT OGILVIE,
General Manager.
148—xp m23.

LA ESTRELLA.

ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

AT FIXED PREMIUM.

Authorized by decrees of the National and Provincial Governments.
CAPITAL 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS.
DIRECTORS.
Sr. D. Tomas Armstrong, President.
Sr. Samuel R. Halo, Vice President.
Sr. Eduardo Lamb.
Sr. José Martinez de Hoz.
Sr. Ambrosio Domarchi.
Sr. Jorge Diabbe.
Sr. Manuel S. de Zumard.
MANAGER—Sr. D. FRANCISCO F. MORENO.
Inspector-General.
Co.'s Office, 118 Calle Piedad, alto.

The Company insures on equitable terms, and at a fixed premium, every description of property. The Company is solely and exclusively responsible for losses occasioned by risks which may be suffered by insured parties.
The Insurance may be effected for periods ranging from one month to ten years. The total premium is payable in advance, in cases where the Insurance is effected for a term of one year or less; and annually where the term exceeds one year. In terms of from 5 to 10 years, payment in advance of 5 years premium, entitles the Insured to the reimbursement of one year's premium; or in other words the Company will only charge the premium corresponding to four years.
Payment in advance of ten year's premium entitles the Insured to the reimbursement of two year's premium; with a further abatement of 10 per cent. on the premium corresponding to the term of eight years; that is he will only be charged with the amount of eight year's premium—less 10 per cent.
The Company furnishes guarantees of the highest character, from the fact of there being no other Fire Insurance Company, at a fixed premium, having its head residence in the Argentine Republic; and also from the circumstance of large capital.
The Company's funds are deposited in the Provincial Bank.
Further particulars will be furnished on application at the Company's Offices. 93 xp n16

RICH BURGUNDY WINES.
We beg to advise consumers that we have received per Abd-El-Kader from the eminent house of Roumier Cl. unmet the following choice assortment of Burgundy wines in cases and quarter-casks, now on sale at our depot—
Red Wines.
ASSORTED CASES
Corton..... 1862
Chambertin..... 1862
Clos-Vougeot..... 1869
Romanee..... 1863
Chambertin and Musigny..... 1862 (all in bottles or 1/2 bottles).
CASES OF ONE KIND.
Richebourg..... 1869 (half bottles).
Beaune..... 1862
Volnay..... 1862
Nuits..... 1862
Macon..... 1869
Tonnere..... 1862
Fommard..... 1862
Ermitage..... 1869
Cote d'Or..... 1869
Corton..... 1869
Croze..... 1869
White Wines.
Montrachet..... 1862
Chablis..... 1862
Chateau-Chalon..... 1862
Condrieux..... 1862
Pouilly-Fuissac..... 1868 (all in bottles).
White Mousseux.
Bourgogna mousseux..... 1869
Arlot "..... 1864
Saint Peray "..... 1864
Rhine Wines.
Chateau Johannisberg..... 1868
" Hochheimmberg..... 1868
Red Wines
IN CASK.
Macon..... 1869
Gevrey..... 1864
IN 1/2 CASK.
Nuits..... 1862
Beaune..... 1862
Morey..... 1862
Pommard..... 1862
Volnay..... 1862
Chambertin..... 1862
At it is so very difficult to get first-class corks in this market, and this is indispensable for fine wines, we have imported a large invoice from France which we offer to our customers.
Casas de Dijon.
P. GUERIN & FIE,
Barraca de la Estrella, Plaza Monserrat.
Norr.—We are agents for the superior brand of A. Lelegard, Rheims, of Champagne wines in bottles and 1/2 bottles. 79—xp J20.

Casino Nuevo.
126—Calle San Martin—126
close to the Imprenta de la "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—
CAFE 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 Liqueurs and Cigars procurable in town; charges moderate. Buenos Ayres, 7th August 866.
31—20p. a.7.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.
Is prepared to sell Fencing Material at the following advantageous terms:—
Fencing wire (best quality, 3 strand cable, galvanized), at \$160 mpc. per quintal.
Small iron standards (new 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 3 varas apart.
Materials delivered at any Station on Great Southern Railway free of charge.
ADMINISTRACION.

Forrester's English Boarding-House,
183 Calle Chacabuco, cor. of 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—1m, a19

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 & Yateman.
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. 46 Reconquista, which was founded by the senior partner in 1863.
H. S. YATEMAN,
M. PARKER.
Buenos Ayres, Aug. 16, 1886. 90 | 6p, a17

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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. 46 Reconquista, which was founded by the senior partner in 1863.
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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 5 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,
994 Calle Reconquista 994,
N.B.—Passengers are recommended to buy
their tickets at the Agency in order to have their
choice of state-rooms. 87—xp Jy14

Santa Fé Lands for Sale.

For sale four square leagues of splendid and
well watered Camp in the Province of Santa Fé
situated to the North of the River Carcaraña,
about 4 leagues from the Railroad line and about
16 leagues West from Rosario.
The camp is surrounded by English settlers.
For further particulars apply at the office, Calle
Piedad No. 36. 115—xp gm

Subscription to the "Standard,"
\$30 PER MONTH.
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Not exceeding five lines inserted three
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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 in die audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."
CICERO.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1866.

ANOTHER SHIP BURNT.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE STEAMER SAN
FRANCISCO.

FULL PARTICULARS.

At an early hour yesterday morning
the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres were
awakened by the firing of distress guns
from some vessel in the outer roads.
Later on, as daylight appeared, it was
discovered that the Brazilian trans-
port San Francisco was on fire, and
boats from all the war steamers in
port could be seen making their way
to render assistance to the doomed
steamer. Between nine and ten o'clock
crowds of people were on the Paseo
Julio viewing the fire, though it was
raining in torrents at the time. The
flames from the burning ship threw a
glare over the city, but by one o'clock
she was burnt to the water's edge and
sunk.

It appears the San Francisco got
damaged in machinery on her last trip
up from Montevideo, some three
months since, and was being repaired.

From an American gentleman, who
knew the burnt steamer, we have re-
ceived the following biographical
sketch:—The steam transport San
Francisco, lying in the outer roads,
took fire about 5 a.m. yesterday morn-
ing, and in a few hours was burnt to
the water's edge and sunk, adding
another to the list of unforeseen dis-
asters which the Brazilian government
has lately sustained. This ship (for-
merly the Cotapaxi,) was a fine vessel,
of more than 1,000 tons, built in New
York for the United States transport
service: being finished late for that
government, she was sent from New
York with coal for the Spanish fleet
off Callao, but was detained at Rio by
the American minister, and finally sold
to the Brazilian government.

The cause of the fire we have been
unable to learn as yet, but presume it
was want of care, as was clearly the
case with the Oyapok, which vessel
lies a wreck with all the valuable guns
and stores on board. We understand
that Mr. King offered to recover them,
he having with him the requisite ma-
chinery to do so, but the offer was not
accepted. Should they be totally lost,
somebody will have a heavy respon-
sibility.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The San Francisco was struck by
lightning yesterday morning at a little
after 5 o'clock a.m., which caused the
fire. She brought from Rio some am-
munition and army stores, which she
had more than half discharged. She
cost the Brazilian Government 225,000
patacons, and was uninsured.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday morning, before daybreak,
all town was disturbed by the booming
of guns in the offing. People who
never rise before 8 o'clock a.m. were
induced to get up yesterday morning at
daybreak to see what was the matter,
as the guns were fired every ten min-
utes. The first impression was, that
military honours were being paid to
the memory of some general, the news
of whose death had just arrived from
Corrientes, but soon the flames from
the burning Brazilian transport—San
Francisco—shone clear over the city,
and the sad fact stared us all in the
face that a steamer, anchored in the
outer roads, was burning down under
our very eyes, and still beyond the
reach of help. The morning was wet
and cloudy, and even with the very
best glasses people could see nothing
but the blaze. It was a moment of the
most intense anxiety for the citizens.
Painful rumours were current that the
burning vessel had hundreds of wound-
ed on board; the very thought of the
awful fate of these poor fellows was
enough to make one's hair stand on an
end. The rain came down in such tor-
rents that there was no putting off to
the burning ship. Mr. Maxwell's Com-
mercial rooms were crowded to excess,
and all his telescopes called into requis-
ition.

The steamer Rio Paraná came in
from the Uruguay, bringing us mails
from Entre Rios and our correspondence
from Gualeguay. Chasques, it appears,
have arrived from headquarters with
the news that things at the Estero
Bellaco are in the same state, and no
fight of importance has taken place,
but these dates are only to the 12th or
13th inst.

Respecting the loss of the Oyapok,
the pilot is under arrest, as we hear the
bow of the lost steamer is heading six
points out of her course. The wreck
of this splendid steamer is a mystery to
all; but the money has been all saved.

The American ship Otago, bound
from New York for San Francisco, with
a cargo of coal, has put into Montevi-
deo in distress. She is at present in
quarantine.

We notice in an army correspon-
dence published in the 'Siglo' of Mon-
tevideo, that it is stated Gen. Polydoro
has no less than 8,000 men on his sick
and wounded list at Itapiru and Cor-
rientes. Such an enormous number
seems to us an exaggeration, although
the other day we read that 3,000 Bra-
zilians were sent back to the army as
cured.

General Flores has received from
Montevideo a couple of hundred mules,
all in splendid condition, which, as he
did not require, he made a present of
to the Brazilians.

We publish to-day the celebrated
Peruvian protest, which is the great
talk of town. The document is written
in a masterly style. Our colleague,
the 'Tribuna,' seems to side with the
Peruvian Minister in his argument,
although the 'Nacion Argentina' at-
tacks it very bitterly.

A subscriber from San Vicente as-
sures us that the camps are in splendid
condition, and the sheep very fat,
never in better condition; the farmers
for years have not seen so many
lambs as the present season.

Mr. Crawford's auction has been
postponed until Wednesday at the
usual hour.

Sr. Gonzalez, the Minister of Ha-
cienda, is gone to the camp to recruit
his health: his very arduous duties as
Minister of Hacienda have preyed on
his constitution; during his absence
the Minister of Foreign Affairs will
hold his port-folio. We think Sr.
Gonzalez is sojourning with his friends
in the rustic city of Lujan.

We hear on good authority that
several of the principal and most in-
fluential ruffians at present confined in
the Carcel have petitioned the Govern-
ment to be allowed to put up their pe-
riods of punishment on the battle-field
of Paraguay; a request which, as men
are wanted, we suppose will be at once
granted. The Provincial Government
seems to have taken our hint about
getting up the contingent by subscrip-
tion from the partidos: there are over
fifty partidos, and 8 men from each
district makes up the complement for
this province.

Our readers will recollect the case of
Goyena, the black man who was
smothered in a pantano or quagmire,
at the corner of Calles Peru and Brazil;
we hear that the poor old man owned
the plot of ground on which his rancho
is built and which is valuable property;
the poor old man went by the name of
Napoleon; he was dragged out by the
heels, his head and shoulders being
buried in the pantano. So melancholy
a case arising from pure Municipal
neglect has neither attracted com-
ments from our colleagues nor remarks
at the Municipal Board. If such a
case occurred in Dublin, Mr. Peña's
house-windows would be smashed in
for him, and he himself put on his trial.
Peña is the President of the Muni-
cipality, and must be held responsible.

There is a terrible row down about
the South end of the town owing to Sr.
Gonzalez Moreno having closed up the
streets which cut through his quinta;
although the streets in question were
by no means necessary, still the public
became so accustomed to them that
now the shutting of them up is com-
plained of as a monstrous inconve-
nience: if we are to believe that prop-
erty in this country has any rights at
all, we must indeed say that Mr. Mo-
reno is fully justified in what he has
done; his magnificent quinta was com-
pletely destroyed, just to suit the cap-
rice of some Municipal members and
their friends. Mr. Moreno, as a matter
of course, when he saw the Municipality
cutting down his splendid trees and
with some hundreds of peones cutting
through the splendid green hills
which face the Newell road that runs
beneath, at once instituted proceedings:
he began at the lowest court, and it
was carried by appeal by the Muni-
cipality to the highest tribunal in the
land; every court, every judge, every
decree was in favor of Sr. Moreno, and
the Camara have not only authorized
him to close up the streets, but also
given him heavy damages against the
corporation which committed so gross
a violation on his property. The pub-
lic have therefore no just reason
to complain: the new roads in question
were by no means required. The Calle
Buen Orden hill is this moment in such
an impassable state as to prove that
already the Municipality have more
streets than they can attend to, with-
out ruining private property on the pre-
text of new streets where they are by
no means required.

Yesterday a small steamer, built at
Allen and Sherman's shipyard, in the
Boca, would have been launched but
for the bad weather. She is a small
screw vessel for Sr. Quevedo in Mon-
tevideo.

An Englishman who arrived from
Montevideo on Sunday morning, states
that this is the first time in nine years
that it did not rain on him when landing.
Mr. Fair's munificent donation to the
British Hospital, of \$1,000 mpc, for
himself, and £100 sterling for his de-
ceased father, merits notice. Such
splendid contributions speak for the
Christian charity of the donors.

The Lamego leaves Montevideo to-
day for Rio, taking some 500 wound-
ed, besides the men of the lost Oya-
pok. We hear that the Oyapok's
guns, twelve in number, are rifled
breech-loaders, 200 pounds, and
cost 20,000 patacons each; besides
these she had several cases of breech-
loading rifles. Value of cargo lost,
400,000 patacons.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

NAPOLEON'S BIRTHDAY.

DEPARTURE OF THE CONTINGENT.

PAYSANDU PETITION.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT—A WHOLE FAMILY
SMOTHERED.

The Frenchmen here had it all to
themselves on Wednesday, and whilst
the people of your city were all staring
and gazing at a whale, we were en-
gaged looking at the ships firing sa-
lutes, &c., in honor of old Napoleon.
The favorite French gunboat, Decidée,
left the day before for B. Ayres, but
the supply-ship Fortune commenced
blazing away early. The Fort of San
José and the Ital. ship Regina respon-
ded: all the ships displayed their bunt-
ing. I heard there was to have been
a 'blow-out' at Mr. Buschental's
'quinta'; but there are no Admirals
here at present, so I suppose it did

not come off. At Mallefer's there was a
dinner, splendid speeches, &c.

With all the vaunted patriotism of
Buenos Ayres, and the burning enthu-
siasm of every true-hearted Porteño to
put down Paraguay, we have sent off
our contingent, which General Flores
asked for, before a single man has
been shipped from Buenos Ayres. The
impression here is, that things are in
a bad way at the Estero Bellaco, and
that peace ought to be made at once.
Nevertheless, the moment Gen. Flores
asked for more men to sustain the
Oriental flag, he got them, and almost
within 48 hours after the order was
received. This speaks for the excel-
lent working of our Government. Peo-
ple want to know about here when the
Commander-in-Chief expects to get the
3,000 men he has asked for from the Ar-
gentine Government? Possibly by next
Christmas.

The resignation of the Paysandú
Jefe has again caused a noisy discus-
sion about Colonel Mundell. Govern-
ment has received a petition, signed
I am told by over 500 persons, praying
it to name the popular and active Col.
Mundell. All Englishmen agree that
he is by far the best man, yet there
is a noisy 'clique' of politicians who
are opposed to his nomination, and I
fear they will succeed in getting some
nincompoop into the place. Talking of
Paysandú, I recommend to you the
paper published there. It is well
edited, has a deal of local news, and
is attracting attention. I hear the edi-
tor is an Englishman.

A sweeping hardware robbery was
perpetrated here the other night. The
robbers burst open the shopdoor and
made a clean sweep of Rogers' best
cutlery, and even some Yankee stoves
are missing. The police are on the
alert, but I believe nothing will come
of it.

The hurry-flurry way houses are
built has frequently attracted atten-
tion: the bricklayers seem to build by
steam in this city. Many times I have
remarked that within the space of a
week or two new houses are put up;
and the rage for building has so seized
on the public, that there is scarcely a
street in town some building is not going
on. I regret to say that a very lament-
able accident out at the Cordon oc-
curred the other day, and a whole
family were victims. The details are very
melancholy. In the middle of the night
the walls of a house right opposite Sr.
Requena's 'quinta' gave way, and the
whole edifice in an instant was a pile
of ruins, burying four members of the
unfortunate family of Sr. Carril: the
mother and three children perished
then and there, but the husband and
two others had a most miraculous
escape: they are however much bruised.
This awful catastrophe has caused
quite a sensation in town, and for a
while there was nothing else talked of.
The walls were too hastily erected, and
had the house been properly built there
would have been no accident. New
houses will for some time be at a dis-
count, as until the Junta takes some
precautionary measures no one will
rent them.

The Keller family is playing here,
but with not half the success they
met with in Buenos Ayres. I don't
know why these representations are
less favorably received here than there,
but all agree that they are a poor sub-
stitute for d'Hote and Pauline. They
leave shortly for Brazil.

Coal keeps arriving in unprecedented
quantities. Where shall we put all
the coal? is the question. I suppose
the bulk will be sent to Corrientes, for
here, positively, there is no room for
any more. I am told that there are no
less than 21 vessels, with coal, bound
for the Plate for the Brazilian Govern-
ment.

At present the mining fever is set-
ting in, and most of your subscribers
are morning, noon, and night discus-
sion the prospects of speedy fortunes
to be made in mining companies. At
the clubs and hotels there is no other
topic; and nearly every second man in
the street carries in his pocket small
specimens of quartz. The mines of
Arecuá and Zapucaya are of untold
richness; and special notices inform
the public that the shares have run up
say 100 per cent. within the last few
days. They have sprung a vein which,
if we are to believe report, is inexhaust-

ible. When the new Bolsa is opened
then I expect to see mining shares and
quartz samples at a premium.

The rains here have been so incess-
ant that the azoteas are pretty much
in the same state as I read those of
Buenos Ayres are. Everyone's house
rains in, and at the Consulate I sup-
pose there is a deluge. The people at
the market are all frightened, as the
rumor is current that the Boveda is
altering, and the whole place may some
wet day cave in, and then God help
the costermongers. From the camp I
hear that the incessant rains have done
much harm, and the loss of lambs is
unusually severe.

The Swiss Colony is now busy in
rearing tobacco, and if the Paraguayan
war continues, they hope to be able to
supply the River Plate markets.

From Colonia and some of the Uru-
guay ports there is still some wool
coming, but small parcels, and eggs,
butter, and leña is now our coast-wise
trade.

There is much anxiety to see the last
pamphlet published in Rio about the
River Plate. I hear that it is very
harsh towards this place and Buenos
Ayres, and when it arrives will cause a
row in the papers.

Your poetic friend Errecart, who
flung up his post at the Government
House in Buenos Ayres and started off
for Europe and the States, never got
any farther on his journey than this
city. He has convulsed all the lower
orders by a ragniloquent, soul-stirring,
stump-sputting address to the youth of
the Banda Oriental. Errecart's great
secret is letting the public fall into the
secret of what every body knows. I
commend to your notice this stiff appeal
to heedless Orientals; it is really as
rich as the auctioneer's description of
Mr. Parish's quinta at the Retiro.

In business news nothing, save the
few sales I enclose. Things are very
dull here. A cargo of American pine
and Swiss peons has arrived. Money
is easy, but I hear nothing about specie
payments; and what in Heaven's
name has become of your Bolsa meet-
ing, committee resolutions, et hoc
genus omne?

ORIENTAL.

PROTEST OF THE PERUVIAN
GOVERNMENT.

Lima, July 9th, 1866.

To the Peruvian Chargé d'Affaires near
the Governments of Buenos Ayres,
Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

The actual provisional Government,
from the moment of its accession, and
in spite of pressing cares on all sides, has
watched with lively interest the course
of events going on in the River Plate,
and at the same time offered up fervent
wishes for the termination of a war
which must cause incalculable evils not
only to the belligerent States but to
whole of South America. The
Executive will not here examine the
motives of this war, as the belligerents
alone can be judges in the matter; but
it is impossible to ignore its disastrous
results, especially as the West Coast
was [when the Paraguayan war broke
out] the victim of an European aggres-
sion which if successful would have
been perhaps repeated on the East
side.

The mere fact of the war being be-
tween American States, was sufficient
consideration to make us ardently de-
sire its speedy termination; for, as the
whole Continent was threatened by a
common enemy the united strength of
all was requisite to preserve, on any
emergency, the liberty and independ-
ence which we jointly gained 40 years
ago. The Peruvian Government saw
with pain that, while the Western Re-
publics formed an alliance to repel the
arrogant pretensions of Spain, the
Atlantic States made another league,
not against a foreign power but against
a sister-country once bound in ties of
amity with the allies, and in olden
time an integral part of one of these
very nations making war upon her-
sad, as such a spectacle must be at
any time, it was doubly so when coin-
cident with the European aggressions
which have placed S. America in ex-
ceptional circumstances since 1861.

These and other obvious reasons ur-
ged the Peruvian Government to seek
some measures for terminating the war
between the Allies and Paraguay, and
under date Dec. 20th 1865, we sent you
due instructions to offer the good offi-

ces and even mediation of Peru. Sub-
sequently, an alliance being formed
between Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador and
Peru, a covenant was formed between
the Chilean Foreign Secretary and the
plenipotentiaries of Bolivia and Peru,
at Santiago, in which the Government
of Ecuador also joined, to offer again
the collective mediation of the 4 States,
and this was ratified by the respective
Cabinets. Meantime, before we got
any reply to our offers of mediation,
we procured a copy of the Triple Al-
liance Treaty of May 1st, 1865, which
until then had been kept a secret.

We shall not now enter into the mo-
tives of the Allies in keeping this treaty
a secret, which were doubtless very
weighty, since its disclosure has incom-
moded the Allies. As every nation
has an undoubted right to make war
and conclude treaties of alliance with
other States, it is a mystery, why the
allies after declaring war against Para-
guay should keep the alliance so jealous
a secret, although its existence was
notorious. It is usual to keep treaties
of alliance secret until the time comes
for their execution, but they are always
published when they begin to take
effect. Nevertheless in the treaty, of
May 1865 (Art. 18) it is stipulated that
it shall be kept secret "till the chief
object of the alliance be attained,"
and as the preamble and sundry clauses
show that the chief object is, to upset
the Paraguayan Government, it is clear
that the treaty was to be kept secret
till the end of the war and until Para-
guay be subdued and at the mercy of
the allies, for this is what is meant.
The treaty of alliance was, therefore,
to remain a secret during the war, without
other nations, even American States,
knowing the lot reserved for Para-
guay if beaten.

It seems the British Government
had some doubts on the matter and
manifested the same through its Min-
ister in Montevideo, whereupon the
Foreign Secretary in Montevideo gave
a copy of the Treaty to the British
Minister. Meantime the same doubts
must naturally arise to American and
other Governments, and it was the
duty of the Allies to make public both
the causes of the war, the intentions of
the allies and the results aimed at, so
as to dispel any suspicion hostile to
the independence and sovereignty of
one of the American Republics. We
should certainly praise the declaration
made in the first clause of Art. 8, guar-
anteeing the independence, sovereignty
and territorial integrity of the Re-
public of Paraguay, but this is subse-
quently nullified, with other stipula-
tions equally explicit, as we find on at-
tentively reading the Treaty.

In Art. 7, the Allies lay it down that
the war is not against the people of
Paraguay but against their Govern-
ment. However plausible the theory
of making war against the Government
of a nation and not against the nation
itself, it is difficult practically to se-
parate the nation from its Government,
in a foreign war. The law of Nations
admits no such distinction, but on the
contrary considers a people and its
Government as one and indivisible,
reputing as injuries to the Govern-
ment not only those done against the
bulk of the people but even against
one or more of its subjects or citizens.
If we admitted so strange a principle
as that of Art. 7 in all its latitude,
war would often become difficult, and
sometimes impossible. In fact it would
prevent reprisals or hostilities, as these
must first be practised on an innocent
people. Furthermore, however lawful
the right of the allies to make war on
Paraguay, it can only be to obtain a
complete victory, and impose condi-
tions of satisfaction for past offences,
and securities for the future; but it
is nowise admissible for the Allies to
aim at overturning the Paraguayan
Government, since the right to over-
throw a Government belongs only to
the people who raised it up.

In this question the only competent
judge is the Paraguayans themselves:
they must suffer, indeed, for the errors
of their Government; but while they
stand by it, no foreign power can usurp
the faculty of doing for Paraguayans
that which they care not to do for
themselves. To act otherwise, is to
undermine the principles of modern
public law in force throughout S. Amer-
ica, and establish a doctrine now for

Paraguay, as heretofore for Mexico, which would ultimately place the other States of S. America at the mercy of one or more neighbouring or remote Powers that should undertake to settle their present and future destinies.

As the allies admit the obligation to respect the independence and territorial integrity of Paraguay, they must also admit the faculty of the Paraguayan people to elect their own government and institutions as they think best, without any of the allies attempting to annex, or establish a protectorate, as the result of the war.

To make an alliance offensive and defensive for procuring satisfaction, by means of war, for an injury received, is highly just and rational; but, to propose by such alliance to upset one government and put up another, besides changing institutions, gives the war quite a different character: it is no longer a war to obtain satisfaction for injuries, but a war of intervention, in presence whereof the other States cannot look on as spectators, especially when we have to watch not only for the maintenance of the principles of international law, but for the equilibrium of S. America, and even for our own safety.

The promise of the Allies to respect the independence of Paraguay, and neither to annex it nor establish a protectorate, is rendered wholly illusory by their engagement to guarantee collectively the sovereignty and territory of Paraguay during 5 years. This will place Paraguay not under the protectorate of one of the allied States, but of all three.

And, at the expiration of the 5 years and of the guarantee, what is to become of Paraguay? The allies will be freed from their compromise: will any or all of them pretend to annex Paraguay, swallowing it up in one, or to divide it in aliquot parts among the three? The treaty is, to be sure, silent on this point, but such a hypothesis is the logical deduction of the clauses of the Triple protectorate and the guarantee of 5 years.

settling the respective frontiers in the future.

The treaty does not say that on conclusion of the war the Allies and the Republic of Paraguay will proceed to arrange the limits, but that they shall demand of the new Paraguayan Government the limits laid down in Art. 16 of said treaty. It is clear that if Paraguay resisted so peremptory a stipulation, as it would have perfect right to do, the Allies would declare war again, and this time with more show of justice than the present one, to upset a Government and introduce reforms into the country.

It is herein laid down that the fortifications of Humaitá shall be levelled, and no others of the kind permitted; that, to guarantee peace with the new Government of Paraguay, no arms or elements of war shall be left in the country, and all that are taken shall be evenly divided among the allies, &c. To demand that a nation shall destroy its fortresses, and erect no others in future, to take all its arms and warlike elements, leaving it wholly unarmed and incapable of providing for external security or internal order, is a pretension without example in history, and a complete outrage on the sovereignty of Paraguay, which the allies promised to respect, nay, more, to guarantee.

The allies never supposed for a moment that their proposed treatment of Paraguay could meet the approval of the other South American States. To convert Paraguay into a Poland of the new world would be a scandal that America could not witness without being covered with shame.

The Peruvian Government counts on the assent of our allies, as already clearly expressed by their representatives at Lima, to each of whom I have sent a copy of this note, and before long the voice of each Government will be heard in defence of Paraguay. On the part of Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador and Peru, we should not offer a single word other than in a conciliatory sense, to stay the disastrous war that at present deluges the plains of Paraguay with the blood of our brethren; but, now that the war is not merely to vindicate a right or avenge an injury, but to trample on the independence of an American State, to establish a protectorate, and to dispose of its future destinies, Peru and her allies can no longer remain silent, and the most sacred of duties obliges us to protest, in the most solemn manner, against a war waged on such principles and against whatever acts in the course of same shall violate the sovereignty, independence, and integrity of the Paraguayan Republic.

In order that the Governments near which you are accredited, and which have signed the treaty of May 1st, 1865, may know the judgment formed by the Peruvian Government on said treaty, and its tendencies, as well as the protest we feel bound to hand in, the Dictator wishes you to forward copies of this Note to the Cabinets of Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

NEWS FROM ENTRE-RIOS.
MAILS FROM GUALEGUAY.
The new printing-office in Gualeguay, in Calle San Antonio, is the head centre of news. The new paper is called 'El Progreso, is well edited and printed, and I hope will be supported. Since my last we have had nothing here but incessant rains, and the low woody lands from Port Ruiz to Gualeguay, are all flooded, right in the very spot where Mr. J. McLean almost smashed

his low-backed car when driving the 'Standard,' Mr. Thompson of the Northern Railway, and Dr. Luis McLean, to overtake the train, is now one great lake, and only that Mr. Coghlan has taken such admirable culvert precautions, I believe the new railway would now be swimming about Santa Cruz's estancia.

The only news of importance I have to communicate, is the arrival of some Englishmen at Gualeguaychu: I hear they are about to buy some land in this partido. Believe me if they do, they will have to pay well for it. I do not think that any land can be bought in the district of Gualeguay, under 20,000 patacons per league. All the land-owners here are well off. They are not hard-up, like your fashionable Buenos Ayres estancieros.

The Barbour and Carril estancia is about to be delivered to the Messrs. Ogilvie, and Mr. Mackinlay from Buenos Ayres is hourly expected; thanks to the Minister of War he will have a hard road to travel—no steamer. Why in the world don't you blow up the Government about taking up the Dolores? The Progreso has a long article explaining what a steamer is. This town is monstrously dull, and the road from here to Gualeguaychu is so flooded that the passengers have to travel half way in a boat.

Mr. Coghlan is at last about to deliver up the Railway to the Company, which does not at all seem to relish having to take sole charge of the road. On to-morrow, the 15th, the road is to be delivered up, and then Mr. Griffiths, who as manager of the Northern Railway established his reputation as railway manager, will take command: I don't think the Company could have a better man. A new market is about to be commenced here shortly, by Sr. Garcia: I suppose it will do a great business. The cold here is intense; luckily firewood is cheap, as there is no coal: almost every house in the town has a large wood-fire: formerly this was unknown in Entre-Rios.

There is nothing else new about here. I have not heard from the camp owing to the bad weather.

Yours, CLE.

TURKISH BANKRUPTCY
Probably the most important news received from Europe by the last mail is that which is least known, namely, the hopeless bankruptcy of Turkey. Accustomed as we have been to hear by each mail of the failure of some bank or leading firm, it will probably excite little surprise to learn that a country like Turkey, that has been always borrowing, is at last smashed up. But there is a significance in the bankruptcy of Turkey which we wish to call attention to, viz., that it will, in England at least, put an end to foreign nations borrowing money where-with to pay the interest on their debt. That so rotten a system could ever have succeeded in the first money market of the world can only be accounted for by the profound ignorance of most of the Turkish bondholders. But this failure of so densely populated and so commercial a country as Turkey will open people's eyes; and any country whose ordinary revenue is insufficient to maintain its government and pay the interest on its bonds may prepare to follow the fate of the broken-down Mussulman. Foreign bondholders will call into requisition geographies, histories, and statistical tables to learn the real value of the bonds which they hold, and if there be the slightest obscurity in the financial condition of the country which guarantees those bonds, they will be at once thrown on the market. The Turkish bonds, up to the very last, were bolstered up and hypothecated in half the financial establishments of London. Our readers may therefore judge of the loss and ruin entailed by this national bankruptcy. But that is only the most insignificant view of the disaster—the real danger being the distrust which so stupendous a failure must generate amongst every class of foreign bondholders. New countries that owe but little may imagine that they are safe; but it behoves them to put their house in order, for little though a country may

owe, so long as its revenues are squandered either in war or otherwise, and in order to pay the interest due on its bonds money has to be raised, its credit is more or less impaired and its securities avoided.

We give the following extract from the 'Times' of 11th July—

The advices with regard to Turkish finance now state that the negotiations for a loan to enable the dividend on the Consolidated Debt due on the 13th inst. to be met have definitively failed. All attempts to raise means out of any possible source of revenue had previously been given up as hopeless. The terms in which the notification of the default is to be made have, it appears, not yet been settled. It had been proposed that the postponement should be nominally for three months, but other parties, taking the correct view that a fresh default at that time can only make matters worse, had recommended that no period should be fixed. Among the various suggestions was one to the effect that a kind of syndicate should be constituted to look to the collection of certain revenues for the purpose, but on consideration, in face of the amounts to be provided for current claims on the part of the financial establishments from which advances have already been obtained, and the urgent necessity for appropriating the first available means to the discharge of some portion of the long arrears due to the army as well as to the civil 'employees,' the difficulty was to find anything that could be reserved, most of the main branches of supply having long been hypothecated for the guaranteed debts. It would seem, therefore, that the crisis so long predicted has at length arrived and that the power of raising loans to pay interest on loans having been completely extinguished, the Empire must either reconstruct its entire fiscal system or collapse in utter discredit.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

I.—PRUSSIA.
The area of Prussia is at present 108,212 English square miles, or about equal to the combined territory of Georgia and Florida. The population, according to the census of 1864, was 19,304,843, falling but little below that of the Northern States of the Union. The great majority of the population are Germans; the total number of persons belonging to non-German nationalities being 2,504,179. A considerable portion of the latter are feeble remnants of small tribes, which are rapidly being absorbed by the German nationality. Within the last few years the Government of Prussia made several important additions to the former dominions, acquiring first the two Principalities of Hohenzollern, next the important seacoast district of Yalhe, which it purchased from Oldenburg, and more recently the Duchy of Lauenburg which was ceded to it by Austria for a pecuniary consideration. It holds, moreover, possession of Schleswig, and avows its intention to permanently annex to Prussia both this Duchy and that of Holstein. In point of administration, Prussia is not inferior to any other country of the world. Its finances, unlike those of Austria and Italy, are in a sound condition; its army discipline has long been the admiration of the entire civilized world. The army, on a war footing, numbers 700,000, and its fleet consisted, in 1865, of 37 steamers, 8 sailing vessels, 40 rowing vessels; total, 85 war-vessels. The reigning King is William I., born in 1797, who succeeded his brother Frederick William IV., in January, 1861.

BOLSA DIVIDEND.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.'
Gentlemen,
I noticed in your paper the other day a very proper hint to the Bolsa Committee about paying a semi-annual dividend. I beg, as a shareholder, that you will agitate this question. The committee or directors seem to be composed of men who don't care a brass farthing about the proper management of the company or the interests of the shareholders; and as for the manager he is so plunged in the fathomless depths of political economy, paper dollars, and bank reform, that he has little time to spare for Bolsa

matters. Many of the shareholders are of my opinion—that the hoarding up of money that belongs to them is improper. A semi-annual dividend should be paid when there are funds wherewith to pay it; and I beg of you, Messrs. Mulhall, to agitate the question, and assert the rights of a

VICTIMISED SHAREHOLDER.

Bolsa, Aug. 20th.
ON 'CHANGE.
Aug. 20, 1866.
Paper price of ounces, \$410 1/2
Do. " sovereigns, 126 1/2
First price of patacons, 26 60
Last 26 65
Cash sales, 18,200.

There was nothing done on 'Change to-day; the weather bad, business dull, and every one waiting to hear from Corrientes. In Exchange there was a little done at 49 1/2, which is about the quotable rate, although some bills have been passed at 49: The sales of specie on time were 2,744 at 26 65, and for Aug. 31st, 83,000 at 26 70. There was a sale made to-day for Feb., 1867, 4,000 at 26 90. Gold seems slightly stiffer, be-

cause some few houses are about to ship specie in the packet. Owing we suppose to the very critical state of things in Europe some merchants seem to think that the best and cheapest remittance is specie, although bank paper or first class bills seem to us preferable. We omitted to mention, on the arrival of the English mail, that the shares of the London & River Plate Bank, which had suffered a slight depression, had run up some £5 per share, the last quotation being from £8 to £10 premium. The sales of produce here are so unimportant that they are not worth recording. We have received the following from Montevideo:
1200 Pétro salt hides, Gualeguay, 34th reserved price.
200 boxes tallow, in barraca, 1890
5800 dry hides, al tirar, 4885
1500 dry mixed, 23lb, new style, 4490
Mr. Coghlan, C.E., has returned from Entre Rios, having delivered up the Gualeguay Railway to the Company, on the 17th.
In National Bonds, no sales.
In charters, nothing.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO BRITISH HOSPITAL, 1866.
John Fair, Esq. \$1000
Late John Fair, Esq., per J. Fair, Junr. \$500

TEATRO COLON.
OPERA ITALIANA,
17ma Funcion del 3ro Abano, el MIERCOLES 22 del corriente.
Primera representacion
de la GRAN OPERA, en 5 Actos,
FAUSTO,
del Maestro GOUNOD. A las 8.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF W. MATTI & CO.
30 Calle Cangallo.
The steamer Rio Paraná, on Thursday, at 10 a.m., for Salto and Uruguay ports.
The steamer Ibicuy, on Thursday, at 10 a.m., for Corrientes and ports. From the Railway Station 25 de Mayo.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISSO.
99 1/2 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.

English Newspapers.
Quite an assortment is now received by every mail, and sold in separate numbers at 65 each, at Loedel's, 76 San Martín. 112 | 3p, 1w, a21
Just Received,
Whatman's No. 1 Drawing Papers, of all sizes; Logan's Patent Vellum Tracing Cloth, in rolls and by the yard; Faber's & Rowney's Drawing Pencils, of all grades; Coloured Pencils of every shade; Draper's and Carpenter's Pencils; Mathematical Instruments and Water-Colours, &c., &c., Wholesale and Retail, at Loedel's, 76 San Martín. 113 | 3p, a21

NOTICE.
MONEY ORDERS.
The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, at any of the principal Post Offices in the United Kingdom (England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland), are now granted at this Consulate at the under-mentioned rates of commission:—
For any sum not exceeding £2 £5 £7 £10
A rate of 9d. 1s. 6d. 2s. 3d. 3s.
Beyond which latter amount (£10) no single Money Order is issued.

Instructions have been received from the General Post Office in London that the Pateon or Hard Dollar is to be received at Four Shillings, an arrangement having been made temporarily with a bank to remit all money on behalf of the Post Office at that rate.
No Money Order will be granted on the day the Mails are despatched from this office, or day of sailing of the French Packet.
CONSTANT SANTA MARIA,
H.B.M.'s Acting Consul.
British Consulate,
Buenos Ayres, Aug. 18, 1866. 119 | 3p, a21

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.
The Royal Mail Steam Packet 'Arno,' Alchico Curlews, Commander, will leave this port for Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro, on Sunday, 26th August, 1866. At Rio de Janeiro the Arno will meet with and will transfer to one of the Company's Transatlantic Packets, Passengers and Freight for the following Ports, viz., Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent (Cape de Verd Islands), Lisbon, and Southampton.
Passengers by this vessel are requested to embark before Four p.m. on the above-named day, as the 'Arno' will leave precisely at that hour.
For information as regards Rates of Passage, of Freight, &c., please apply at the Agency of the Company, 77 Calle 25 de Mayo.
ABRAHAM ROBINSON.

Cargo will in future be received on board the Arno or Rio, Bahia, and Pernambuco, at 35 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet.
To Let.
A Furnished Room in a highly respectable Spanish family. Address 271 calle Venezuela. 121. 2p, a21
To Let.
One, two, three or four Furnished Rooms, with board, in a native family, calle de la Florida, No. 295. 115. 3p, a21
To Rent and for Sale.
One flock prime Merino, and half a flock same class. Two ewes, whose the sheep are at present, in the Partido de San Vicente, Estancia Viamonte, will be rented. For further particulars apply at the Estancia Viamonte, San Vicente, or at 30 Calle Mexico. 118. 2m, a21

To Let.
A comfortably furnished Room, 66 calle Parque. 105. 3p, a19
To Let.
Two good Bedrooms, well furnished, with or without board, in an English family, 86 1/2 calle Parque. 104. 3p, a19
A Novelty
In Note Papers, with Envelopes to match, at Loedel's, 76 San Martín. 114 | 3p, a21

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

REMATE.
POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST.
En la casa habitacion del Sr. Don Roberto Cranford, Defensa 240, agentes de los Sres. Peto y Betts, contratistas del Ferro-carril del Sud, por ausentarse del pais.

El Miercoles 22 del corriente a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, todos los muebles y demas menaje de dicha casa cuyo pormenor es el siguiente:
SALA Y ANTE-SALA.—Un piano perpendicular de jacaranda, un juego de muebles de pino, una mesa de centro de jacaranda con piedra mármol, dos mesas para mapas de jacaranda, un espejo marco dorado, varios gravados ingleses, un cesturero Brul, varias mesitas redondas portátiles, galerías doradas, alfombrado y demas adornos.
COMEDOR.—Una mesa de caoba para 18 cubiertos, un aparador id., 12 sillas, dos servicios de mesa porcelana inglesa, cristalería fina, mantiles, servilletas, alfileres de hilo, vino de Bruselas, Limón, Torogona y Champagne, cubiertos, bandejas, &c. &c.
ESCRITORIO.—Dos bufetes de caoba de buena clase, 4 cajas de ferro para dinero, libros y papeles, 2 grandes sillas de jacaranda, un par de sillas de escritorio, útiles de id., y demas accesorios.
OCHO COMODOS cuartos amueblados con camas de fiore, conchas y ropas de caoba, lavatorios, sillas, alfombrados, espejos y demas útiles necesarios.
PATIO.—Una máquina de patente para lavar y planchar a un tiempo, ropa lisa.

Un rico y hermoso coche-volante ingles, igual al del Sr. Thornton construido por King, con guarniciones y una pareja de hermosos caballos, diestros, mansos y sanos, un caballo de silla, sillas de montas, un bruto como para campo, un carro grande, sobre elásticos, propio para conducir muebles, baños, tinajas, útiles de gas, lámparas &c. y otra porcion de articulos que por su mucha extension se omiten.
Cadenas para agrimensores, 3 tiendas de campaña con camas y útiles y varios otros objetos. 117—xp a21

To Parents and Guardians.
An opportunity is offered to those who wish their families instructed in the art of drawing, by Mr. Boggs, 122 Calle Bolívar, who will give lessons in the evening at their residences. Apply by letter or otherwise, to the above address. 116 | 3p, a21

Estancias.
For Sale or to Rent, in various Departments of this Province, with or without sheep; also in Santa Fé, Entre Rios and Banda Oriental. For Sale, from 20 to 30 thousand sheep. The undersigned will also buy from 15 to 20 thousand Sheep in the Partido de Dolores. For further particulars apply to A. M. Cordero, Reconquista 40. 108. 3p, a19

Wanted.
A female Cook for a small family, 17 Calle de Florida. 99 | 6p, 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 | 6p, a18

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 a reference. Apply 'D,' 'Standard.' 97 | 3p, a18

Wanted.
A good Cook, apply 62 calle Defensa. 103. 3p, a19

Wanted.
A Female Servant or a Married Couple without family, to attend on a small family. To parties desirous of making themselves generally useful a comfortable place and good wages are guaranteed. Apply Calle Moreno 318. 106. 3p, a19

Wanted Immediately.
A good Woman Cook, at 183 calle Chacabuco. 163. 3p, a19

Wants Situation.
A good German Cook wants a situation in a German or English family. Apply Cook, at this office. 111. 3p, a19

Wanted.
A good housemaid for an Estancia in the B. O. English preferred. Apply 331 Calle Florida. 91—6p, a17.

