

The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

1863—Sixth Year

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866.

Circulation 2,500

MAUA BANK, CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101—103

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

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

Second—Money is advanced on 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 conveyed under conditions established for such class of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of 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, P. C. 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 . . . 18 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers 6
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.
For balances in our favor . . . 18 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers 6
Deposits on 15 days' notice, paper 7
Do. do. do. gold 6
Do. 30 days' do. paper 8
Do. do. do. gold 7
Fixed deposits from 7 to 10

P. P. MAUA & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.
Aug. 1st, 1866.

Briton and Medical General
(Incorporated with the Unity General)
LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
Capital—3,000,000 Sterling.
Propositions for Life Assurances are received, and immediate attention paid to the same. A Prospectus of rates and other particulars will be furnished on application to the Company's Agent in this City.
GEORGE WILKS,
7 Calle Mayo.

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company.
Established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.
Office—113 CALLE PIEDAD
DIRECTORS.
Sr. Don Tomas Armstrong, President.
" Jacob Farnham, Vice-President.
" Ambrosio P. Leslie.
" Enrique Tomkinson.
" Mariano Casares.
" Bernardo Yarrague.
" Antonio Demarchi.
" Francisco F. Moreno, Gerente.

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

Notice.
The undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has removed his Grocery Store from Calle Defensa, No. 60, to Calle Victoria, No. 72 (Recoba Nuova).
(Signed) RICHARD HASTINGS.
Buenos Ayres, Aug. 9, 1866. 69 | 1m, a10

JAMES CHRISTIE,
TRANSLATOR, ACCOUNTANT, & C.
218—25 de Mayo—228
Orders left at the Standard office will be attended to. 191. 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, a13.

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 PACKE,
Camp Agent and Broker,
No. 233 Calle Cerro, Montevideo.
75 | 1m, a14

SHERRIES.
On Sale, at Milligan & Williamson's, 148 Calle Piedad, the first-class Sherries, "London Club" and "Palms," 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. 1866 . . . £100,000 do.
Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances.
Customers have the advantage of drawing cheques of having approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of depositing bills, coupons, &c. for collection—and of lodging with the Bank valuable property in the fire proof strong rooms for safe custody.
Deposit Accounts—Deposits received from the public generally—either for fixed periods or subject to seven or thirty days' notice of withdrawal—Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the principal daily papers.
Bill of Exchange—issued on the following places—
London,
Dublin,
Paris,
Antwerp,
Hamburg,
Genoa,
Rio de Janeiro,
Montevideo.
J. H. GREEN,
Manager,
Buenos Ayres—March 15, 1866.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED.)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80
The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:
ALLOWED
On specie deposits on account current, 4 per cent.
On do. do. for ninety days fixed 6
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
CHARGED
On specie debit balances in account current 9
On Currency do. 15
J. H. GREEN,
Manager,
Buenos Ayres August 15 1866.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE, INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720.

**FOR INSURING BUILDINGS,
GOODS, MERCHANTIZE,
VESSELS IN PORT OR IN DOCK,
Throughout Great Britain and Ireland
And in Foreign Countries.
FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.**
Bonamy Dobree, Esq. Governor.
P. F. Robertson, Esq., M. P., Sub-Governor.
Richard Baggallay, Esq. Deputy-Governor.
DIRECTORS.
Nath Alexander Esq., Edwin Gower, Esq.
John A. Arbutnot, Esq., A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
H. J. Bonham Bay, Esq., John A. Hankey, Esq.
James Blyth, Esq., Louis Hull, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq., Charles Lyall, Esq.
Mark Wilkes Collet, Esq., John Ord, Esq.
Sir Fred. Currie, Bart., Capt. R. W. Pelly, R.N.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq., David Powell, Esq.
John Entwistle, Esq., William Rennie, Esq.
R. L. Monck Gibbes, Esq., Alexander Trotter, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq., W. Bryce Watson, Esq.
Harry G. Gordon, Esq., L. Peach Wilson, Esq.
Agents in Buenos Ayres, Messrs. L. B. Wilkie 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.
E. Medlicott and Co. respectfully invite the foreign public to pay them a visit and see 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.
Bucellas—Medlicott and Co.
Bucellas Hook—Medlicott and Co.
Star Claret, in cases of Pints and Quarts—James Violet and Co., Bordeaux.
St. Julien.
Chateau la Rose.
Chateau Leoville.
Chateau Margaux.
Chateau Lafitte.
And Brandy.
Also a supply of pure wine vinegar, fruits and jellies.
87 xp—m16

Perfect Security from Burglars or Fire.
Can only be obtained by having George Price's triple and quadruple Patent Fire Medal Safes fitted with his Patent Case hardened, drill and screw proof doors and his "ne plus ultra" Gunpowder Proof Locks which have successfully defied the efforts of the most expert London and Manchester "Cracksmen."
"Case hardening" as applied to these Safes renders the metal many times harder than the hardest steel ever used, thereby destroying the cutting edge and rendering utterly unoperative every description of burglars tools and implements however powerful or ingeniously constructed.
The above Safes can be seen and price lists obtained by applying to
JAMES SIMPLE & CO.,
Calle Chacabuco Nos. 81 & 83.
G. Price's Gunpowder proof unpickable Bank door 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 issue 1,000,000 do.)
Offices, corner of Calle Cerro, in the new house of Dr. Juan Miguel Martinez, Montevideo.
CHAIRMAN.
Francis J. Hoquard, Esq.
DIRECTORS.
Sr. D. Pedro Borelli.
" Joaquin Belgrano.
" John McColl, Esq.
" Antonio Marquis.
The undersigned hereby makes known to the Commercial public of Montevideo that from this date the Bank is in a position to commence operations, will receive proposals and enter into arrangements for every class of banking operations.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Money is received or advanced on current accounts bearing interest. The Depositors may withdraw the whole or part of their Deposits by cheques at sight. Cheques and Pass Books will be supplied to the customers by the Banks.
DEPOSITS FOR FIXED PERIODS.
Sums of 50 dollars and upwards are received for fixed periods, say from one to 12 months, at rates of interest to be agreed upon with reference to the amount and term of the Deposits.
DISCOUNTS.
Bills of Exchange and Promissory notes will be discounted subject to the manager's approbation.
LOANS.
Advances will be made on Promissory Notes and other securities on private terms.
The Bank will be open on all working days from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. with the exception of Saturdays when it will close at 4 p.m.
THE RATE OF INTEREST for the current month and until further notice will be as follows:
On balances against the Bank . . . 12 p per ann.
" in favor of " . . . 18 p " "
Fixed Deposits—as especially agreed.
Those who desire to open Current Accounts with the Bank will be so good as to address themselves to the Undersigned.
PEDRO VARELA,
MANAGER.
Montevideo, March 1, 1866. 174—xp o 1

GUINNESS'S Celebrated Extra Stout

in quarts and pints at
BARKY & 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.
35, xp, 30

FOR ROSARIO AND PORTS, AND VESSELS IN PORT OR IN DOCK, Throughout Great Britain and Ireland And in Foreign Countries. FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

Passengers and Cargo, the Oriental Steamers 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 Risso, Reconquista, 99.

Commercial College of Santa Lucia 750—Calle Bolea 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 education 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.
We 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 pureness 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

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, altos, by
F. F. MORENO,
Director General.
None need apply but those who can produce the best recommendations. 60. 10p, a11

To Rent and for Sale.
One flock prime Mestiza, and half a flock same class. Two pastos, where the sheep are at present, in the Partido of 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

A Novelty In Note Papers, with Envelopes to match, at

100—CALLE VENEZUELA—105
114 | 3p, a21

"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 Barracas or in Deposit Stores, in the Lighters or on Board; and on nearly every description of property.
Rates of premium vary according to the nature of the risks, and will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices.
Losses by Explosion of Gas paid for. Losses by fire arising from lightning made good.
The advantages obtained by those who assure with the "Queen" are fully mentioned in the prospectuses. Life Policies are indispensible; advances to policy-holders, &c. "The Queen" endeavors to go 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 all pay losses in Buenos Ayres with promptitude and liberality, without reference to the chief office in England.
Official registration has been entered in the Registro Publico, in accordance with the existing laws of this Republic.
Apply for Insurances and other details from 11 to 3 daily, No. 121 Calle 25 Mayo, corner of Corrientes, to
CONSTANT SANTA-MARIA,
General Agent of the Company.
19—a3
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BILLS OF EXCHANGE— SIGHT DRAFTS— Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from

WANKLYN & Co.
No. 104 Calle de San Martin,
LONDON,
LIVERPOOL,
All branches of the National Bank
IRELAND,
Antwerp,
Hamburg,
Paris
Genoa,
Cadiz
Bayonne,
Buenos Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864.
WANKLYN & Co.
104—Calle San Martin—104.
d3x
20

Boca, Barragans & 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
Venezuela	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6
Boca	7:08	8:08	9:08	10:08	11:08	12:08	1:08	2:08	3:08	4:08	5:08	6:08
Tres Esquinas	7:20	8:20	9:20	10:20	11:20	12:20	1:20	2:20	3:20	4:20	5:20	6:20
Venezuela	7:08	8:08	9:08	10:08	11:08	12:08	1:08	2:08	3:08	4:08	5:08	6:08
Boca	7:20	8:20	9:20	10:20	11:20	12:20	1:20	2:20	3:20	4:20	5:20	6:20
Tres Esquinas	7:32	8:32	9:32	10:32	11:32	12:32	1:32	2:32	3:32	4:32	5:32	6:32
Venezuela	7:44	8:44	9:44	10:44	11:44	12:44	1:44	2:44	3:44	4:44	5:44	6:44
Boca	7:56	8:56	9:56	10:56	11:56	12:56	1:56	2:56	3:56	4:56	5:56	6:56
Tres Esquinas	8:08	9:08	10:08	11:08	12:08	1:08	2:08	3:08	4:08	5:08	6:08	7:08
Venezuela	8:20	9:20	10:20	11:20	12:20	1:20	2:20	3:20	4:20	5:20	6:20	7:20
Boca	8:32	9:32	10:32	11:32	12:32	1:32	2:32	3:32	4:32	5:32	6:32	7:32
Tres Esquinas	8:44	9:44	10:44	11:44	12:44	1:44	2:44	3:44	4:44	5:44	6:44	7:44
Venezuela	8:56	9:56	10:56	11:56	12:56	1:56	2:56	3:56	4:56	5:56	6:56	7:56
Boca	9:08	10:08	11:08	12:08	1:08	2:08	3:08	4:08	5:08	6:08	7:08	8:08
Tres Esquinas	9:20	10:20	11:20	12:20	1:20	2:20	3:20	4:20	5:20	6:20	7:20	8:20
Venezuela	9:32	10:32	11:32	12:32	1:32	2:32	3:32	4:32	5:32	6:32	7:32	8:32
Boca	9:44	10:44	11:44	12:44	1:44	2:44	3:44	4:44	5:44	6:44	7:44	8:44
Tres Esquinas	9:56	10:56	11:56	12:56	1:56	2:56	3:56	4:56	5:56	6:56	7:56	8:56
Venezuela	10:08	11:08	12:08	1:08	2:08	3:08	4:08	5:08	6:08	7:08	8:08	9:08
Boca	10:20	11:20	12:20	1:20	2:20	3:20	4:20	5:20	6:20	7:20	8:20	9:20
Tres Esquinas	10:32	11:32	12:32	1:32	2:32	3:32	4:32	5:32	6:32	7:32	8:32	9:32
Venezuela	10:44	11:44	12:44	1:44	2:44	3:44	4:44	5:44	6:44	7:44	8:44	9:44
Boca	10:56	11:56	12:56	1:56	2:56	3:56	4:56	5:56	6:56	7:56	8:56	9:56
Tres Esquinas	11:08	12:08	1:08	2:08	3:08	4:08	5:08	6:08	7:08	8:08	9:08	10:08
Venezuela	11:20	12:20	1:20	2:20	3:20	4:20	5:20	6:20	7:20	8:20	9:20	10:20
Boca	11:32	12:32	1:32	2:32	3:32	4:32	5:32	6:32	7:32	8:32	9:32	10:32
Tres Esquinas	11:44	12:44	1:44	2:44	3:44	4:44	5:44	6:44	7:44	8:44	9:44	10:44
Venezuela	11:56	12:56	1:56	2:56	3:56	4:56	5:56	6:56	7:56	8:56	9:56	10:56
Boca	12:08	1:08	2:08	3:08	4:08	5:08	6:08	7:08	8:08	9:08	10:08	11:08
Tres Esquinas	12:20	1:20	2:20	3:20	4:20	5:20	6:20	7:20	8:20	9:20	10:20	11:20
Venezuela	12:32	1:32	2:32	3:32	4:32	5:32	6:32	7:32	8:32	9:32	10:32	11:32
Boca	12:44	1:44	2:44	3:44	4:44	5:44	6:44	7:44	8:44	9:44	10:44	11:44
Tres Esquinas	12:56	1:56	2:56	3:56	4:56	5:56	6:56	7:56	8:56	9:56	10:56	11:56
Venezuela	1:08	2:08	3:08	4:08	5:08	6:08	7:08	8:08	9:08	10:08	11:08	12:08
Boca	1:20	2:20	3:20	4:20	5:20	6:20	7:20	8:20	9:20	10:20	11:20	12:20
Tres Esquinas	1:32	2:32	3:32	4:32	5:32	6:32	7:32	8:32	9:32	10:32	11:32	12:32
Venezuela	1:44	2:44	3:44	4:44	5:44	6:44	7:44	8:44	9:44	10:44	11:44	12:44
Boca	1:56	2:56	3:56	4:56	5:56	6:56	7:56	8:56	9:56	10:56	11:56	12:56
Tres Esquinas	2:08	3:08	4:08	5:08	6:08	7:08	8:08	9:08	10:08	11:08	12:08	1:08
Venezuela	2:20	3:20	4:20	5:20	6:20	7:20	8:20	9:20	10:20	11:20	12:20	1:20
Boca	2:32	3:32	4:32	5:32	6:32	7:32	8:32	9:32	10:32	11:32	12:32	1:32
Tres Esquinas	2:44											



STEAMER GUARANI.

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

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 commu-
nications. Whatever is intended for
insertion must be authenticated by the
name and address of the writer; not
necessarily for publication, but as a
warranty of good faith.

The Standard.

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

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

ARRIVAL OF THE IBICUY.

EVERYTHING IN STATU QUO.

NO FIGHTING TILL SEPTEMBER.

TERRIBLE RAINS AND RIVER RISING.

Yesterday morning the Ibicuy steamed
into the Tigre, bringing mails from
head-quarters. We have not seen the
list of passengers, but hear only of
Mr. Fernau's arrival. Mr. Lanuz is the
contractor for both the Argentines and
Brazilians. His contract commenced
from the 20th instant.

The only important feature is that a
Paraguayan of some respectability has
passed over to the allies. He reports
Lopez with 22,000 men, ready to fight
to the very last; army in best of spi-
rits, but rather short of supplies; the
whole spirit of the people is so decided,
according to this man, that there are
even women at the guns of Humaita.
This latter statement we very much
doubt. It has rained terribly, and the
Estero is a sea. Col. Garcia, who was
the chief of the Abastecedores regiment
of Buenos Ayres, is dead, having died
from the effects of his wounds received
on the 18th July.

Curupaiti is defended by three lines
of redoubts. There is no talk of a
fight at present; indeed it is rumoured
that until September there will be no
thing done.

The palisade in front of Curupaiti
must be pulled up before the ships can
pass up, and as the enemy have guns
which command the posts, the land
army must first advance and clear the
coast before the fleet goes up.

Gen. Mitre is in good health, but
suffering awful hardships owing to the
weather.

DESPATCH FROM SINBAD.

Itapiru, Aug. 17th.

Gentlemen,
I am just come in from the encamp-
ment of Yayatayty, where I have been
rusticating for the last five days. A
cold rain-storm overtook me on the
road out, and lasted four consecutive
days and nights after the camp was
reached. The most part of the time
was passed in a tent, sleeping or trying
to sleep away the hours as circum-
stances would permit. During two
days there were no rations of beef.
To go out prospecting at any time was
a fearful task, yet on one occasion I
reached the extreme advanced north-
ern post, when I got well drenched for
my pains. Here Colonel Nelson is
posted in command of a formidable
battery. A mirador is at hand, but
now of no avail owing to the thick
weather. Stormy as it was at the time,
yet the adjacent ditches were filled
with infantry, who had passed the night
in the excavations or behind the em-
bankments. I spent an hour with Col.
Nelson; he was in good spirits, and
all he desired was to have another
fight. A road is in process of being
opened from the encampment to com-

municate with the Paraguay river, and
it will soon be completed, notwithstand-
ing that the Paraguayans harass the
operations. The camp has a very dif-
ferent aspect from what it had—the
broad belts of impervious jungle and
palm groves that surrounded it, are
all now made open plains cleared of all
obstructions. In fact, an army of men
were necessary to do what has been
accomplished since the 24th of May.
Thousands of putrid carcasses of ani-
mals have been buried around the
place. The whole camp is enclosed by
a barrier six feet wide by as many
deep. During the permanency at the
allied camp there were but two cannon
shots fired from the enemy's lines, but
no one paid any heed to them. Nothing
more is heard of torpedoes or infernal
machines. I had an interview with
my surgeon friends, Drs. Macdonald
and Sutton. They both complained
bitterly of small pay, much work, and
poor rations. They declare the health
of the army to be more satisfactory
than ever. The recent rains have cov-
ered the roads in some places, but
that will only be temporary. The mar-
gins of the Estero Bellaco are lined
with dead oxen and horses; a few of
those from Buenos Ayres have been
lost, it is said from eating the poison-
ous 'mio-mio.' The sutlers' estab-
lishments pertaining to the Brazilians
count two hundred, nine-tenths of
whom are Italians. They are ranged
side by side close to each other, in a
street four cuadras long by half a
cuadra broad. They have capitals
varying from five hundred to two
thousand sharpeners.

Inerring from the empty cases, bar-
rels, and bottles that strew the ground
at every place, there must be a large
consumption of Hamburg gin and
English beer. Here gambling [al-
though it is not tolerated] is extensively
carried on. Spirituous liquors [and
playing cards] are prohibited from
being sold, yet they may be had at
any time—at all hours. A new article
of commerce has been introduced in
the shape of lottery tickets, a catch-
penny contrivance got up at Corrientes
by a few Israelites.

Baron Porto Alegre is here occupy-
ing the ground he encamped upon at
his arrival in Itapiru. His horses and
baggage are being crossed. Here are
also the Brazilian gunboats Marcelo
Dias, Pedro Segundo, and Apa, with
the Admiral's broad pennant. The
Argentine steamers Guardia Nacional,
Pavon, Buenos Ayres, and Libertad,
the latter-named arrived on the 14th
in twenty days from Buenos Ayres,
with three tows, an Argentine and
three Dutch schooners, horse-lading.
The Whiteinch [now 16th of April] has
arrived from Montevideo with mules,
18 days' passage. The Cosmos got in
to-day at an early hour, in twelve days
from Buenos Ayres. A gangway was
speedily formed for discharging the
horses, when the work was postponed
until 'mañana,' although there was not
a grain of corn or anything like horse-
feed on board. Mr. Allison had al-
ready put on shore a few when he was
directed to re-ship them.

The English steamer Widgeon, 25
days from Montevideo, and a barque
in tow, loaded with mules, are just
come in. Jeremiah Leary, a native of
London, fell overboard from the Guar-
dia Nacional on the 4th of August, and
was drowned. At the Paso de la Pa-
tria George Taylor, second steward of
the Susan Beirne, was also lost over-
board; his remains were found and in-
terred near the ruins of Itapiru.

We have now here more river
craft than ever. Every south wind
brings additions to their numbers: all
come deep loaded. The road hence to
the army is one continued thorough-
fare day and night of carts, pack-
horses, persons of both sexes, footmen
and horsemen, coming or going. Both
sides of the way are lined with dead
cattle, many of which have never been
divested of their hides; no houses are
seen; the orange groves are being
demolished for firewood. The distance
is six miles. The price of an arrobe of
freight hence is four reales; to bring
hides in from the encampment three
reales each are charged.

On our passage down, an hour since,
we met the Gen. Flores going up, with
a vessel in tow. The river is rising.

SINBAD.

GOUNOD'S OPERA OF FAUST.

This new master-piece of lyric art,
which caused such a 'furore' in Europe
on its first appearance, is to be pro-
duced this evening on the boards of
our grand Opera-house, the Colon; the
enterprising lessee, Mr. Pestalardo, has
made immense outlay to bring it out
with full *clat*—new dresses, new sce-
nes, &c., and we hope the public will
reward the effort with a crowded house.
As usual we give a *resumé* of the argu-
ment:

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ

Faust—Sig. Lelmi.
Mephistopheles—Sig. Bonetti.
Valentin—Sig. Celestino.
Margaret—Mme. Briol.
Siebel—Mlle. Mariotti.
Martha—Mme. Sereno.

students, soldiers, peasants, village
maidens, &c. The scene is laid in Ger-
many.

ACT 1ST.

Dr. Faust, the alchemist, sits in his
study, poring over ancient manuscripts
of recondite science: the midnight lamp
burns low, the sage grows wearied of
his labors and his existence, and is
about to swallow poison, when the
approach of day is announced by the
songs of peasants going to the fields:
he curses the bitter disappointments
of love and ambition, and calls Satan
to his aid. The imp Mephistopheles
appears in a gay livery, with sword and
plume, and offers to do his bidding.
Faust refuses the demon's offers of
riches, glory and power, and says—
"Give me back the dreams of my youth,
the intoxication of first and early love."
Mephistopheles engages to fulfil his
wish, on condition that Faust sign a
deed giving away his soul hereafter:
the latter hesitates to affix his hand to
the dread document, until the other
conjures up an apparition of Margaret,
who is spinning in the background.
Faust signs the deed, then drinks the
mysterious cup and is suddenly con-
verted into a handsome youth. This
act closes with a fine duet between
Faust and the demon.

ACT 2ND.

The scene opens at a tavern in the
town of Kermesse: students, soldiers
and damsels are carousing, and a very
animated chorus ends with the refrain
'Evviva la gioia, evviva il piacer.'
Valentin, on leaving for the wars, re-
ceives from his sister Margaret a medal,
and leaves her to Siebel for protection
in his absence. Mephistopheles comes
in and sings 'Dio dell' or': he drinks
a bumper with the soldiers, then offers
them a glass in return, to the health of
Margaret. Valentin empties his glass
on the ground and the liquor blazes
up, whereupon they suspect the
character of the strange guest and
rush at him, but he draws a
magic circle around him and their
assaults are vain till they present
their swords in the form of a cross and
force him to retire. In scene III,
Faust urges the spirit to throw him in
the way of Margaret. The next scene
is a dance of students and peasant
girls, Siebel accompanying Margaret:
the spirit persecutes Siebel, while
Faust vainly tries to ingratiate him-
self with Margaret; who is still pro-
tected by her innocence and escapes
the tempter. Meantime the villagers
dance to the chorus "Come l'aura,"
and Faust and the demon retire
discomfited.

ACT 3RD.

Scene opens in Margaret's garden.
Siebel's apostrophe to the flowers is
very pretty, 'O cari fiori': he plucks
some, but they wither at the touch; by
sprinkling holy water the spell is
broken, he forms a bouquet for Mar-
garet, and hangs it at the door of her
cottage, while Faust and Mephisto-
pheles look on, unseen: the latter goes
in quest of a treasure wherewith to
tempt the maiden, and Faust sings
a soliloquy 'Quale nel cor', repenting
of his design, just as Mephistopheles
returns with a splendid case of jewels,
which he places close to Siebel's
bouquet, then retires with Faust.
Margaret appears, and sings 'Un ré di
Thule': this is considered the 'bijou'
of the opera. She admires Siebel's
flowers, but is struck with wonder at
the box of jewels, and after some hesi-
tation puts them on. Faust and his
companion return, and an extravagant
courtship ensues with Margaret and
Martha, resulting in the triumph of the
tempters.

ACT 4TH.

Margaret is spinning in her cottage
and hears, outside, the voices of her
former associates jeering at her deso-
late condition. Siebel appears; he
swears to have vengeance on the base
deceiver. Margaret goes to pray in
the temple, and the evil spirit hides
himself near the font of holy-water,
trying to disturb her devotions. Mean-
time the soldiers come back from the
war, and among them Valentin, sing-
ing the chorus 'Com' 6 caro.' Valen-
tin enters his home and learns his
sister's misfortune. Faust and Mephi-
stopheles come to serenade Margaret,
and Valentin challenges Faust to
mortal combat; Margaret rushes in,
but Valentin is already run through
the body; the villagers lay all the
blame on her, and she is borne off dis-
tracted, by Siebel, after a touching
farewell with her unfortunate brother
who dies.

ACT 5TH.

The denouement commences with
Margaret in prison, about to be execu-
ted for infanticide: Faust urges her to
escape with him, and a very pathetic
'duo' occurs, in which she calls up
the songs and scene of their first in-
terview in the garden; but she refuses to
avoid her fate. Mephistopheles also
urges them away, Margaret has lost
her reason, she spurns the traitor
Faust from her, and dies: a chorus of
Angels receives her soul, Faust repents
and is also saved, and the sword of
the Archangel smites the fiend.

Exeunt omnes.

It is impossible for us to advert to
the many beautiful airs which occur in
this opera and which are sure to make
it a great favorite in Buenos Ayres,
as already in Europe: our space will
only allow the above meagre outline of
the plot, and we hope our discrimi-
nating public will give a favorable ver-
dict to-night at the Colon.

TELEGRAPHS THROUGH THE PROVINCES.

The new Telegraph Concession Bill
to Messrs. Hopkins and Cary, is at
present under discussion in the Con-
gressional Senate. The debate which
took place in the house the other day
on this bill discloses many matters of
which we were previously ignorant.
For instance, it appears by the debate
that not only the renowned Mr. Col-
lins, of European, American, and
Asiatic celebrity, has entertained some
idea of planting telegraph posts all
over the Republic, but also the very
U.S. Government itself seems to have
taken some interest in the matter.
Senator Granel stated, on moving the
reading of the bill, that the Prime
Minister had been summoned to at-
tend the house for the purpose of
giving some information not only on
the project in question but its antece-
dents.

Dr. Rawson stated clearly the object
of his being called on by the com-
mittee; and that he gave them the
fullest particulars, showing them a
note of the Minister of the United
States, explaining to the Argentine
Government the ideas which the cele-
brated Mr. Collins had, respecting these
countries; that as Mr. Collins for a
lengthened period would be unable to
carry out his schemes as regards this
country, he believed that it would be
consulting the interest of the country
to arrange with a company on the
basis presented. He explained to the
committee that there at present exist-
ed a company which aimed at uniting
Chile with the Argentine Republic,
having already made a contract with
that Government for the purpose, and
the company being ready to enter into
arrangements with the Argentine Go-
vernment. To explain the matter bet-
ter he read a letter which he had re-
ceived from Mendoza, which supplied
much interesting data for the house.
Sr. Bustamante stated that according
to the facts disclosed, it was clear that
the bill ought to be passed, as the pre-
sent parties were the initiators of the
idea.

The Minister replied that, although
unwilling to take any merit from Mr.
Hopkins, still it was not correct to
state that he was the originator, inas-
much as it is now more than a year and
a half since the United States Govern-
ment hinted at the matter.

Sr. Granel wished the house to know
that the proposed concession gave the

Government power to contract with
Hopkins or any person else; and as to
the proposed subvention, he proposed
that it should be paid when the work
should be concluded.

Sr. Bustamante stated that he would
oppose the bill, as it incurred expense
on the Government, and it was better
to have a look around at first.

Dr. Rawson replied that the proposed
line was direct, and that there was no
great fear of the Indians, who invari-
ably fled before the advance of tele-
graphs and railways, and that it was
unnecessary to be making curves and
turns as proposed by the senator.

The following is a translation of the
proposed bill:—

Art. 1. Let the Executive be autho-
rized to contract for the construction
of an electric telegraph between the
city of Buenos Ayres and Mendoza, to
be prolonged to the capital of Chile,
with stations at Rosario, Villa Nueva,
and San Luis, on the following basis:—
1st. The telegraph shall be con-
structed of the very best materials.

2nd. The telegraph line shall be con-
cluded within two years from the con-
clusion of the contract.

3rd. The Government pays as sub-
vention eight per cent. per annum on
the capital employed, for 12 years, and
the cost of the line shall be fixed at
200 patacons per mile.

4th. Government grants 50 squares
square of Public Land, wherever it has
it, each 15 miles of the line.

5th. Government concedes the right
of way permanently all along the line.

6th. Government shall allow all re-
pairs to the line caused by damages
done by Indians to be added to the
cost, provided that it does not exceed
500 patacons.

7th. Government despatches, &c.
shall have a priority and shall be con-
veyed for 25 years gratis.

8th. If the line be not concluded
within the time specified, the Govern-
ment shall deduct 1 per cent. of the
subvention for every 4 months delayed.

9th. All articles for the line shall
be admitted free of duty during the
continuance of the subvention.

10th. For the construction of other
Telegraphic lines in the Republic, the
Government will always take into con-
sideration if the present Company has
carried out faithfully its contract.

August 4th, 1866.

DARACT, GRANEL, BORGES.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Solis and Ibicuy arrived early
yesterday morning. The latter steamer
brought the Correntino mails, which,
we regret to say, are highly unsatis-
factory—the allies in the same position.
Neither the army nor the squadron
have moved an inch, and all the rumors
we heard for the last week about the
capture of Curupaiti, the attack on
Humaitá, have proved groundless.

The Peruvian protest threatens to
be the apple of discord amongst our
politicians: some regard it as one of
the most powerful documents ever
penned by a South American states
man, whilst others treat it as a gra-
tuitous intermeddling with affairs about
which Peru has no concern. The
'Nacion Argentina' is the only paper
that has attacked this protest; all the
others more or less side with Minister
Pacheco in his argument. The article
of the 'Nacion' yesterday alarmed
the citizens, for it distinctly stated
that we are in for a war with Chile,
and that it is the intention of that
republic to declare war against this
country, in order to take Patagonia.
We believe our colleague is rather
nervous, and that there is not the re-
motest probability of such a war, as
any disputes about boundary lines can
be left to arbitration. On the same
authority we learn that Lopez has des-
patched an agent to the transandine
republics, and that there is every pro-
bability he will be able to arrange an
alliance with these republics. We be-
lieve all this noise from the West
Coast will amount to nothing; where
people should concentrate their at-
tention is at the Estero Bellaco, and a
joint protest against the continued de-
lays in that horrible spot, is more
apropos than anything else. Every-
one in town was disappointed yester-
day when it was known that even Cu-
rupaiti is not taken; it is high time
that this place should be taken, and
the delay is positively inexplicable.

To-night Mr. Pestalardo brings out
the new opera of Faust: he has gone
to every expense to introduce it on
the boards of Colon with becoming
splendor. We have no doubt the
house will be crowded.

Several of our subscribers who went
out to Watson's on Sunday on the
strength of our erroneous notice respec-
ting the mock-turtle soup were
greatly disappointed at finding that
there was none. We hope "mine host
of Belgrano" will henceforward send
us a bill of fare notice every Saturday.

The Argentine Rural Association is
at last formed. Its headquarters are
at No. 111 Calle Bolivar. It was pub-
licly inaugurated on the 16th inst.,
when Sr. Olivera delivered a very able
address which merits a translation.
We watch with the greatest interest
the success of this society, and believe,
if properly managed, it is destined to
prove of the highest importance for the
industrial interests of the country. All
the leading native estancieros, with
some few foreign, figure as the founders
of the society. Probably one of the
most useful branches of this society
would be the obtaining every week
reports from the different partidos of
all agricultural information, such as
state of crops, new puestos, sowing
done, condition of stock, land rented,
price of stock, sales of rams, new set-
tlers, &c. All these items we regard
as strictly within the province of the
society. By so doing it would diffuse
much useful information, which we
have labored for years to obtain, but
failed, simply because we had no as-
sistance from the Government. The
sheep industry is the chief and great
interest of the country, yet it is, of all
others, the least attended to. If the
Rural Society will adopt our sugges-
tion we have little doubt as to its suc-
cess, and soon every farmer in the
country will become a member.

We publish to-day a letter from an
indignant commander relative to the
sad state of the port of Buenos Ayres
and the accumulation of wrecks. He
says that such is the state of the port
at present that he is afraid to bring
his vessel inside the guardship.

Our colleague the 'Tribuna' states
that we erred in our judgment respect-
ing its article on the bank, but we can
assure our colleague that we did
most of the English public also fell
into the same error: we read the ar-
ticle in question fully; the day the
article appeared, everyone spoke about
it, and on the Bolea it was regarded
as calculated to disturb public confi-
dence.

The authorities in Santa Fé seem to
be fast asleep; by the merest chance
we learned that yesterday a very im-
portant land auction was to have taken
place at Santa Fé; had Mr. Leon Mu-
jica taken the trouble to send us a
notice of this auction we could have
sent him up a score of bidders. The
land sold was denounced or petitioned
by M. Lopez, and situated in the de-
partment of San Geronimo, containing
the following lots:—Suerte 10 con-
tains 3 square leagues adjoining the
lands of the Central Railway and of
Don Carlos Casado. Suerte 15 con-
tains 3 square leagues adjoining the
railway lands, and some appropriated
for a Colony. Suerte 17 contains a
little over a square league, adjoins
lands of the Railway, Don Carlos Ca-
sado, and Sres. Beck and Herzog.
Suerte 33½ contains 2 square leagues,
adjoining the railway lands and those
of Romano, Suarez, Paz, and Echa-
varria. Suerte 37½ contains 2 square
leagues with the same boundaries.
Suerte 46 contains 4 square leagues, ad-
joining Mr. Thomas Armstrong's lands,
and the railway. Suerte 50 contains 4
square leagues, adjoining Mr. Talbot's
land and the railway. As we are not
quite clear that this auction has taken
place we give the foregoing particulars.
We must say that we are surprised that
so important an auction of a whole ter-
ritory of the finest lands in Santa Fé
would be allowed to take place in a
small office in the town of Santa Fé,
when, if due notice had been given in
Buenos Ayres to the numerous Eng-
lishmen here anxious and ready to buy
Santa Fé lands, the Government might
have obtained a much better price.
We hope Governor Oroño will have the
kindness to order Mr. Leon Mujica to
send us the full particulars of the sale,

so that the English public may know the real price of Santa Fé lands; and Governor Oroño would consult the interest of the Government if he would also send us from the land offices the petitions or denunciations of public lands, as Santa Fé camps at present attract much attention.

Our agent in San Nicolas, who is now actively engaged in the Corrientes trade, assures us that business in Corrientes is at present doing splendid returns. Mr. R. del Sar has a large business establishment there, and is doing an extensive and remunerative business; even the very humblest class of people in Corrientes are accumulating sovereigns and Brazilian gold coin, and there is scarcely a rancho about Corrientes that has not its £50 to £100 sterling in gold.

We advise all our friends from the camp to visit Messrs. Coffin's splendid depot of American agricultural implements, in calle Esmeralda, No. 85. In consequence of the grave dispute going on as to the relative merits of the needle-gun and the Yankee breech-loading rifle, we had occasion the other day to call at Mr. Coffin's to inspect the samples of American rifles which he has at his office, and which he kindly promised to place on exhibition at our office. Thus it was that for the first time we had the opportunity to go through the extensive establishment of Messrs. Coffin. Probably there is no branch which has received the attention of Americans so much as agriculture. The combined inventive genius of a nation of inventors has been brought to bear on this point, and they have produced machines for almost every conceivable thing connected with a farm—from hatching eggs and milking cows to the most elaborate ploughs, reaping, mowing, chaffing, and thrashing machines. The mowing machines which we saw are on quite a new principle, and all the very latest improvements. What most attracted our attention was his dog-power machine, where, by putting a dog in a box, he is made to shell corn. As dogs are so abundant in this country, no estancia should be without one of these simple machines. We advise all our country friends to pay a visit to Mr. Coffin's, for to enumerate all the agricultural implements, machines, &c., would fill the columns of the 'Standard.'

The Pollux, owing to the weather, has been obliged to postpone her departure.

A small screw steamer, similar to that about to be launched for Sr. Quevedo, of Montevideo, is now being built for Gen. Urquiza by Messrs. Allan and Sherman, at the Boca.

We call attention to the notice which we publish respecting the Morgan system of curing beef. It will interest many of our country friends to know that they can begin the beef-curing business on their own establishments.

THE PRUSSIAN STEEL-CANNON IN PARAGUAY.

If the Prussian needle-gun has already obtained great fame in the last battles in Europe, it is still nothing in comparison with the new breech-loading steel cannons, which when properly handled can be loaded and fired from ten to fifteen times per minute, at a range of 10,000 feet distance. During the last combats of the Austrians and Prussians these cannons were used but little, but they will take a prominent part as soon as strong positions or fortifications come to be assailed, as well as against iron-clad vessels whose iron plates of 4½ inches thickness will be pierced by the steel grenades of 140 to 500 lbs.

We learn that the National Government has recently sent up to Estero Bellaco one of these breech-loading steel cannons of the smallest size, made by Mr. Krupp, at Essen. We may therefore have an opportunity of reporting on its efficacy, although in a limited sense, as only a small quantity of solid shots and grenades were sent with it from Europe.

In 'Wilmer and Smith's European Times,' July 9, 1866, we read, that the Prussian foundry [cast-steel manufactory of Mr. Krupp] at Essen, at the present moment is preparing a grand cannon for the French Exhibition of 1867, which will carry a shot of about 1,250 lbs.

TELEGRAM FROM TIGRE.
Northern Railway, Aug. 21, 9 a.m.
The Solis has arrived with 38 passengers.
The Ibiçny has also arrived with 56 passengers.
No news of importance.
The allied armies are in the same position.
Several transports have passed up with horses.
Colonel Garcia is dead. The corpse is coming down on board the Libertad.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Austrian Empire, as at present constituted, is divided into nineteen Provinces, the area of which is 235,311 English square miles, with a total population, according to computation, of 36,795,000 souls. This population is divided, with respect to race and language, into no fewer than twelve different nationalities, namely:

Germans.....	8,200,000
Bohemians, Moravians, and Slovaks,	3,600,000
Poles.....	2,200,000
Russians.....	2,800,000
Slavopians.....	1,210,000
Croats.....	1,360,000
Servians.....	1,470,000
Bulgarians.....	25,000
Magyars.....	5,050,000
Italians (inclusive of Latins and Friuls).....	3,050,000
Eastern Romans.....	2,700,000
Members of other races	1,430,000

Austria is one of the great military powers of Europe, her army on the war footing being over half a million of men. The navy, however, is comparatively small, consisting in August, 1864, of 39 steamers with 639 guns, and 11,370 horse-power, and 20 sailing vessels with 145 guns. Great efforts have been made within the last few years to raise the Imperial navy to a state of high efficiency by the substitution of steam for sailing vessels, and the gradual formation of an iron-clad fleet of war. Austria has become a constitutional monarchy since 1849, the main features of the constitution consisting, first, of the Provincial Diets, representing the various States of the monarchy; secondly, a Central Diet, or Council of the Empire; and thirdly, a reduced form of the latter, or Partial Council of the Empire, as it is called. The public debt of the Empire, which at the commencement of the French revolution in 1789 was \$174,500,000, had grown in 1863 to \$1,210,222,085. From 1789 to the present time there has not been a single year in which the revenue of the State has come up to the expenditure. The present Emperor, Francis Joseph I., was born August, 1830, and was proclaimed Emperor and King in consequence of the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I., and the renunciation of his father Francis Charles, December 2, 1848. He was Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army in the Italian campaign of 1859.

III.—ITALY.

The Kingdom of Italy has an area of 98,784 English square miles, with a population, according to the last census, taken in the Spring of 1864, of 31,703,710 souls, being on an average 220 inhabitants to the square mile; a figure higher than that of France and Prussia, but lower than that of England. There has been in some of the Provinces a rapid increase of population of late years; but the increase of wealth has been much more rapid within the last century than the increase of population. The great mass of the people are devoted to agricultural pursuits, and the town population of 158,692 individuals, nearly all of whom are liable to the maritime conscription. The military organization of the Kingdom is based on conscription, and the standing army consists of more than 200,000 men on a peace footing, and more than 400,000 on a war establishment. The navy of the Kingdom consisted in 1865 of 98 steamers of 20,750 horse-power, with 2,160 guns, and 17 sailing vessels with 279 guns; altogether, 115 men of war with 2,439 guns. Italy has a public debt of nearly eight hundred millions of dollars. The expenditure is largely in excess of the annual revenue. The reigning Sovereign, Victor Emanuel II., was born March 14, 1820, and is the

eldest son of King Charles Albert of Sardinia, and Archduchess Theresa of Austria. He succeeded to the throne on the abdication of father, March 23, 1849, and was proclaimed King of Italy by vote of the Italian Parliament May 17, 1864.

IV.—THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

The German Confederation was organized, in 1815, upon the ruins of the German Empire which had been dissolved in 1806. The object of the Confederacy, according to the first article of the Federal Constitution, is "the preservation of the internal and external security of Germany, and the independence and inviolability of the various German States." The organ and representative of the Confederation is the Federal Diet, consisting of Plenipotentiaries of the several German States, and permanently located in the free city of Frankfort. The administrative Government of the Federal Diet is constituted in two forms: 1st. As a 'General Assembly' or 'Plenum,' in which every member of the Confederation has at least one vote and the larger States have two, three or four votes each; and 2nd, the Minor Council, or Committee of Confederation, in which the eleven largest States cast one vote each, while six votes are given to the smaller States, a number of them combined having a joint vote. The presidency is permanently vested in Austria. The General Assembly decides on war and peace, on the admission of new members, on any changes in the fundamental laws or organic institutions; but in all other cases the Minor Council is competent to act both as legislative and executive.

At the time of its establishment the Confederacy embraced 39 members, but of these four (Saxe-Gotha, Anhalt-Bernburg, Anhalt-Koethen and Hesse-Homburg, have become extinct), and two (Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen) have been incorporated with Prussia, leaving at present, 33 sovereign States. They have together an area of 242,867 square miles, and, in 1864, a population of over 46,000,000 people, exceeding the aggregate population of British America, the United States, Mexico and Central America, and being in Europe inferior to that of no country except Russia. The federal army numbers about 700,000.

Austria and Prussia belong, with only a part of their several dominions, to this Confederation; Austria with a population of 12,802,944, Prussia with a population of 14,714,024. Prussia, therefore, and not Austria, is in point of population the first German State, and this priority is still more prominent if we take into account the provinces of both powers not belonging to this Confederation.

Deducting the population of the two great German powers, a population is left for the other States of about 19,000,000, with a Federal Army of about 300,000. As the record of the votes of the Federal Diet during the last year shows the great majority of the minor States side with or at least lean toward Austria, and it is still commonly believed, that soon after an outbreak of war between Austria and Prussia, the Diet will declare a Federal war against Prussia.

All parties in Germany; Austria, Prussia, the minor Governments, and all the political parties among the people, are in favor of establishing a Central National Parliament, as a step toward the ultimate establishment of one German Empire. This point is therefore likely to be one of the results of the impending war.

LARGE FAILURE.

We have to announce the failure of the well known and respected house of *Olinda, Nabuco & Co.*, Bank Tinkers, Importers of iron-clads &c., whose fall will create the greatest sensation in the River Plate, where they have on hand large and serious engagements. By a previous remodeling, a retirement was effected of the partner Mr. Dias Carvalho who had charge of the financial department and who though successful in pleasing Shaver and Co., Jobbers in Change and Exchange and Kites and Co., great manufacturers of waste paper, was justly accused of displeasing more important customers. On the retirement of Mr. Carvalho, Mr. Carrão entered the house in the

same capacity, and though failing to satisfy the requirements of the above firms, was obtaining great favor among the more respectable merchants; still the firm had been drifting into difficulties for some time, and the final collapse has been sudden and to some extent unexpected although it was known that the stability of the firm was in some measure compromised by the mismanagement by its agents, of the River Plate business.

They have issued the following circular:—

"Gentlemen,

"We regret to inform you that in consequence of the non-acceptance of a large bill drawn by our new partner Mr. Carrão, and of our inability to obtain from Minas Geraes that assistance which we had reason to expect, we are unable to meet our engagements and have therefore no alternative but to suspend.

"We have placed our papers and offices in the hands of His Imperial Majesty who will shortly lay a statement of our affairs before you.

"We trust our suspension will be only temporary though we very recently were near stoppage owing to our friends objecting to our intended outlay in 1867.

"Meantime, soliciting your forbearance, we remain.

"Your obt. servants,
"OLINDA & Co."

Some friends of the concern anticipate its resuming business again at an early date (with some modification of its members), but this is unlikely, as the offices and business have already been transferred to Zacarias Góes e Vasconcellos & Co., the newly appointed cabinet-makers to H. I. M. Anglo-Brazilian Times.

THE OLD STORY.

ANOTHER WRECK IN THE OUTER ROADS.

Being one of the unfortunates who suffer most from these calamities, might I, through the medium of your valuable paper, ask if it is the intention of the government to allow these dangers to accumulate, without an effort to remove or even buoy them. If such is the case, we poor mariners may devoutly pray for the speedy completion of Mr. Wheelwright's scheme of the Ensenada railway and port; for, at the present ratio of wrecks, I expect the river will hardly be navigable much higher than the Chico light-ship by the time Ensenada becomes available. At present I do not consider my vessel safe above the guard-ship, as even the most experienced pilots are in a most delightful state of uncertainty about the positions of these nuisances.

I remain, yours truly,
A COMMANDER.

LATEST FROM MAGDALENA.

Magdalena, Aug. 16th.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.'

Gentlemen,

Since my last, four casks of Priorato wine have been washed ashore, as also a small boat, with the name Leaprier neatly painted on its stern. There are several other things strewn about, particulars of which shall be in my next letter, as I am only just in time to send this by a cart going to Chascomus.

Your humble servant,
AN IRISHMAN.

ON 'CHANGE.

August 21, 1866.

Paper price of ounces,	\$410
Do. sovereigns,	126
First price of patacons,	25 65
Second	25 70
Last	25 65

Cash sales, 107,266.

Gold ruled very firm to-day—there has been too much rain in the Estero Bellaco to admit of any serious decline in specie. The mails from headquarters could not be more unsatisfactory, and the news that nothing was intended to be done until September provoked the most gloomy conjectures as to the wind-up of this Estero Bellaco campaign. It was so confidently asserted that the moment Polidoro took command he would at once push ahead; then, again, that when the horses arrive from Buenos Ayres the allies would make a simultaneous dash, but all have proved illusions; the army is in the same position and the only novelty is, that in the highest circles it is said that Polidoro will shortly retire to Corrientes, and Porto Alegre take his place. The sales for cash to-day were a little brisker than yesterday and on time about 150,000 sold at current rates.

There is much said about the deficit in the weight of most of the modern coal cargoes; scarcely a cargo turns out right, and to-day we

heard of a cargo of some 200 tons, which, on being weighed on board, turned out 30 tons short of that expressed in the bill of lading. It seems that the error or mistake occurs in England at the time of shipping.

To-day there was much said about the Bolsa half-yearly dividend, and the shareholders who frequent the hall are unanimous that it should be at once declared. We have no doubt that the directors will take the matter under consideration and meet the wishes of the shareholders. In Exchange there was a good business done at 49½. The English Bank we hear is drawing at 49.

For the first time, since the payment of the dividend, there were some gas shares sold to-day. The buyer is an English merchant:

50 shares, at 25 per cent. premium.
60 do. at 27 per cent premium.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISSO,
99½ Calle Reconquista.

Italian steamer Tevere, on Wednesday, at 5 p.m., for Montevideo.
English steamer Villa del Salto, on Wednesday, at 10 a.m., for Salto and ports.

We have not heard who was the seller.

"We heard, 'on passant,' that some thieves attempted last night to get into the Provincial Bank, but some shots being fired the burglars took to their heels. We failed to discover if the rumor is authentic.

In produce and National Bonds nothing what- ever, and in charters we only heard of the following, by O. Rossi:

The Dutch schooner brigantine Getina, to go to Santa Catalina for a cargo, and return to this port, for 1,000 patacons.

ARRIVALS—21st.
Castor, from Rosario.
French barque.

SAILINGS—21st.
Oriental, for Montevideo.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF W. MATTI & CO.,
30 Calle Cangallo.

The steamer Rio Paraná, on Thursday, at 10 a.m., for Uruguayana, Salto, and Uruguay ports.
The steamer Ibiçny, on Thursday, at 10 a.m., for Corrientes and ports. From the Railway Station 25 de Mayo.

TEATRO COLON.

OPERA ITALIANA,
17mª Funcion del 3º Abano, el MIERCOLES 22 del corriente.

Primera representacion
de la **GRAN OPERA, en 5 Actos,**
FAUSTO,
del Maestro GOUNOD. A las 8.

REMATE.

POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST.

En su casa, calle de Potosí No. 70.
De 31 Carneros Padres y 27 Ovejas, de la pura raza Rambouillet, de la Cabana del Sr. Roubier Chaussonet, denominada 'La Motte y St. Anne,' cerca de Dijon (cote d'Or) venidos en la fragata Lafontaine, a la consignacion de los agentes aquí, Sres. Pedro Guerin é hijo.

El martes 18 de Setiembre, a las 11 en punto de la mañana, se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado: Los hermosos animales arriba expresados, cuya perfeccion de tipo y condiciones de raza, no dejan nada que desear. Al mismo tiempo, se venderán las tres ovejas que se salvaron del naufragio que sufrió la expedicion que venia el año pasado por el Fenelon.

Recordaremos a los interesados en animales de esta raza que los que vendimos el año de 1864 de esta misma procedencia obtuvieron grande aceptación y fueron comprados por los Sres. Alzaga, Perez, Fernandez, Rocha, Martinez, Paz y varios otros señores hacendados, estando muy satisfechos de los resultados obtenidos.

Los animales se encuentran en la vista en la Barreda de los Sres. Guerin é hijo, Plaza de Monserrate. 120—p. a.21.

POR FRANCISCO F. de la SERNA.
De Tres Casas Espaciosas,
Calle de Estados Unidos, Números 246, 248, y 250. Frente a la plaza de la Concepcion, entre Buen Orden y Lima.

El Juéves 30 del corriente, a las 2 en punto de la tarde, se rematará a la mejor postura cada una de estas hermosas propiedades cuyo pago se verificara la mitad del importe al contado al tiempo de entenderse la escritura y la otra mitad con letra a 6 meses de esa fecha, bajo hipoteca de la misma finca y con cargo del interes corriente en plaza.

Pormonores se daran mañana.

Beef Preserved by the Morgan System.

The undersigned agent has lately received from the company established in Liverpool, indentures of license to be granted for the use of curing meat by this method, being fully authorized to concede some upon a fixed rate or royalty, with other conditions contained in said indentures. Parties interested in getting more minute information will please apply to

OCTAVIO ROSSI,
Agent in this City, 37 Reconquista.
123 | 1m, a22.

So Alquilan

Dos lindas y espaciosas casas, una baja y otra alta, y una gran casa, y con comodidades para familias doctas. Calle de Potosí Nos. 472 y 474, y para verlas y tratar en el No. 468, de la misma casa. 125—3p a22.

POR LOS URUGUAYANA,
(Up Salto, Oriental)
The British Steamer **RIO PARANA**
Will leave on Thursday, 23rd August, at 10 a.m., for Uruguayana, Salto and Uruguay ports, and will return on Monday as usual.

FARES—
Cabin..... 32 pats., nat. money.
Deck..... 16 do. do.
For further particulars apply to the agents,
W. MATTI & CO.,
30 Calle Cangallo.

Notices.

Any one having, by mistake, received 2 letters addressed to Mr. Thomas B. Ogilvie, Post-office, Buenos Ayres, would much oblige by sending them to the 'Standard' office. 124 | 3p, a22.

Sheep to be Sold.

To be Sold, in the Partido of Bragado, three flocks of first-class Merino Sheep, each flock containing from 1200 to 1600. Approved bills will be taken for one-half the amount of purchase, until after shearing. Purchasers can occupy the puestos until the 1st of January, 1867.

Application to be made to Mr. Austin Smith, 66 Calle Reconquista; or, Don José Machat, Bragado. 122 | 1p, a22.

English Newspapers.

Quite an assortment is now received by every mail, and sold in separate numbers at 5¢ each, at Loedel's, 75 San Martin. 112 | 3p, 1w, a21.

Just Received,

Whatman's No. 1 Drawing Papers, of all sizes; Logan's Patent Velum Tracing Cloth, in rolls and by the yard; Faber's & Hornby'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, 75 San Martin. 113 | 3p, 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. 115 | 3p, a21.

To Let.

A Furnished Room in a highly respectable Spanish family. Address 271 calle Venezuela. 121.—2p, a21.

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,
99½ Calle Reconquista 99½.

N.B.—Passengers are recommended to buy their tickets at the Agency in order to have their choice of state-rooms.

NOTA.—Este vapor puede recibir hasta 200 toneladas de carga y se hara una rebaja de 25 por ciento de flete al cargador que dé de 20 toneladas arriba, en un viaje. 87—xp jy14

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

NOTICE.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money Orders, payable on presentation at any of the Principal Post Offices in the United Kingdom (England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland), are now granted at this Consulate at the undiminished 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 Patacon 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," Ritchie Curlew, Commander, will leave this port for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, on Monday, 28th August, 1866. At Rio de Janeiro the Arno will meet with and will transfer to one of the Company's Transatlantic Packet Steamers 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 at Rio, Bahia, and Pernambuco, at 25 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

To Let.

One, two, three or four Furnished Rooms, with board, in a native family, calle de la Florida, No. 296. 116.—3p, a21

To Let.

A comfortably furnished Room, 86 calle Parque. 105.—3p, a19

To Let.

Two good Bedrooms, well furnished, with or without board, in an English family, 84 calle Parque. 104.—6p, a19

Wanted.

A female Cook for a small family, 17 Calle de Florida.

Wanted—Immediately.

At the English Mercery, 21 Calle Florida, a smart Lad is required; he must speak both Spanish and English. Apply at any hour. 98 | 6p, a18

Wanted.

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

