

TEATRO COLON.

OPERA ITALIANA.

7^a función del 4^o abono.
Mireoles 19 del corriente 1866.
Primer representación por la actual Compañía de la Opera.

LINDA DE CHAMOUNIX,

Del Maestro Donizetti.
A las 8.

Teatro Franco-Argentino

BOUFFES PARISIENS.

Mardi 18 September, 1866.
12mo Representation du 1er abonnement.
1re représentation de—

ORPHEE AUX ENFERS.

Opéra Bouffon en 2 actes et 4 Tableaux.
Musique d'Offenbach, Décorations nouvelles de M. Casanova, Costumes par M. Guiterrez.

COLISEUM.

THIRD AND LAST

SUBSCRIPTIONAL CONCERT,

GIVEN BY

JOHN ROBERT REINKEN.

With the object of raising the elements to establish a weekly 'Reunion,' under the title of 'La Sociedad Filarmónica de Buenos Ayres.'
A large number of native and foreign ladies and gentlemen have kindly tendered their valuable assistance, with the object of realizing this idea.

The Concert will take place on Saturday evening, September 22, 1866. Doors open at Seven o'clock; concert to commence at Eight o'clock precisely.

PROGRAMME.

- Overture from the opera 'Alceste' by Gluck.
Chorus from the opera 'Gianna' by Verdi.
Cavatina from the opera 'Lucia di Lammermoor' by Donizetti.
Fantasia de Concert, from 'Lucia' for piano, four hands.
Terzetto from 'Il Lombardi' sung by Mrs. Letto, Messrs. Zucconi, & Simonetti.
The Captive, from 'Les Huguenots' by Meyerbeer.
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Part 2nd.

- Overture, 'Freischütz' by C. M. v. Weber.
Cavatina from the opera 'Lucia di Lammermoor' by Donizetti.
The Captive, from 'Les Huguenots' by Meyerbeer.
Fantasia de Concert, from 'Lucia' for piano, four hands.
Terzetto from 'Il Lombardi' sung by Mrs. Letto, Messrs. Zucconi, & Simonetti.
The Captive, from 'Les Huguenots' by Meyerbeer.
Terzetto from 'Il Lombardi' sung by Mrs. Letto, Messrs. Zucconi, & Simonetti.

Part 3rd.

- Overture, 'William Tell' by Rossini.
Finale of the 2nd Act, from the opera 'Oberon' by C. M. v. Weber.
Air from the 'Sonnambula' by Bellini.
Grand Caprice, from 'Les Huguenots' by Meyerbeer.
Two Pianos. Executed by Miss Arminda Escobar and Mr. Albert Busermeyer.
Duo from 'Norma' by Ketterer.
Mrs. Letto and Miss Sanchez.
Chorus from the opera 'Norma' by Verdi.
The orchestra consists of 40 performers, professional and amateur.

Mr. Reinken requests those persons who are holders of the 'Abono' or 'White' Ticket for the three concerts to hand same to Messrs. Mackern, who will substitute a coloured one for the above. The white ticket being by this measure rendered useless.

Bass Ale,

ON DRAUGHT AND IN BOTTLE.

AT

THE CASINO.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding five lines inserted three times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

The Standard.

'Well paid and read, and not read and paid.'
Oscar.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1866.

A FINANCIAL WANT.

There is probably no circumstance which attracts more the attention of foreigners when they first land on our shores, than the extraordinary number of great chances, fine openings, splendid investments, just ready cut and dry, to suit the precise dimensions of their purses. There are estates for sale, from the size of a kitchen-garden to that of Prussia Proper before the war commenced, sheep of all prices and qualities, milch cows for starting the butter business at \$500 per head, and horned cattle by the cut at \$30 per, cheaper than Jouvin's white kid gloves, which are in steady demand at \$40, in front of Colon. A very cursory glance at the columns of the 'Standard,' 'Tribuna,' or 'Nacion,' will be sufficient to establish our thesis, and if still any doubt be entertained, we refer the European neophyte to Parker and Yateman's, or any other extensive sheep and landbroker's books, which some few years ago were as small as a schoolboy's judgment-book, but now are the dimensions of the ledger of the Bank of the Province. Charitably-disposed foreigners, such as Schlosser, have come amongst us to cut our corns, and Holloway and Braudreth, with an eye to Argentine health, have even secured a corner in every newspaper, to remind the public of their pills, and so rapidly are we dropping into the European sanitary system, that De-

LA BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA.

The General meeting of this Company was held on Sunday at 2 p.m., the following shareholders assisting: Sres. Martinez de Hoz, Moreno, Gandara, Von Sautter, Frias, Peltzer, Alcobendas, Mulhall, &c., and the Government delegate, Sr. Cantillo.

The Directors handed in a report of the 2nd year, up to Aug. 31st, from which we take the following figures—Subscribed capital.... \$1,200,000. Amount paid up..... 130,041.74 National Bonds bought 358,000 Price paid for above.... 137,700

Of these 6p Bonds, consolidated, the sum of \$5,000 has been given to subscribers of rents, and the rest lodged in the Provincial Bank, viz. 32,500p. In view of these returns, notwithstanding the present unfortunate condition of the country, the meeting evinced its great satisfaction at the progress of the Company, the members whereof had been able to lay by the sum of 140,000 hard dollars, in vested in National Bonds at a medium price of 38 1/2 per cent.

Lots drawn for the out-going Directors fell on Messrs. George Templer and Ambrosio P. Lezica, and the voting for new ones resulted in favor of D. Estabaisio Frias and Edmund Von Sautter.

Numbers of English residents and Irish sheep-farmers are members of this Company.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday was a day of great excitement in town, owing to the anxiously expected steamer Ibiy being said to be every moment entering the Tigris with colors flying. At Matti's office there was a rush about one o'clock, as it was positively stated he had received a telegram.

On Sunday morning the funeral of General Guido took place: it was one of the largest ever known in this city; over one hundred carriages, of which no less than ninety were private coaches. The funeral started precisely at eleven o'clock, and concluded about three. General Nazari attended on behalf of the Government. The Governor, Foreign Ministers, and Consuls' coaches also attended. The French Minister, M. Lefebvre de Becour, being one of the chief mourners. There were numerous ovations, and some of them parrot of a political character. The following gentlemen spoke over the grave of the dead General, Dr. Irigoyen, Dr. Viola, V. Sagastume, H. F. Varela, Oriental Chargé, M. Juarte Perez del Cerro.

The British Hospital Committee request us to acknowledge the handsome bequest of five thousand dollars, left the institution by the late Mr. James Carthy.

The opera on Sunday night was splendid, and the house very full. 'Faust' seems to be a decided favorite in Buenos Ayres.

The raffle at Olivero's cigar shop of two silk hammocks has been played; the winners Messrs La Fuente & Varela.

The San Isidro lottery has also been played and we publish to-day the list of the lucky numbers.

We have the following from our active agent, Mr. Meyers, in Paraná: Arrived from Buenos Ayres English brig Concord, for Corrientes, draws 12 1/2 feet water, cannot get higher up till the river rises, say two months. In the commencement of next month the English pilotboat Mary Ellen will commence loading for Montevideo to call at Buenos Ayres. Weather fine.

The excursion train to Chilivoy left on Sunday morning at 6 o'clock, with 390 passengers; 350 tickets were sold on Saturday evening, and only 40 the following morning. Had the day been finer there certainly would have been a larger number of excursionists. It was known at the Parque station by telegraph that the weather continued fine at Chilivoy, it having rained during the night, but not in the morning.

The author of the peace petition to Congress has not been discovered; half the printers in town have been arrested, taken up before the Chief of Police and examined, but without effect. It is generally supposed that the rising opposition journal, the 'Estafeta,' has something to do with it, but we strongly suspect that the new Junius of Buenos Ayres is a lawyer, as the arguments in the petition are drawn up with a logic unknown to a purely advertising sheet. The public of Buenos Ayres have not responded to the call, and since the noise about the arrests in the Policía, people are not even anxious to touch the document with a long pole, even if it had been signed by half the population of Buenos Ayres. It is improbable that Congress will pay any attention to the appeal, every Senator and Deputy being firmly convinced that the present is not the proper time to treat with the enemy, and until the allies achieve what may be well called a thoroughly decisive victory no hopes can be entertained of the restoration of peace.

Scarcely a day passes that we do not witness prisoners coming in from the camp strongly guarded by country soldiers of the most uncouth appearance. On Saturday a long string of tenientes, prisoners and soldiers

passed up the Barracas road; they proceeded at once to the policia, from whence they will be sent to headquarters.

On Saturday night Mr. Reinken's third concert will come off. It has been unavoidably postponed owing to the indisposition of some of the singers.

Commander Cotrim, of the ironclad Herval, publishes a letter in the 'Nacion Argentina' respecting the lost guns in the Oyapock. He states that his vessel has six 150-lb. rifled guns, and that those that were lost on the English Bank were only 68-pounders.

The Herval is ready to proceed to headquarters; but as the river is so very low at present we fear he will have some difficulty in passing up.

Our colleague, the 'Nacion,' states that in a café near the Old Market a number of agents paid by Lopez meet every night to discuss Paraguayan politics, but it is difficult to suppose that there is any truth in this rumor.

Capt. Curlew and Mr. Matti have publicly contradicted statements made in the 'Pueblo,' the one as regards the peace propositions from Rio, and the other concerning the stoppage of the steamer Oise.

We are happy to notice that our colleague the 'Nacion' has taken up the question about the state of the port of Buenos Ayres, and we have every hope that if our influential colleague will not lose sight of the matter some reforms may be effected. The French barque which struck on a wreck and knocked a hole in her bottom caused quite a panic down on the beach. The accident occurred in broad daylight, and when the vessel hoisted a signal of distress all the lighters in the harbor were despatched to her assistance. The Captain of the Portine Republic, for the time being, and displayed praiseworthy activity in rendering every assistance to the unfortunate vessel. She had thirty-eight emigrants on board, besides a valuable cargo.

Senator Frias has presented to Congress a project whereby the municipality of Buenos Ayres will return to the jurisdiction of the Provincial Government. We suppose that Sr. Frias views with regret the shocking state of the city and the deplorable state of the municipality. It is not probable that the bill will be passed. As far as we can understand it, the present municipality is in a state of bankruptcy, not having sufficient funds to even pay its debts.

On Sunday, about 1 o'clock, a horse with cart-harness took fright and dashed down the Calle Piedad at a fearful speed, when he arrived at the corner of Calle Peru he ran against the horses of a lady's carriage, knocking them down, then turned up Calle Progreso, where a heroic gentleman stopped him with his umbrella. Mentime the affrighted female in the coach almost fainted, and the coachman very narrowly escaped with his life.

At the meeting of the Provincial Chambers the voting for the Congressales was sentimentalized. The following are the gentlemen who obtained the highest vote—Tejedor, Gainza, Campo, Quintana, Obligado, Castro, and Araoz.

We hear that a rural society, composed chiefly of capitalists from Montevideo, has been recently established in Paysandu, and that this society is the purchaser of the magnificent estates formerly belonging to Sr. Iglesias, one of the finest properties in the Bauda Oriental.

The English steamer Pollux is at last put upon the Gualaguay line. This will be a great boon for our friends in Entre Rios. The steamer will call at Zarate both going and coming. Capt. Davis is a deservedly popular commander, and his steamer has been recently fitted up expressly for the passenger trade.

The Spanish ship Conchita, we read, has been burned to the water's edge in her voyage from Barcelona to this port; she had a valuable cargo of wine on board which of course was all lost.

Mr. John Marshall, the great steamboat builder in Barracas, has now nearly finished his repairs and refittings on board the Espigador; this week it is expected she will be ready; her cabins are airy and spacious, and we have no doubt passengers will find her one of the most commodious boats in the river.

The Beneficencia lottery which took place the other day proved the greatest success, and we hear will net about 100,000 dollars.

Admiral Parker, who was to have left Rio about the tenth, is expected every hour; he comes in a transport which brings guns for the ironclads and recruits for the army.

On Sunday over 300 persons availed themselves of the excursion train to Chilivoy; the Station was crowded from break-of-day, and extra carriages had to be put on. We hope no rockets were fired.

The new wool tariff in the United States will do us more injury than if all the American ironclads came down to blockade us; at the very lowest calculation it will reduce the value of our wool crop fifty millions paper dollars, and all this money comes out of the estanciaeros and sheep-farmers' pockets; such an extremely protective duty is not only hostile to the spirit of the age but conflicting with the free institutions of that country. The American sheep-farmers have got possession of Congress and completely overcome all opposition. It is much to be regretted that the Argentine Minister in the United States or the American Minister here did not take the trouble to explain to the American public the very prosperous trade which was springing up between the two countries, and which this scandalous impost now nips in the bud. So outrageous a tax placed on one of our best staples would in any other country call for a retaliating impost, and if the Americans put 30 paper dollars duty on every arrobo of our mestiza wool, so also ought we place a tax of one silver dollar on every foot of American pipe, on every gallon of kerosene, on every pound of starch, sugar, and so forth, that comes to us from this anti-free trading country; but in justice to the American people we must say that we ourselves are much to blame, as no proper representation of the direct injury this tariff will cause has ever been made, either to the Congress or the Executive of Washington. There is much more to be said touching this unprecedented tax than we care here to publish, since many high parties in office must come in for the severest censure. We repeat what we have already advanced, this tax takes from our wool crop at the very lowest calculation fifty millions of paper money, and yet there is not one solitary member of the Argentine Congress with the courage, the honesty or the independence to call attention to this astounding fact.

Yesterday was the 5th anniversary of the battle of Pavon, which brought about the pacification of the Argentine Republic, for the time being, and was followed by an interval of nineteen months of peace, the longest known in the history of these countries.

Another attempt was made yesterday to raise the Oriental, but the timbers gave way: it is feared the quantity of sand in her will defeat any further efforts to save her.

MONTEVIDEO.

Destroyive fire—Palleja's obsequies—Light-house project—Steam to Colonia—Brazilian reinforcement—Latest war news—French embassy to Amunicon—Bullfight from Estero Bellaco—Horrible tragedy at Mercedes.

On Wednesday morning at 2 o'clock a destructive fire broke out in the grocery of an Italian named Domenico Frogoni, at the corner of Calles Junca and Rincon, which speedily reduced the premises and all the contents to ashes. The police fire-engine was in attendance, but proved useless and unmanageable; that of the custom-house was also on the ground, but the most effective aid was rendered by the men of the French war-steamer 'Fortune' with their engine. Happily there was no wind, and the fire was got under before spreading to the adjoining houses. No soldiers were sent to keep order, but nothing could be saved from the scene of fire, and a brother of Frogoni's narrowly escaped with his life. Sr. Umaran and other gentlemen worked assiduously with buckets; it was necessary to break open a tin-smith's shop and avail themselves of the neighboring 'aljibes.' Next morning the charred remains of a money-box were dug up, and a pocket-book containing two gold coins. The walls were in such a threatening state that it was judged necessary to order their demolition. Public thanks have been tendered to the officer of the 'Fortune' for his speed and activity in rendering assistance. The cause of the fire is yet a mystery. Frogoni was in Buenos Ayres, and his book-keeper gone to Canelones, the only person on the premises being Frogoni's brother; the latter went to bed about 9 o'clock, locking the street-door and turning off the gas. It was rumored that his candle had set fire to the bed, but he says he had no candle and was not smoking, so that, for want of other cause, the disaster is put down as a spontaneous gas explosion! It seems the place was not insured, and that the luckless Frogoni is ruined.

The matter of Light-houses is beginning to attract serious notice, and the 'Tribuna' hopes that the new project "will save Montevideo from the censures so deservedly passed, for neglect to the commercial and shipping interests in this particular." Mr. Vald Haesen drew up plans which he forwarded to England for approval, and they have just been sent back with a most flattering notice by Sir George Wells, a leading engineer in London. It only remains for Government to award the concession in either of the forms requested, and both of which are said to be on very equitable terms.

A new steamer is shortly expected from England for the Colonia route, calling at Rosario Oriental. She is a handsome steam-yacht, built for the late Duke of Leeds at a cost of £4,000, and now sold for half the money. Mr. Drabble is the chief shareholder, having 40 shares of 100 patacons each, and 20 other shares have been subscribed between Colonia and Carmelo. The last steamer ordered from England for this route was unfortunate, having never been heard of after leaving home.

On Thursday the transports Arinos and San José arrived with 600 Brazilian infantry for the seat of war. All kinds of versions are afloat about the recent fighting, and the papers say that the Paraguayans after retiring from Curuzú blow up the place and a number of Port Alegre's men. The 'Siglo' publishes a statement that the Argentine and Brazilian Commanders-in-Chief are at logger-heads and that Gen. Flores demanded a steamer to retire from the war with all his army, 400 men. Messrs. Bats & Co. expect another lot of pictures from their agent at Estero Bellaco. The Washburn difficulty has given rise to much talk, but it seems a similar question is likely to arise with the French envoy, Viscount Beaumont, who went up in the gunboat Decidée; by latest dates, Sept. 7th, he was at Corrientes, en route to visit the French residents at Amunicon and see if they need assistance, but it is thought the allies will refuse him permission to pass up. The guns and material lost in the Oyapock are valued at \$20,000, the former were twelve 68-pounders. Sig. Antolini has on exhibition at his barraca the best collection yet made of Paraguayan reliques, comprising two torpedoes and some brass cannon formerly belonging to Brazilians and Paraguayans, one of which is dated 1741, with the arms of Philip V. and the name La Nevada.

The obsequies for Col. Palleja were performed at the Matriz yesterday (14th) before a great concourse of people of the upper classes. The subscription got up by Mr. Donnelly and another gentleman, to present Palleja's widow with a portrait of the deceased hero, realized 850\$, of which 700\$ were paid to the artist, and the rest handed over with the picture to Mme. Palleja. Apropos of subscriptions, the Polish priest publishes a second list of donations for the unhappy Poles, amounting to 740\$.

An extraordinary accident befel a policeman, last night, and almost proved fatal. The poor man got very drunk and went into the room where poisoned meat is made up for the dogs of the city: he ate one of the balls, and the head-constable coming in found the number short and charged him with it. The other positively denied it, but was nevertheless conveyed to hospital and forcibly submitted to an emetic: this saved him, for he was already beginning to suffer pains and shaking of the limbs, consequent upon the strychnine contained in the meat-balls.

There is much indignation among the merchants, about the detention of the Galileo, which is really a monstrous piece of business. The local papers admit there was not a shadow of excuse for putting her in quarantine, yet this arbitrary proceeding is followed up by a fine of £200. It is difficult to say how the matter will end. Mr. Letson is unusually angry about it, and the valuable goods on board cause a great loss to the merchants, as the season is passing and the goods a month hence may prove unsaleable.

The Calypso is daily expected, but will bring nothing new from Europe, her dates being only to Aug. 11th. A Brazilian doctor named Benselem, of Bahia, has passed examination and received diploma to practise here. The Italians of Durazno have sent a petition to their Consul for some unjust acts on the part of the local authorities. Mr. Esteves's cook has got back nearly all his money (£7,000), the thieves having been arrested in Buenos Ayres two hours after arrival there. Mr. Chacón is getting on well with his scheme for an exploring expedition in Minas, and we may soon expect to hear from him. Samples of gold have been received from Cuaupirí of a good quality, and some have been had, some wrought into articles of vertu. The Boyada saladero is to be sold on Monday.

From Mercedes we hear of a diabolical crime, the offender as usual escaping justice. An old woman named Trinidad Bengeren was barbarously murdered by her son; as she was given to drink, the neighbors paid no attention to her cries, while her monster of a son beat her savagely and then placed her on the fire. The husband happened to come in, and was immediately seized by the assassin, his son, and thrown into a well; happily the neighbors came in time to extricate him. The old woman was dead, and the assassin had escaped in a boat to the islands of the Rio Negro or to Entre Rios. If ever he be caught, it is certainly a poor punishment to make a soldier of him: he ought to be hanged or shot.

Arrivals—Glenbervie from Glasgow, with 7 passengers, artillery, &c. Tornado from Rio with 384 tons coal. The Carmel left this morning, Saturday, for Rio.

LATEST FROM ENTRE RIOS.

Gualaguaychu, Sept. 14, 1866. The chief news in Entre Rios is that Jose Maria Cullen has succeeded in amalgamating the Entre Riano Bank, obliterating the name-title, and distinction, and making it a branch of the Argentine Bank of Rosario. The extreme readiness with which the Entre Riano bank people at once acceded to Mr. Cullen's views in the matter preys the very night business this

renewed bank was doing. The documents, &c., connected with this matter are published, and I hear that when Cullen concludes here he goes to Gualaguay, to amalgamate the railway.

The news current here about the war is that Port Alegre, after fighting his way like a hero, has been obliged to take to the ships; there is not a man in Gualaguaychu that has not this story, but I see nothing about it in the 'Standard.' Of one thing, however, you need not have the least doubt, namely, that every three days there are 'chasques' from the Bellaco, and we know more of what is going on than the people of Buenos Ayres imagine. At Nogoya and Parana there is a South American horse telegraph line established, which plies night and day, and though not as fast, is far cheaper than Morse or Oldham.

Lauuz's agents are now all over Entre Rios buying cows, and although everyone wants to sell, the stock is poor and fat cattle scarce.

Carriego's writings in the Buenos Ayres papers cause high offence in all circles, and I wonder that the national government allows the 'Pueblo' to publish such vituperative nonsense. General Urquiza is too influential a man to be pool-pooed by such a writer, who, they tell me, at one time wrote worse against Mitre than he now does against Urquiza. But it is time that a stop be put to those recriminations.

You may form some idea of the trade of this town by the following custom-house returns for the month of August. Imports.... 1937 6.89 Exports.... 2131 1.47

These are the figures given by the paper here, and I suppose are correct. We are all preparing for shearing here, and I hear that large contracts have been made with one of your leading English barraqueros on the Risobuelo. The wool from this place promises to be very excellent this year, and fully fifteen per cent over that of last year. No land has been rented or sold lately, but I hear an English gentleman is about to purchase a splendid establishment on the Uruguay, price 10,000 pata. per league. Send us up some of your barraquero agents to make us an offer for our wool, as we all prefer to sell here at the house, rather than run the risk of getting shipwrecked on the sanken anchors and wrecks in trying to steer for the barracos on the banks of the muddy Riachuelo.

The camps never in better condition, grass high, and water-plentiful. We want peones, of course, and always have wanted them, and I suppose always will want them; the peon market is always in a most stringent state. Send us up five hundred Tipperary men, they will all make their fortune if they keep sober, and the next generation, I promise you, would see the whole face of the country so changed that there would be no knowing the difference between Gualaguaychu and Cloumel.

MAILS FROM THE URUGUAY

AMALGAMATION OF BANKS

NEW CONTINGENT FROM ENTRE RIOS

LATEST FROM PARANA.

We have Saturday's papers from Concepcion, and remark with pleasure that the 'Uruguay' is now become a daily paper, the first (we believe) established in Entre-Rios, and a sign of the progress which we recently called attention to in that Province; as yet there are but four Argentine provinces which can boast of railways and daily newspapers.

Mr. Cullen's visit to Entre-Rios has resulted in the amalgamation of the Entre-Rian Bank with that of Rosario, Sta Fé, and the new name is Banco Argentino. General Urquiza, who always subscribes largely for Joint-stock Companies, takes 1,000 shares; Mr. Cabal 400, and Mr. Benites another large amount. On Sunday, 9th inst. the Entre-Rian bank held a meeting to receive Mr. Cullen's proposals, and the convention was signed next day by the respective plenipotentiaries, Cullen and Zúñelza. Accounts are liquidated up to Aug. 31st, the head-bank is to be at Rosario, the Entre Riano shareholders enter on the same footing as those of Sta Fé, the branches in Entre-Rios remain under the same managers, an indemnity is paid to Mr. John Dam, and the increase of capital is expected to bring great benefits to Entre-Rios.

Another contingent of 160 men was ready to embark next day, Sunday, in the Rio Parana for the seat of war, via Buenos Ayres. Boxes of lint and subscriptions are also being collected for the Relief Committee of B. Ayres. The column in Plaza Constitucion is about to be again taken in hand and finished by the Gefé, the architect being M. St. Gully formerly editor of the French paper in B. Ayres.

The 'Progreso' of Gualaguay and 'Porvenir' of Gualaguaychu have little but war news. The death of a lady named Dominga Villar, in the latter place, caused much regret.

From Salto we hear of the sudden death of Mrs. Thady O'Leary and her father: although apparently Irish we understand they belonged to a Spanish dramatic Co.

The 'Comercio' of Paysandú re-produces our articles on the progress of the Banda Oriental; robberies are less frequent. An English estanciero near the Arroyo Negro is getting up a circulating library for the use of all countrymen resident within a circuit of 10 leagues.

THE LATE MANUEL G. BILBERG.

Born of a respectable family in the city of Stockholm, where his father occupied the honorable position of magistrate, his brother was no less distinguished in the Scandinavian army. For many years a resident of these countries, he was intimately acquainted with all of our most eminent men. Since 1856 he ably represented the countries of Norway and Sweden, and connected himself by marriage with a most respectable family in this city. In his last trip to Europe he was decorated with the medal of Beccellini, and received from the hands of his sovereign the order of Gustavo Vasa as reward for his long and tried services. Such was the gentleman who has passed away, and he leaves a blank in our Consular body not easily supplied by his countrymen. The circumstances of the unfortunate accident by which our lamented friend met his death are familiar to us all. At first, hopes were entertained of his recovery, but notwithstanding all the skill and experience of the country were brought to his assistance, he rapidly sank and expired in great pain after 53 hours.

A GLANCE AT THE PROVINCE OF CUYO.

The whole surface of this large province abounds in natural curiosities all more or less deserving attention; our limited space will only allow us to mention a few of the most striking. The Volcan de Aire, Caverna de Sololota, Cascada de Pananta, Lago Bebedero, and the Gigante, are perhaps the most deserving of a few words in particular. The Volcano, or, as it is better known, el Volcan de Aire, is a formidable looking mountain, surrounded by a yawning abyss, from which issue at times various gasses, whose natures have never been ascertained.

La Caverna de Sololota.—This magnificent cave cut in the solid rock has been doubtless formed by the action of some mountain stream: it is very old and capable of holding an immense number of people. Within this cave have been found very valuable fossils, some of which are of gigantic proportions.

La Cascada de Pananta, or Pananta waterfall, called after the range on the top of which it is situated, in a magnificent table-land, 4000 feet above the level of the plain, where, falling in a beautiful shower from the precipitous heights it forms a majestic basin called by the natives Laguna Brava, from the continual noise of the water in its descent.

El Lago Bebedero, for a small interior stream of ancient date, for one can wade from bank to bank. It is chiefly remarkable for its green and brackish waves. The bed, which is of a fine soft sand, is completely stopped up by sunken trees and fossil remains, apparently the work of a century. The feathered tribe musters here very strong, and the banks are frequently covered for many miles with the most gorgeous plumage; the effect is very striking and may be compared to a magnificent looking-glass set in the most valuable wood and closely studded with the most precious stones.

The Gigante, or giant, is a small island situated in the centre of the Cuyan stream, to the east of the Cordón del Pencoso; it receives its name from the huge proportions of red sandstone which strongly resemble a human form. To the south lies another called the Gigantillo, the larger and more important of the two. Like the islands of the Parana these appear to owe their existence to the action of the water.

LATEST FROM CUBA.

THE REVOLUTION CONTINUED.

News has arrived in Montevideo by sailing ship confirming the revolution in Cuba, which was contradicted by latest dates from New York, and which we still believe more than doubtful. We extract from the 'Tribuna' as follows:—

"We have just received a proclamation from the Republican Association of Havana to the inhabitants of Cuba and Porto Rico. It is headed with the revolutionary insignia of two white stripes and a blue in the centre, with a red triangle and a white star in the segment. This flag is the same as used by the unfortunate General Lopez who invaded Cuba in 1851, and was designed by the wife of Dr. Agüero of Puerto Principe.

"A letter has been shown us, dated Havana July 15th, which says— 'The rumors of a revolution at Puerto Principe, which were officially contradicted, have more foundation than the local authorities are willing to confess. It is true that the disturbances on St. John's night, June 24th, resulted only in a conflict between the people and the police, but subsequent events were of very serious character and the authorities are endeavouring to cloak the matter up.'"

PROMINENT MEN IN THE GERMAN WAR.

THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Charles Francis Joseph I., the present Emperor of Austria, and "King of Hungary and Bohemia," &c. &c., is a nephew of the ex-Emperor Ferdinand I., who abdicated in his favor after the insurrection of 1848 (and who is still living), and eldest son of the Archduke Francis Charles by the Princess Sophia of Bohemia. He was born August 18, 1830, and in his youth was remarkable for his fine natural abilities and cultivation, and especially for his attainments as a linguist. During the troubles of 1848 he served under Radetsky in Italy. His mother, the Archduchess, the soul and spirit of the Reactionary party in Germany, when it became apparent that the Emperor Ferdinand could no longer keep his throne, caused the young man to be declared of age when he was only 18; and the next day, December 2, his father resigned his rights in his favor, and his uncle laid down his crown. In his inaugural speech the new Emperor promised a liberal, progressive and constitutional reign, and for a while he seemed disposed to keep his word. But the brilliant prospect soon vanished: The rising in Hungary under Kossuth was put down in a few months; its leaders were punished with unrelenting severity; the Austrian Parliament was dissolved; its Liberal members were arrested; and the Emperor promulgated a new Constitution of his own, known as that of March 4th. The revolutionary schemes of a German union apart from Austria having been defeated, Austria and several of the Southern German powers combined to crush the movement set on foot by Prussia for a separate union of some of the smaller States of Germany. Preparations were made for war in 1850, but Prussia yielded, and Francis Joseph, with the assistance of his Minister, Count Swarczewberg and afterward of Count Bnol-Schauenstein, was enabled to devote his energies to the re-establishment of centralization and absolutism. He visited Hungary in 1852, but was very unfavorably received. The next year an outbreak occurred in Milan, but it was soon suppressed by Radetsky. On Feb. 18, 1853, while walking on the public promenade in Vienna, the Emperor was furiously attacked with a knife by a young Hungarian tailor named Libényi, and the wound nearly proved fatal. He recovered very slowly, narrowly escaping the loss of his sight. The assassin died on the gallows, protesting his fidelity to republicanism. During the Crimean war, Austria sided with the Allies, concluding a treaty with France and England in December, 1854, and occupying the Danubian Principalities while hostilities were in progress. The treaties subsequently concluded by the Emperor with some of the minor Italian States led to the war of 1859, in which Austria took the initiative, after Napoleon's celebrated address to the Diplomatic Body on New-Year's Day, and sent Count Gyulai with an army into Piedmont. In the great battle of Solferino, Francis Joseph commanded his troops in person, and fought them gallantly and obstinately, but was defeated by Victor Emmanuel and Napoleon. By the peace of Villafranca he lost a part of Lombardy, but retained the famous Quadrilateral and Venetia. In his farewell address to the army he threw the blame of his discomfiture upon the standing aloof of his natural allies. The threatening condition of affairs in 1860 compelled him to grant certain constitutional concessions to the empire, including Hungary. At the same time he made preparations for another Italian war; but having held an interview with the Czar and the Prince Regent of Prussia, and satisfied himself that he could not count upon their support, he abandoned his design.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

William I. (Wilhelm Friedrich Ludwig), King of Prussia, is the second son of King Frederick William III., and was born March 22, 1797. He early entered the military service, took part in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814, and, on the accession of his brother Frederick William IV. to the throne in 1840, was appointed Governor of Pomerania, and was subsequently a member of the first General Diet of the kingdom. His absolutist tendencies have always made him an object of peculiar dislike to the patriotic party in Germany, and, on the outbreak of the revolt in Berlin in 1848, he judged it wise to take refuge in England, but he soon afterwards returned, and, in was placed in temporary charge of the Government for a period of three months in October, 1857, and the Commission was thrice renewed until October, 1858, when he was formally created regent. The King died January 2, 1861, and William I. was crowned with great pomp the following October. He was soon involved in an acrimonious quarrel with the liberal opposition in the Chamber of Deputies, and in March, 1862, he dissolved the Assembly and dismissed the liberal members of his Ministry. In the new Chamber the opposition proved stronger than in the old one. They refused

THE KING OF BAVARIA.

Ludwig II., King of Bavaria, was born August 25, 1845, and succeeded his father, Maximilian II., March 10, 1864. His grandfather, Ludwig I., who abdicated in 1848, is still living. As he is not yet 21 years of age, the King of course has had but little personal share in political events. He is unmarried.

THE KING OF WURTEMBERG.

Charles I., King of Wurtemberg, was born March 6, 1823, and succeeded his father, William I., in June, 1865. He married in 1846 the Grand Duchess Olga, daughter of the late Czar Nicholas.

THE KING OF SAXONY.

John I., King of Saxony, was born December 12, 1801, and succeeded his brother Frederick August II., August 9, 1854. He is the youngest son of King Maximilian, who died in 1838. At the age of 30 he resigned the Presidency of the Ministry of Finance to become Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard. Since his accession to the throne he has been more remarkable for his devotion to literary and scientific pursuits than for his personal influence in affairs of State. He has been President for the last forty years of the Saxon Society of Antiquaries, and has published, under the name of Philaethes a German translation of Dante's Divina Commedia, with elaborate notes, which enjoy the distinction of being the best commentary on that wonderful poem in any language.

THE GERMAN BRASS BAND.

A reply to Mr. H.'s article "A final word," published in the 'Standard' of the 16th inst.

1. You confess, Mr. H., that you have been mistaken in stating that the German band played gratuitously on the 9th instant; and although you corrected this error the next day, I am perfectly right in giving you this advice: Before you write anything for the public, please inform yourself in the most precise and accurate manner of the truth of facts which you are going to state.

2. You don't mind the statements of some friends of mine, who say that only one or two Englishmen assisted at the concert. I asked my friends once more, and they confirmed their and my former declaration. I also asked the Turk you mentioned, and he replied: "Allah kerim! my eyes are very sharp-looking, but, Effendi, I only saw one or two English in the room." I deduct therefore: you, Mr. H., are only one, and my friends are four—eight eyes see better than two, therefore you may consider yourself beaten in this respect. Nevertheless, this point is of little importance compared to the following ones.

3. You say, Mr. H., that your remarks had not the slightest reference to those Germans who frequent the Coliseum, but were directed to those gentlemen who preferred their club entertainments to well executed music. In answer to this I beg to cite those remarks, taken from the 'Standard' of the 12th inst., where you say: "I cannot too severely comment upon the conduct of the German residents, who, by their non-attendance, have not only proved their ingratitude towards the band, but also how little taste they have." What means this? If you yourself don't know it, I will tell you in plain words: all the German residents of Buenos Ayres, viz., the leaders and (leading) importers, exporters, brokers, barragueros, in one word, all people calling themselves Germans, are blamed by you, are called-by you ungrateful and people of bad taste, for not having gone to call Peru 200 that

to vote the budget, and neither the adoption by the Ministry of certain liberal measures nor the addressness and ability of Bismark, who was called to the Presidency of the Council in October, could move them. The King finally closed the session, and obtained from the House of Lords an illegal authorization of the budget which the Deputies had rejected. The next session was very stormy, and was closed by a royal order in May, 1863, and soon afterwards the Chamber was dissolved. The King's arbitrary conduct throughout these disputes, his despotic measures against the press, and the assistance given by him to Russia in putting down the last insurrection in Poland, have greatly embittered the popular feeling against him, and the last elections showed the opposition to be stronger than ever.

THE KING OF HANOVER.

George V. (George Frederick Alexander Charles, Ernest Augustus), King of Hanover, Prince Royal of Great Britain and Ireland, and Duke of Cumberland and of Brunswick Lunenburg, is the only son of the late King Ernest Augustus, third son of George III. of Great Britain, and is consequently a cousin of Queen Victoria. He was born in England, May 27, 1819, and succeeded his father in November, 1851. Though he promised well on his accession to the throne, he has generally pursued a reactionary policy. He has been blind from early youth, and the question of his eligibility to the crown was consequently much disputed during his father's life time. He is passionately addicted to music, and is himself a composer of some merit.

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Sunday evening. What a crime! Mr. H., your accusation is too heavy, but only for you, as you will succumb under its weight. Now hear, and bear the following in mind: The German resident of Buenos Ayres, owing to his intelligence, are standing by far too high to be made the object of such improper attacks as issued by you. I clearly see that you are not aware of the meaning expressed in your articles,—that you write something, and don't know afterwards what you have written. However, I am inclined to suppose that this defect may have arisen from your having written in English, and I don't doubt that in your own language you are a first-rate writer.

4. You say, Mr. H., that Mr. Schrader's music and the performance of 'Faust' must be called excellent, because they are not excelled here in Buenos Ayres, whilst in Europe they would only be classified as inferior; and that "excellent is anything which, in its kind and place is superior to all others." I reply, Yes, you are perfectly right. According to your logic, the tam-tam music of the Orientals or Caffres must be classified as excellent, as it is superior to any other music executed in Asia Minor or Caffraria. According to your logic, the tam-tam music is of equal rank with Mr. Sch's music and the Buenos Ayres performance of 'Faust,' as all the three things are excellent. Surely you are offending most severely the Messrs. Schrader and Pestalardi; you are paying them nice compliments. Now, analyzing the meaning of 'excellent,' I tell you that this word has only one signification, which is not variable according to kind or place. There is but one truth, one right in the world, and excellent is only that thing which is recognized as such in all parts of the world, by the competent authorities of civilized people. I am sure that excellent is in this way also interpreted by all people in Polish Prussia, in Lagunaria, in Bremen or Hamburg, in New Zealand or Bombay; and thus I have proved to you evidently that your definition of excellent is strictly contradictory to the definitions uttered by all the learned men of civilized nations.

5. You concluded your article of the 12th instant by saying: "To say more would be wasting words," in the following, of the 14th: "I shall say no more about this matter at present;" and in your last, of the 16th: "I say the last upon the matter." I now ask you, which will be the last, the really last, of your articles? For it is evident that by writing and writing again, you are acting inconsistently. I understand, by the bye, that you accuse me of becoming personal in my writings. I don't believe this. The only thing I did was to prove you by facts that you are wrong, badly informed, wanting of logic, very low in your claims to music, unjustly attacking the German residents here—particularly the two clubs Germania and Teutonia, and consequently that you are not able to write for the public. All this has been proved by me by facts, and facts, you know, Mr. H., are like needle-guns—they destroy and annihilate everything in the way if well-used.

I cannot help to say that I should feel thankful if you be kind enough to consider now this question as settled: as I doubt we may ever come to an understanding. Nevertheless, if you don't like to make peace, I shall, with the deepest regret for you, take up again my needle-gun, in order to prove you once more that your articles are written without your previously having meditated upon them. It may be here the right place to remind you of the words of the celebrated Harum a Raschid: "Meditation is the mother of wisdom."

ON 'CHANGE.

Sept. 17, 1866.
Paper price of ounces, 404
Do. sovereigns, 123
First price of patacons, 25 30
Second, 25 20
Last, 25 26
Cash sales 39,600.

There was a very serious row on 'Change' today between two French ship captains about some charter. The occurrence relieved the monotony of the Bolsa, and the brokers seemed to enjoy the matter amazingly. Scarcely any persons, save the disputants, rightly understood the difficulty, which but for the timely attention of Mr. Coliseum, would probably have come to blows. The French marine captains having been removed, people were again in a business humor. Patacons ruled weak for the end of the month, 65,000; at 25, 25, and on long dates 46,000 at current rates.

The news per Ibiyuy was looked for with much anxiety, and the brokers were constantly running to and fro between Mr. Matti's office and the Bolsa the whole day. The continued run and the Bolsa since Saturday, respecting a great battle having been fought, mainly caused this great anxiety to hear the Ibiyuy's news.

Respecting the wool contracts there is great talk. We learn from a leading barraguero that all the Cordova wool has been contracted for by a leading American house. Mr. Thaw's wool in Chacomus has also been sold on a contract; the price is kept as a great secret, but generally believed to be about 876 mg, deliverable at the station. There is also a heavy contract for Entre Riano wools spoken of, but as yet we believe not concluded.

In Exchange nothing as yet done, and no opening rate fixed. The steamer Ortopped was partially raised to bed and the holes stopped up; but we hear the spar broken and she again resumed her old position. Still, now there are strong hopes that she will eventually be got off.

Respecting the export duties on wool, there seems to be some doubt; the duty at present is only 8 1/2%, but on and after the 1st October it will be 10 1/2%.

The Entre Rios Bank, although never holding any very important financial position amongst us, still had its connections; it is now amalgamated with the Argentine Bank of Rosario, and will henceforward be a mere branch of this thriving institution. We hear that Sor. Cullen has been very successful in Entre Rios in obtaining shareholders. Gen. Urquiza has subscribed for 1,000 shares, Mr. Cabal for 400, and Sor. Benito for about the same.

The meeting of the shareholders of the Bienhechora del Plata was held yesterday. The Co. is in the most prosperous state and new Directors are named. The steamer Galileo has been at last liberated from quarantine, but she is still unable to leave Montevideo owing to the imposition of the extraordinary fine of 1,000 pata for allowing an American boat to go alongside. Such undue severity towards a Company which is of such great importance for the country is a matter of serious complaint. The steamer can in no way be regarded as in fault, and all parties agree that this mulct is unfair, impolitic and improper.

An important auction of dry hides took place in the Plaza this morning. The hides sold considerably over present quotations, namely, 12123 per pata. From Montevideo we hear of one sale of a cargo of coal, price not given. There have been some few sales in produce: 10,000 American hides, 4870
1,700 Entre Rios, 4840
1,600 salt horse, 164
400 salt novillos, 6810
No sales in National Bonds, holders ask 401.

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De una casa, en la calle de San Juan No. 14, por Orden del Sr. Juez de Primera Instancia Dr. D. Jorge Echeverría, y su albacea.

El Domingo 23 del presente a las 2 en punto de la tarde, se ha de rematar sin falta alguna, un terreno y casa situado en la calle de San Juan No. 14, sobre la barranca, al mas alto precio y dentro al Norte y 70 varas de fondo al Sur, con cuatro piezas de material en buen estado, algunos cuartos de tabla, pozo y domos oficinas necesarias para mas pormenores, al rematador calle Victoria No. 29. 98-29 s.16.

JUDICIAL AUCTION. BY D. FRANCISCO F. de la SERNA. By Order of the Judge of the 1^a Instancia, Dr. D. Jorge Echeverría, at the establishment of D. Gregorio Ivaney, in the Partido de la Ensenada. On Sunday, 30th inst., will be sold by public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, a flock of 800 Merino Sheep, 12 Horses, 1 Cart and Harness, the Establishment, with Corales, &c., Almacén and fixtures; also stock comprising hand-macens, dry goods, &c. For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, 218 Calle Belgrano. 108 | 2p.16

Notice. The undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has opened a Wholesale Dry Goods Store at No. 137 and 139 Calle Victoria. CARLOS F. L. SCHULZ. Buenos Ayres, Sept. 1, 1866. 107 | 6p.16

Horse-Power Press. Will be sold very cheap (Second-hand), at 405 Rivadavia. Dog Lost. A fine large Dog, black and grey, lost from 263 Rivadavia. A good reward paid to the finder. 112 | 3p.16

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DANIEL FRUGONI. SWORN ATTORNEY AND GENERAL TRANSLATOR. Has removed his office from 31 Calle Bolívar to 75 Calle Rivadavia. 117 | 9p.18

EX DE VERDE FROM LONDON. The Consignees of the following cargo to order are requested to communicate their names to the Consignees of the vessel. F. N. G. & Co. One quarter cask. S. H. & Co. Eighteen packages. F. & Co. Twenty-two packages. MOORE, FUNCH, & TUDOR, Consignees. 114 | 3p.18

The San Andro Land Lottery Was drawn Yesterday in presence of the Juez de Paz, the Municipality, and a great number of witnesses, when the following numbers obtained the premiums:— 1. 6222 1 Solar No. 5. 2. 6223 2 4. 3. 4148 4 2. 4. 1137 1 1. 5. 6927 1 1. 6. 3304 2 6 squares. 7. 2466 The chancra of 6 squares. 120 | 1p.18

Camp to Rent. On the coast of the Marichio, department of San José, stands Ochoa, 3 suertes of camp, containing 1400 head of cattle, 300 sheep, mules, and with house, puentes, corrales, mangeras, &c., for a lease of 8 years. Apply to FRANCISCO LE BAS, Camp Agent. 82 Calle Washington, Montevideo. 122 | 10p.18

Andalusian Fowls. A small lot for sale at No. 226 Calle 25 de Mayo. To Let. A neatly furnished Room [altos], for a single gentleman. Apply at 288 Calle Florida. 123 | 5p.18

To Let. The Modern Dwelling-house, 208 Calle Temple, containing 42 rooms, with boarded floors, gas, water, and electric light, and a garden, and all the modern conveniences, and well. Apply at 396, near door, 121 | 6p.18

To Let. A furnished Room, with board, 7 1/2. A furnished Room, with board, 7 1/2. Apply at squares from the Southern Railway. Apply at 151 Calle Comercio. 101 | 6p.16

To Let. In the northern suburbs, two squares from the Rio de la Plata, near the Railway Station, rooms for the Villa Mercedes, for a small family suitable for single gentlemen or for a small family in an English house, No. 407 (complete) of Santa Fe and Artes. 71 | 6p.18

To Let. The magnificent Barraca, on the corner of Corrientes and Lorea, near the Onco de Setiembre, contains a superficial area of 846 square meters, with three handsome dwelling-houses, with kitchen, water-closet, &c. The out-houses, which are 64 by 22 yards, in the centre of round a paved area of 22 yards, &c. Apply at which are two wells, with basin, &c. 174 | 10p.14

To Rent. Two Good Puestos for Sheep, to be rented for a term of years, in the Partido Vinto-Cinco de Mayo, on the Estancia de Montolio, 16 leagues from the Villa Mercedes, 7 from Chivilcoy, and 5 from the town of 25 de Mayo. Apply to Mr. Edward Barry & Walker, B. Ayres; or to Mr. Edward Morrigh, on the estancia. 100 | 6p.16

Wanted a Situation. A Young Englishman, who has just arrived in open for a situation as Steward in a town or camp, he understands his business thoroughly and is well recommended. Apply 'X', this office. 3p.18

Cook and Coachman. A Married Couple, with an engagement, the Woman a Cook, and the Man can make himself useful as Coachman or at outdoor work. Apply at 258 Calle Defensa. 115 | 3p.18

Wanted Immediately. A general Female Servant. Apply at 86 Calle del Parque. 116 | 3p.18

Wanted. As Coachman, a steady active man to mind a horse and drive a coach. Apply from 6 to 8 p.m. at 405 Rivadavia. 106 | 3p.16

Wanted. A Good plain Cook for a small English family in Rosario. Good references required. Apply at 80 Calle de la Piedad. 109 | 3p.16

Wanted Immediately. An active Girl for general household work. Good wages given. Apply at 183 Calle Chacabuco. 110 | 3p.16

General Clerk. Wanted immediately, in an English Commercial house in this city, must be thoroughly experienced in the business of this place and understand both English and Spanish. A good Salary to a capable party. Apply 'L. J.', at Mackern's Library. 103 | 6p.16

Wanted Immediately. A lady who is about to take her family to the country for the summer months is desirous of engaging a governess capable of teaching English, engaging a governess capable of teaching English, and a comfortable home and permanent situation guaranteed. Apply 173 Calle Piedras. 90. 6p.14

Wanted. A Housemaid, apply at 305 Calle Santiago del Estero, near Calle San Juan. 88 | 6p.14

Medianero. Wanted, a Medianero, for a flock of 1600 good sheep on first-rate pasture. Apply to Messrs. Barry & Walker, Calle Defensa, or to Mr. Thomas Stockdale, Estancia de Villafra, Partido de Lobos. 111 | 6p.14

REMATES FOR J. MILTON Y Ca. JUDICIAL. De una casa, en la calle de San Juan No. 14, por Orden del Sr. Juez de Primera Instancia Dr. D. Jorge Echeverría, y su albacea.

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REMADE

FOR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En su casa, calle de Potosí No. 70. De 101 Carneros Padres y 24 Ovejas de la Raza Negretti...

FOR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En el Corralon Cocheria, Calle San Martín frente a la Bolsa de Comercio. De orden de su propietario el Sr. D. Patricio Peralta Ramos.

FOR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. De la casa Calle del Paraguay No. 10, inmediata al Rio, perteneciente a la testamentaria del Sr. D. Francisco Pintos...

FOR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. De 30 hermosos Carneros Padres de la Raza Rambouillet, de la Cabaña del Sr. Dr. Manuel Benavente...

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