

TEATRO COLON.

OPERA ITALIANA.

10^a funcion de la 4^a temporada. Viernes 28 del corriente 1866. LUCIA DE LAMERMOOR. A las 8.

Teatro Franco-Argentino

BOUFFES PARISIENS.

Jenai 27 Septembre, 1866. 15^eme representation de la 4^eme saison. ORPHEE AUX ENFERS. Operette en 4 actes. Musique d'Offenbach. On commencera a 8h.

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The Standard.

"Nil falsi audiam, nil veri non audeo dicere." Chicago.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1866.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

BOMBARDMENT OF CURUPAITI.

Our morning colleagues give some particulars about recent operations, which we extract as follows (Sinbad will probably reach Curuzú to-morrow).

The bombardment of Curupaity commenced on the 18th, but as yet has had no decisive result: the firing on that day lasted from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. the vessels engaged being, the iron-clads Bahia, Brazil and Barroso, the gunboats Belmonte and Paranaíba, the floating-batteries Fort Coimbra, Pedro and Alfonso, and three 'Chataas' with 68-pounders. Next day it was resolved to bring up all the rest of the fleet to open fire also, and it was hoped Lopez would fall back, although he has recently re-inforced Curupaity.

There is a general feeling of anxiety among the allied army, as day by day passes and yet the decisive movement does not take place. Early on the morning of the 17th, in spite of bad weather, General Mitre in person led the 2nd Argentine Division to reconnoitre the enemy's position at Curupaity: the 12th batt. was in advance and got within 200 yards of the Paraguayan lines, when they received 8 or 10 cannon-shots, but without injury. Major Mansilla says his men are most anxious to fight, but the road to Curupaity is so bad that the troops have to make a great round. On the 18th, Gen. Paunero with the 2nd and 12th batts. advanced still further on the right, to reconnoitre, but returned without seeing anything of the enemy or meeting any obstacle. Of late the army has begun to suffer great privations and want of food; the men at Curuzú have no tents and are exposed to all the inclemency of the weather, but keep up their spirits admirably. Nobody now thinks of the Triple Alliance, but of the speedy assault: all the men are busy making ladders and fascines. The various Generals have given the proper instructions to their respective Chiefs of Division. Baron Port Alegre's men are to assail Curupaity in the centre and the Argentines on the right, while the Brazilians at Tuyutí and Gen. Flores will fall on the enemy's lines in their front, and, if they succeed, incorporate with Gen. Mitre at Curupaity. Admiral Tamandaré has engaged to bring up his vessels within gunshot of the forts, and, after taking Curupaity, will push forward against Humaytá in spite of all the torpedoes.

For 3 days the troops at Curuzú have suffered greatly from want of provisions, as there is not a single store-ship in the river. Col. Mateo Martínez offered as much as 10 Bol. dollars (30 shillings English) per doz for biscuits, for his men, but could not get any. On the 19th, Port Alegre's scouts had a slight skirmish. Since the peace-conference Lopez has been busy in making new trenches and batteries; unfortunately the bad weather prevented Gen. Mitre making the attack when he intended, and this has so disgusted Minister Octaviano that he went yesterday to Curuzú and declared he would at once leave for B. Ayres or Rio Janeyro.

DIARY AT HEAD-QUARTERS.

GRAND ATTACK RESOLVED ON

ADMIRAL TAMANDARÉ BACKS OUT

NO ATTACK OR BOMBARDMENT AT ALL

HEAVY SUFFERINGS AMONG THE ALLIES. The Tribune gives the following interesting diary from Curuzú:— Sept. 16th. Illusions of peace prevailed up to yesterday, but now we are preparing to attack the enemy to-morrow or next day, along the whole line. The arrival of some French officials seemed to have reference to the peace conference of the 12th. The Brazilians on land were full of joy at the prospect of peace, but those of the fleet were quite indignant. If the attack on Curupaity be not decisive in favor of the allies, it is likely negotiations will be renewed with Lopez. The attack is promised to take place to-morrow, but the enemy's positions

have not yet been reconnoitred.— 2 p.m. The attack will positively be made to-morrow—the anniversary of Pávero; the men are ready, and have received ladders and fascines for the assault. Last evening a council of war was held, and the plan of attack signed by Mitre, Port Alegre, and Tamandaré. To-morrow I shall be able to announce to you a great victory, with all the details of a tremendous battle.

Sept. 17. No battle at all, thanks to Admiral Tamandaré. The Admiral had signed the plan of attack and engaged to destroy Curupaity, force the pass across the river, and push on to Humaitá. It was all very well if the Admiral could keep his word, but as the morning was hazy the first pretext was "that the decks of the vessels were too wet to permit the manoeuvre": later on, at the appointed hour, the Admiral sent to say "that the weather was too threatening," and at 9 a.m. the foremost vessel went aground. But for the Admiral, the plan would have been carried out. General Mitre had all his men under arms, and Generals Flores and Polidoro were moving their forces against Paso Pacú, expecting the signal of a cannonade from the fleet—but the fleet remained silent. The 2nd Argentine corps got within 500 yards of the trenches of Curupaity, when the enemy opened fire with 3 guns. It was raining in torrents, and if the whole army had attacked, the enemy would have been surprised. Our men got safely back to their lines, but with 30,000 cartridges spoiled by the wet.

Sept. 18. Still raining in torrents, and much ammunition spoiled. Gen. Mitre went to reconnoitre with the 2nd and 12 batts., but nothing happened, as he did not venture far. Sept. 19th. The enemy sent two companies to reconnoitre Port Alegre's advanced battery, and these were upon the Brazilians before being perceived; the latter sounded an alarm, whereupon a gunboat moved up to shell the coast, and the enemy fell back. The weather has cleared up, and the fleet ought to do something. The enemy knows our exact strength here and at Paso Pacú, and is well prepared to receive us: we learn from a deserter that the garrison of Curupaity counted 9 battalions of foot and 4 regiments of horse, about 6,000 men, and has recently been reinforced. The battery of Curupaity is on a salient angle of the coast, and is flanked by a trench of 1,000 yards, which will offer a grave obstacle to any attack by land. The 3rd and 12th Argentine Battalions are to lead the assault. Bustillo's division of National Guards, from the city of Buenos Ayres, is to remain behind in charge of the camp at Curuzú; they have never yet been under fire, and will probably return home after the war without having fired a shot.

Sept. 20th.—We have at last a full insight into the tricks of Tamandaré, whose courage is not of the first order. What he calls 'bombarding' is simply firing off one or two shots an hour from the heavy guns of his vessels, at an immeasurable distance from Curupaity. His vanguard is stationed much lower down than our advanced picquets on the shore, and it would fill a volume to narrate the series of perplexities that torment him, about the enemy's palisade across the river. There is only one opening left free, but this is thickly set with torpedoes, and the enemy has floating batteries of 68-pounders mounted on chatas behind the palisade, to fire on any boats that may attempt to pull up the stakes. The Admiral argues thus: "If I go to knock down the palisade, I must get within half a cannon-shot of the Curupaity batteries and run the gauntlet of the numerous 'chatas': that will never do. If I sacrifice a vessel to force the pass, it will be sunk by a torpedo right in the channel and so completely obstruct all passage. If I take up my vessels to bombard Curupaity, the batteries of Curupaity will bombard my vessels. Everything considered, it is better for the army to clear the coast in the first instance, and then I have some experienced men who can pick up the torpedoes."

For the last 8 days we have suffered the greatest privations yet experienced in the campaign: short rations of salt beef and biscuits, no tents, no clothes under a rain-storm which lasted 4 days and 4 nights, and we present a most grotesque appearance all covered with mud.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The gale on Tuesday night was even worse than on Sunday and Monday. It blew a perfect hurricane until midnight, when it gradually fell off. All steaming in the river kept steam up during the night. On yesterday morning three vessels were found trying to get into the Pobre Diablo. The poor Oriental keeled over, and the paddle-box was the only visible remnant of this magnificent steamer. The hull and machinery we suppose will be sold by auction. An English friend, determined to see for himself the damage done by the storm, set out on foot at an early hour. He entered our office at 11 o'clock, and tells us that the lovely willow park at the Gas-house, planted by the generous hand of Cazon, is now a sea: the roads about faero

have been washed by the waves. The Northern Railway has suffered in two spots: Palermo Park, up to the old Rosas barracks, has been covered by the river. Hard by the enchanting quinta of Mr. James White is a foreign vessel forced up the very rivulet where in summer months the young folks are wont to bathe. Along the willow-bound coast, until the traveller arrives at the Tigre, nothing is to be seen save portions of wrecks, jolly-boats come to grief, jibs, spars, &c. Elortondo Castle, at San Isidro, weathered the storm, and suffered nothing. Ascenaga Pavilion still stands, but valuable plants purchased at horticultural auctions, and stately trees are all along the coast torn up by the roots. At the Tigre the flood was awful; the waves washed clean under the gothic dining-hall of Madero mansion. Up to the very town of Las Conchas an iron-clad might have ascended. At the shut-up residences of Messrs. Moreno, Scrivever, Tejedor, and others, the Italian boatmen at the ferry expressed their opinion that the furniture was all floating about. Dolitz cottage was at one time in imminent danger, and the angry waves howled through the garden, cutting up trees, plants, and flower pots. Such a storm we have never experienced since the memorable flood of 1860, when the river ran up into Mr. Llavallo's breakfast parlor. At yet we have nothing from the camp about this storm. Yesterday we had no trains on the Boca railway, but the line is being repaired.

The peaceable and sensible solution of the row about the deputies reflects the very highest credit on the Provincial Government. The meeting at the Government House was nearly as long as the peace conference with Lopez. We hear that it was stormy enough; but our colleague the Nacion Argentina makes a great mistake in attacking Mr. Ambrosio Lezica, who is a merchant of good position, and cares less about politics than our colleague; and, although we had no reporter at the Government House meeting, we feel quite certain that Mr. Lezica would be the last man in Buenos Ayres to vote for any rupture or disturbance. It is alike unjust as it is improper to single out individuals and make them the target of public opinion in the newspapers. The resolution in the Government House we have no doubt has proved an agreeable surprise for many; for our part we never for a moment doubted the strict honor and integrity of the Provincial Government; and we have only one cause of complaint against the Buenos Ayres Government, and that is the awful Patent Tax, but we look to the Chambers to save us; the law must be modified, and, above all things, printing-offices and editors should be regarded the same as railways—free of duty.

An English gentleman just returned from Rosario reports that thriving city full of young Englishmen looking for camps. Our German colleague states that Governor Oroño has started a diligence from Santa Fé to the colony of San Carlos, where the lands are selling at the rate of \$8,4500 per league.

The Cisne reports having met the Goler with horses high up in the river; but the passes are so low that the Susan Beirne had to leave the vessels behind she took up in tow. Horses, we hear, are now much required in the allied army.

Coal in Corrientes is now not to be had for love or money. The Brazilian squadron burns only wood; and several hundred men are at work from morning till night cutting wood in the virgin forests of the Gran Chaco. From Patagonas we have the most favorable advices. On the splendid estancia of Sr. Murga there are now 100,000 sheep, having increased no less than 30,000 in one year. The capital on this place last year was 70,000 sheep. Cattle are fat, horses plenty, but money awfully tight.

The flood at the Tigre, we hear, was something fearful—all the country under water; and the waves made a clean sweep over the mole. The Solis in coming down from Rosario ran aground twice and smashed one of the boats of the paddle-wheels. All the houses at the Tigre are under water. Mr. O'Sullivan's very able letter on Spain, Chile, and the bombardment we intend to publish to-morrow if we can make room for it. It is a very able document, but very long. The Vice-President of the Republic has got into a lawsuit with the Santa Fé Government about some estancia lands which he has in that province. It seems that the Government auctioneer of Santa Fé was actually about to sell Don Marcos Paz's lands by auction, and the Vice-President positively knew nothing about it until he read of the proposed auction in the Standard. As we are all in a state of siege, and there is no Habeas Corpus, the auctioneer had better take care lest he be sent off to the wars in Paraguay—summary jurisdiction. A small gang of robbers entered several houses in calles Tucuman, Parque and Maipu: we have not heard of what they walked off with, but suppose it must have been something considerable. Down near the gas house the street door of a store was also

forced in; robbers, of course non est inventus.

To-day the Cisne leaves for Corrientes; she takes up full complement of passengers and cargo. She is a fine commodious boat, and with splendid passenger accommodation. Minister Octaviano in the Presidente is looked for to-day; he comes in the Presidente and will bring, it is expected, the news of the fall of Curupaity. He has been away now several months, and has labored so incessantly night and day, that his health is much impaired. We publish to-day a defence of Baron Tamandaré sent to us by a Frenchman.

Our colleague the Pueblo has got in to an interminable squabble with Dr. Lopez, the lawyer of General Urquiza, and indulges in the most tremendous invective against the General. We believe that the matter is now before the courts. We must say that we think the present moment highly inopportune for these bitter articles against a man of such great influence in the Republic as General Urquiza. Our colleague should be more temperate, the times are out of joint, and such fierce attacks in the newspapers should be eschewed.

The loan of five millions on the new Treasury Bills seems to be in nubibus since the row about the Deputies commenced, and from the strange appearance of things we should say that the motto in certain circles is, No Deputados, no Loan! Congress no doubt acted foolishly in affording a motive for all this row by refusing the Deputies better far to have admitted them all *en bloc*, than create all this fuss for nothing. It would be ungenerous on the part of the Provincial Administration, however, to refuse the money, having once offered it.

The great horse man of the day is Don Antonio L. Osorio, who has sent in to the National Government three hundred fat Patria horses, all in splendid condition. He states that next month he can give the Government five hundred more. The Vice President and Minister of war have returned to Señor Osorio their best thanks for this valuable horse brigade.

The closing up of a small newspaper in Entre Rios, called the Eco de Entre Rios, by order of the National Government, has caused quite a row up the river. The Paraná mourns over the demise of its colleague just as if it had an interest in the journal. We never even saw the paper, so consequently cannot judge of the style of its leaders, which produced its untimely end.

All the clerks in the Provincial Government House have been presented with one of Cataldi's Chilvilcoy medals. They are neat and can be easily appended to the Albert watch-chains of the fashionable clerks, as locomotive chignons.

The religious ceremonies at the Mercad Church were this year on an unusually brilliant style. The crowds of ladies who attended so filled the church that all who went late could only get as far as the door. The church was lighted from altar to vestibule, and all carpeted throughout. This church is now becoming the most fashionable in town.

We notice that even amongst the poor clerks of the Government-house the hat for the poor Invalids has been sent round, and the sum collected over one thousand dollars.

The 'gamins' of Buenos Ayres are now becoming more and more unruly, and frequently insult and attack people in the street. They fight so amongst themselves, that when a lot of these vagabond boys get together there is a regular 'motin' in the street. On Sunday, at the old market, a terrible fight between two of these boys ensued, resulting in one being severely wounded and the other walked off to the Police. On entering the city police office he, with the most unprecedented effrontery, asked to see the Chief of Police, and in street slang gave the city magnate a small bit of his mind. The Chief of Police would counter a favor on the public by making a clean sweep of all these street boys. They should be sent to school or some reformatory institution. In the streets they are lost, and Mr. Cazon should remember they are the rising generation, and if left to run wild, may yet give much trouble.

Messrs. Lacroze have proposed to the Municipality of San Vicente to lay a tramway from the railway station to the town. This project is a matter of much local importance, and if our talented friend, the engineer, meets with any assistance it will be at once carried out. San Vicente, however, is a very small place, and we very much question if able to support a tramway. Far better for Mr. Lacroze to turn his attention to building a tramway from Rancho to the railway station. Rancho is a place of great trade and importance, and well able to maintain a railway or tramway; besides, the estancieros through whose land the line would run are all very rich men, and would no doubt give the land gratis.

Owing to the recent heavy gale, and the Atlantic ocean being blown up by a river Paraná, we are happy to hear that there is every probability of the Esmeralda being at last got off.

On Tuesday morning the river of Barracas or Riachuelo entered several barracas on the banks of the river. At Sr. Ferrer's barraca the waves of the river washed into the yard and rendered all business utterly impracticable. The steamer Minnie, which Mr. Marshall launched on Monday, is built for traffic in the roads, and will probably take passengers to the steamers the same as the once favored Lily.

We have seen a private letter stating the attack on Curupaity was put off, owing to an iron-clad going aground: it is hoped to save her.

The porters of the Government-house, arrested for murder of the lottery-boy, were set at liberty on Sunday.

The Esmeralda reports the capture of a Peruvian war-vessel by the Spanish fleet off Brazil.

We have received from our German colleague a fine photographic group of the King of Prussia and his Generals, price \$50, for benefit of the wounded German soldiers. All our German friends and charitable persons in general should get a copy; sold at 111 San Martin.

MONTEVIDEO.

Monday, 24th Sept.

There is not much news at present. Col. Arroyo gave the Governor some insolence in the Government-house, and has been removed from the post of Gefe at Colonia, to make room for Col. Goyo Conde. On Saturday the Finance-department issued a patent for curing beef, for 8 years, in favor of Messrs. John Hayden and Theophilus Redwood.

The Polish priest, in publishing his farewell, returns special thanks to the city editors, and to Messrs. Latorre, Sierra, Saltarin, Cibils, Piñeyrua, and the clerical authorities: he has been more fortunate here than in Buenos Ayres, having only collected \$46,000 mps (£370) in the latter city during two months, whilst here he received over £400 in half the time: he leaves a list and power of attorney with the firm of Ochoa.

The Keller family gives a farewell performance for the benefit of the widows and orphans of those who fell in the Paraguayan war. Paul Julien also leaves, and is going to visit the East Indies. Two old-cannons of heavy calibre were dug up last week by the gas men, at the corner of Calles Canteras and Brecha: it is supposed they were dug up by the Spaniards. An Argentine officer, who was engaged in the recent row in a house of ill-fare, escaped from the hospital when his wounds were so well that he was about to be removed to prison. The Junta itself won the big prize in last week's lottery.

The Siglo calls loudly for the liberation of Salvañach and Zipitria, who are still kept in Brazilian dungeons. The affair of Sig. Scanavino and the poisoned flour is not yet over, this individual having entered a suit against the Opinion. The Yaguaribe has brought 60 soldiers from Rio Grande, and supplies for the Brazilian army. It is rumored the Government intends removing the Caridad Hospital out of town, and giving the edifice for a university: this would be a most unwise step. The committee have reported favorably on the Railway project.

Three more wrecks are reported; things cannot long go on so; we must either have proper lights or abandon commerce entirely.

ANOTHER SHIPWRECK.

COMPLETE LOSS OF THE EMILIA.

The Captain of the Port of Montevideo received a letter on last Monday from a pilot off East Point, announcing another shipwreck. The letter is dated Saturday night, 22nd inst., and reports the total loss of the French barque Emilia, bound from Cadiz to Montevideo, with salt. She struck on the north end of the Lobos Island. As a matter of course the light could not be seen—the seal-fisherman has the place in total darkness. The Emilia was consigned to Messrs. Courras & Co., Captain and crew all saved. Another wreck is also spoken of, but there is nothing certain as yet known about this.

RAMBOUILLET SHEEP.

Salto, Sept. 20th.

As I was lazily discussing my weed at the door of the very good Salto Hotel, my attention was drawn by the appearance of a splendid Rambouillet which had just arrived from B. Ayres, and was about being placed in a cart previous to his being sent to his destination. "That ram is from Beuverette's," said I, "or I'm much mistaken;" and such, on enquiry, I found to be the case, it having been purchased in town by Mr. J. Ochoa, and sent out here on its way to that gentleman's estancia in this partido. It so happened that I had been discussing sheep breeding that very morning with Mr. Oriso's brother, over our steaks and claret, and we had both agreed as to the result obtained by the eminent Mr. Beuverette in his career as a breeder of rams. I need not say that the arrival of one of the identical rams in question fully corroborated the result of our morning conversation: he is a fine imposing looking animal, a picture of symmetry and health, whilst his fleece was admitted, by all the

'connoisseurs' present, (and there were some prejudiced negretti men) to be all that was desirable for length, softness, and elasticity. Perhaps it was that my eye had been so used to see wretched, ricketty, and scabby rams, that the appearance of the Benavente struck me so forcibly; but I can assure you that he formed a very broad contrast with anything in the shape of a ram that I had seen for many months.

A tour of some weeks, during which I have visited numerous establishments, noting carefully the system pursued in sheep-farming, has compelled me to draw the sad conclusion, that high caste sheep breeding is yet very low in the scale, and the progress towards its elevation tardy and vague. Of course, I speak as a rule; for I have met with some exceptions too; viz., the use of the vat for all old, poor-fleeced, diseased ewes; and the proper selection and maintenance of the rams, kept apart from the flock except at certain seasons. Until these two common-sense principles are fully carried out, we can hope for no material improvement of the existing breed, whilst the instances where they are adopted are notoriously so few, that we need go no further to understand the cause of the decadence and degeneracy.

The flocks in all the districts through which I have passed are in fine condition, and the wool appears well grown, and healthy, being less tainted with scab than last year; the pasture is abundant, and the season fine: a good downfall of rain would be generally welcome.

It is devoutly to be hoped that the Standard will use its influence to keep things alive at the Farmers Club, and induce it to put forth its powers, and call into play the talents of its members, for the purpose of elevating our rural interests to their proper sphere. If it can achieve this, it will secure the good will of the community, and confer a lasting boon on the country. But to effect this, care should be taken to exclude peremptory political topics (and surely we have political clubs enough), and honorable distinctions should be conferred on such of its members, who, by their talents and perseverance, contribute to the improvement of our rural interests. They have ample room, and abundant materials to work upon, and by judicious management, unceasing efforts, and above all, by preserving their bond of union, their endeavors will be crowned with success.

The Negretti v. Rambouillet question might form an interesting club debate—it is an important question, and should be handled in a fair, honorable, and disinterested manner. The chief point at issue ought not to be the superiority of one over the other, (for I presume that no one will deny that there are cases where either may be the best), but to define generally the cases where the Negretti or Rambouillet might be most advantageously used for crossing. Another point connected with sheep-breeding which I am convinced should be urgently inculcated through the medium of the club, as a sine qua non, is the imperative necessity of breeding from good rams, and on no account from rams that have no other quality to recommend them beyond cheapness. This point was suggested to me the other day by being casually present at an estancia, where some parties were selecting rams. One man selected, say 100 out of twice that number, at \$300 per head: another offered \$200 each, to pick 50 out of the remaining hundred, but eventually accepted the proposal of the owner to take the lot at \$150 each. Here it is evident that the purchaser merely took them because he considered them cheap. Query: Did he make a good bargain, or what kind of a breed can be expected by using such rams?

The operations, discussions, projects, etc., of the Farmers Club ought to be published in a weekly or quarterly report: such a periodical would at least pay its expenses, and prevent the projects and plans of the society from falling into oblivion, by keeping them before the public.

All these random jottings were suggested to me by the appearance of the Benavente ram, and I commit them to paper, with the ardent wish to see his justly celebrated breed equalled, if not surpassed, by every high caste sheep-breeder in the province. When such is the case, our breed of sheep will favorably compete with that of any on the face of the globe, and the annual income of our farmers will be increased a full 50 per cent.

Excuse my trespassing so much on your patience and paper, and believe me,

Yours, etc., LEATHER PLATER.

CHASCOMUS.

The general complaint here, besides "hard times," among your numerous subscribers is, after running over the lively columns of the Standard, that there is nothing from Chascomus. Now, we fancy that the people in the Guardia and neighbourhood know all that is transpiring in the vicinity, and sometimes a good deal more, but still they would like to see themselves re-

presented, and have their creditable doings and their progressive steps duly noted and chronicled in the public prints. "Special" or "own-correspondent" in these parts as you may consider me, I am emboldened to send you a few scraps of intelligence, which may be interesting to your readers, and doubly so to all enquiring friends over the whole globe, besides contributing a little to the gratification of residents in this partido, who have a laudable desire to know what one and another are doing and what they intend to do, and like the Athenians of old, looking out for something new.

It is needless to say that the railway is doing a fair business, and breaking in upon the mournful monotony of this quiet town. The trains now invariably arrive sharp to time, and though the inhabitants appear to take but little note of time, having ever ready the infallible refuge of 'mañana,' yet they regulate their clocks and watches by the shrill neighing of Roscoe's iron horse. By the way, it is a matter of wonder that there is no town clock to tell the people of the rapid flight of time, and then perhaps we should hear less of Lady Mañana. The railway staff stationed here commend themselves to all as a smart, obliging, and steady set of men.

We notice a few squares beyond the station a handsome galpon, which has been built by Don Emilio Capdevilla. It is admirably designed, and has all the best and latest apparatus for making grease. We have no doubt it will command a great trade: now that there is so little demand for sheep for wool-growing purposes, the new 'graseria' will give to the neighbouring sheep proprietors a remunerative outlet for their surplus stock, and they will also have every facility for witnessing the whole operation carried out in a few hours.

Not far from this, stands in lonely grandeur the magnificent mansion lately inhabited by Mr. Crawford of the Southern Railway. Formerly there was some charm about this house, when warm and kind hearts were beating within its walls, and the merry ring of children's voices echoed as we passed; now all this is changed, and the house looks deserted and dreary, with no one to welcome the friendly visitor within, and soon the dilapidating marks of time and neglect will be visible on its massive walls unless some one comes to give it the animation of residence. What a splendid house for a first-class boarding school, or college! situated on the margin of the lake, boating, swimming, and fishing might be indulged in, and with the spacious lawns around there is ample room for all kinds of outdoor exercise; parents in Buenos Ayres might then send their children out here to get the benefit of fresh air, healthful practice, calisthenics, gymnastics, combined with the different branches of a liberal classical education. The splendid parks of alfalfa have been rented temporarily to two enterprising Englishmen, lately in Mr. Crawford's employ, who already, we believe, are doing well from taking charge of horses and the sale of grass; this was a want long felt, now it is supplied; the only difficulty is to catch the horses when wanted, as after a few days they are plump and smooth, bounding like young deer in the knee-deep grass.

Hastening away from the cold shade of this aristocratic dwelling, we come to warmer regions as we approach the well-known English store. Considerable improvements are about to be made by the new firm: a new 'tienda' and counting-house are being formed, which will be a great convenience for the transaction of business. In the next square we come upon the new English photographic establishment of Mr. G. W. Ferguson, brother of the Scotch minister here. The cartas de visite which have been issued have given great satisfaction, and already Mr. F. has secured a name as a first-class artist. Several parties who had been attracted to Buenos Ayres by the delusion of cheap prices, have come back chagrined at the miserable dabs which they had got, and now patronise this establishment. It may be mentioned also that residents of Buenos Ayres, when on a visit to this place, have embraced the opportunity of getting their 'retratos,' to their unqualified delight.

The municipality have been doing something in the way of mending their ways, still much remains to be done. There is only one wide road leading to the camp, in an easterly direction; lately there were two, but one of them has been coolly closed up by some private proprietor, thus depriving the public of the benefit of choosing the best of the two. When shall we see a bridge over the ugly Arroyo de los Toldos, on the main road easterly.

The English boarding school, which was commenced here about a year and a half ago, under very favorable auspices, has quietly collapsed; and we are afraid that some time will elapse before another can be started with any prospect of success. Days all the estancieros secure private tutors in English. Of hotels there is but one, the English (Mr. Reeves').

table French hotels near the railway station have been opened. We understand that another English hotel, on a large scale, is about to be opened by Mr. Richard Devitt. Besides these there is the old-established Fonda Francesa, of M. Provincial, where a good dinner and breakfast can at any time be served up in the 'recherche' manner peculiar to the French; and there are also a host of Basque and Italian fondas. So that no one need die of hunger or thirst or for a want of a bed in this place flowing with wine and crammed with 'carne.'

Should these items of intelligence be of service to fill up an odd corner in the invincible Standard, perhaps the writer may advise you of more from time to time, and so merge into a full-blown correspondent; meanwhile he shelters himself under the nom de plume,

NEMO.

FOREIGN SETTLERS IN SANTA FE

Santa Fé, Sept. 20th, 1866. To the Editors of the Standard. Gentlemen,

Pursuant to the promise made in my last letter I now proceed to make your readers acquainted with our existing land laws. Since you published mine of 16th inst. I have received from the Governor an official sheet on which these codes are printed.

In the first law, before us, it is made an essential condition that the buyer shall occupy his lands (poblarías) within the term of one year after the purchase shall have been effected. This occupation implies the erection of an azotea-house and the outlay of a capital (in cattle, sheep, or other industry) of \$1000 Bol. per square league. In case of non-compliance with these provisions in the time specified, the land can be re-encumbered by any other individual as a new lot. Establishments situated within five leagues of the frontier line are to be considered—on account of proximity to the Indians—as occupied, by the erection of an azotea-house and outlay of half the capital previously mentioned. For all fiscal and government lands that have been bought previous to this law, and are not as yet occupied, a sum of \$25 Bol. per square league shall be paid annually until they are occupied. When this is effected they are to be free of the forementioned duty; and in proportion as such occupation is made in extent of territory, in the same ratio as regards expense will they be freed from this pension. If, however, any proprietors of such grounds shall show a valid reason, independent of their own will, why said lands could not be occupied, they shall also be exempt from the taxation. These proprietors are further ordered to present their titles for ratification at any date after passing of this law up to the 1st of January, 1866; and those who will not comply with this order shall have to prove the legality of their titles, or the land held by them shall be re-appropriated to the Government, in conformity with the general laws. The sales of fiscal lands shall be effected by public auction in whatever locale the Government may deem most convenient to have them held. This law was passed on the 27th of Sept., 1865, and would seem as if it were no more, than a preliminary of that of the 3rd of Oct. of same year (1865), which I have given to your readers in full with my letter of 6th inst. In the official sheet, which we are translating, the first four articles of the latter law are omitted; and as these related to the emission of Treasury notes to the amount of \$23, 190 Bol., which notes were to be taken in full payment for the purchase of fiscal lands, it might be inferred that said notes are no longer valid for purchase did we not observe by the 19th Art. of the law which we are about to translate that the conditions connected with the treasury bills are not altered hereby.

The law passed about three weeks ago—sanctioned in the Senate on the 27th of Aug., 1866, and confirmed by Governor Oroño, as well as Secretary García, on the 29th of same month is as follows:—

The Chamber of Representatives of the Province of Santa Fé sanctions with force of law:

Art. 1. The Executive power is hereby authorized to appropriate a 100 leagues of land for Government advantage within the actual lines of the frontier.

Art. 2. The prices and conditions of occupation that are laid down in the laws of 27th Sept. and 3rd Oct. of the past year shall serve as bases for sale of the lands mentioned in the previous article, and it is provided that no circumstance of quality of pasture, woods, or permanent water places shall be considered as causing said land in sale to exceed by 25 per cent. the minimum determined in the forementioned laws.

Art. 3. The sales shall be for cash, and the amount of each purchase shall be paid in three equal parts—at the terms of three, six, and twelve months thereafter—the land remaining mortgaged until the whole of the money is paid.

The Executive Power is hereby authorized to have made the measurement of the lands, marking of the

lands whose sales are authorized by the present law, dividing said lands into estancia lots of 6,000 varas (i.e. one league). The expropriation of this land for Government shall be at once made by a commission composed of the Accountant General (Contador General) of the Province and two neighbors of honor and respectability, chosen and approved by the Government.

Art. 5. The shape of these lots shall be regular and in a right angle, so far as the inclination of the land shall point it, taking care that permanent waters will be used as boundaries in the greatest possible number of lots.

Art. 6. The measured lots will be drawn out on a special map, expressing the configuration, superficies and topography of each lot, and the lots will be comprised in an enumeration of one to a hundred (1 to 100).

Art. 7. No single person can buy more than three lots united, that is to say three superficial leagues.

Art. 8. The expense of measuring and land-marking will be paid by the purchaser, in the same form as established in Art. 3, and in a corresponding proportion, according to the extent of territory bought.

Art. 9. The measurement being effected and approved by the Topographical Department, the Commission spoken of in the 4th article, will announce the sale of lands for thirty consecutive days in the newspapers of the Capital and of the city of Rosario.

Art. 10. Any person soliciting for sale any lot, which he may choose out of the map, will have the preference for its purchase.

Art. 11. The buyer having selected his camp, and acceded to the price and conditions, will receive from the Commission a ticket of purchase, in which will be expressed the name of the buyer, the extent, position, limits, number of the lots of land, its price, and the expense of measurement, and setting land marks.

Art. 12. The Commission will keep a Diary, in which they will enter the particulars of sale, name of the buyer, and the other conditions that are expressed in the preceding article.

Art. 13. With the ticket of sale, mentioned in the 11th article, the holder shall present himself at the General Treasury to deliver the bills of exchange, of payments, at the periods determined in Art. 3rd.

Art. 14. The General Treasurer will put at the bottom of the ticket given by the Commission charged with the sale of lands the assurance of his having received the amount of purchase in bills of exchange or promises to pay, giving of every transaction an official intimation to the Commission.

With this certificate the holder will present himself to the Government, which will give him the title of proprietorship, first advising to the General Accountant (Contador General) and complying with the other established formalities. All the facts that refer to the deed of sale and purchase must be published in the periodicals of the Province, at the expense of the Administration; as likewise through the medium of its several offices.

Art. 15. If the purchaser wish to obtain the title deeds without any mortgage, they will be handed to him, if, instead of giving promises to pay (pagaras) he hands over bills of exchange, with two securities, to the satisfaction of the Government.

Art. 16. A discount of twelve per cent. will be allowed to the purchaser of a lot who pays the ready money down.

Art. 17. If the land is not mortgaged at the payment periods as expressed in Art. 3rd, by the purchaser having given bills of exchange as mentioned in Art. 15, these will be summarily recovered with charge of interest at twelve per cent. per annum from the date of falling due to that of payment.

Art. 18. The present law does not alter the form, conditions, and proceedings established by the Law of 3rd October, 1865, for the purchase of public lands by Treasury Bills.

Art. 20. The products of sale of lands referred to in the first article of this bill is destined as follows:—

1. To fill up the deficiency that exists in the Provincial Budget for 1867.

2. To pay interest and mortgage for that part of the National Debt, recognized by the Province.

4. To fulfill a contract entered into between the Government and the Jesuit Fathers, according to an act legalized by Congress on the 19th September last year.

Santa Fé, August 29, 1866. Let this be considered as a Law of the Province, communicated to all concerned, published, and handed over to the Official Registry.

OROÑO. EMILIANO GARCIA. Without any intention or indeed object in flattering His Excellency, I have no hesitation in saying that this Law reflects the greatest credit on Governor Oroño. I have been further informed by him, that the Commission spoken of in the foregoing law has been formed, and that the plan showing the position of all these lots can be inspected any day at the Topographical Office of Sr. Caballeros, in Santa Fé.

I hope I need no apology for trespassing on so much of your space, but the importance of the subject to all your readers seems to me a justification; however this law shows that Governor Oroño is not a man of words, but of action.

In a few days I shall send you a translation of the concessions for colonies, although up to the present time these colonization schemes have proved to be no more than chimerical.

Before concluding this letter I may add that the Commission spoken of in the 4th article of the last law has been formed, and is composed of the Contador General, with Señores Don Timburcio Aldao and Don Tomas King. Two maps have been drawn out—one of the lots in the Department of the Capital and San Geronimo, the other in the Department of Rosario.

CIVIS ARGENTINUS.

VICE-ADMIRAL TAMANDARÉ

(Communicated.)

Viscount Tamandaré, commander of the formidable Brazilian fleet in the Paraguayan waters, is at present a victim to unjust prejudices, although enjoying all the confidence of his Government and countrymen. It was he who rescued 500 Englishmen in the burning of the Ocean Monarch, when other vessels feared to offer any assistance, and for this he received a vote of thanks from the House of Commons and from the U. States' Government, besides numerous presents. He also rescued from imminent destruction the Portuguese ship 'Vasco da Gama' off the bar of Rio Janeiro, putting off in the steamer Alfonso when all others deemed the attempt rash, and the French and English steamers abandoned the Portuguese vessel to her fate: in a few hours he returned to port towing in the Vasco da Gama with her crew safe and sound. For this service the Portuguese merchants presented him with a gold-hilted sword studded with jewels. Tamandaré has since distinguished himself in a hundred fights, and Counsellor Paranhos declared he only feared some rash results from his excessive bravery. He is a perfect seaman, cool and collected in danger, mild and gentlemanly in bearing, but possessed of great firmness, and fully equal to the charge reposed in him. For some time back he has been the object of slander and abuse from the ignorant and prejudiced people who cannot appreciate the difficulties that surround him.

The letter of Sept. 10th from the Marine Department of Rio, which gave rise to so much comment, was prematurely published for the express reason that, while rewards were lavishly bestowed on the army, on the national festival of Sept. 7th, the navy officers and men might consider themselves forgotten if not otherwise explained, although the Admiral evidently intended to delay sending in his list of 'honorable mentions' till the close of the campaign.

In a few days we may expect tidings of a glorious victory putting an end to the Paraguayan war, and then even the most prejudiced will do justice to the gallant Admiral.

X. X. X.

LECTURE ON BEEF-CURING. To-morrow, Friday, at 3 p.m. Sig. Puiggari, professor of Chemistry, will deliver an extraordinary public Lecture at the University, on the following subjects:—

Beef-curing its present and future necessity for improvement; scientific question settled, economical one yet unsolved; comparison between production and consumption. Export of jerked-beef to Brazil, Cuba, &c. and prices at the different markets. Observations on the methods in use add those that might be adopted. Explanation (with samples) of the present 'modus operandi' of saladeros. How beef-curing may be properly advanced in these countries.

N. B.—Please observe the door is on the right hand as you enter.

PASSENGERS SAILED PER R.M.S. ARNO.

Mrs. Thomas Welshman and child, Mr. and Mrs. Greenway, child and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Leighton, Mr. R. Ogilvie, Don Santiago Pulis, Mr. John Borsthemann, Mr. R. Kruckensberg, Don Luis Piris Parinho, Don J. de Figuerado, Prudencio Palacios, L. A. Pinto, H. Fonseca.

About £12,000 sterling shipped in gold.

OF CHANGE. September 26, 1866. Paper price of ounces \$403 1/2 Sovereigns 123 First price of patacons 25 25 Last 26 20 Cash sales, 24,160.

In specie to-day there is nothing to note. The market ruled flat all day. As the packet was leaving and the weather unpleasant the attendance on the Bolsa was poor and the sales of gold very trifling:

For Saturday, 97,000 25 25 Oct. 31st, 73,000 25 30 And on long dates, 76,000 25 35 National Bonds look very weak, and were offering freely at 41. The sales were as follows: For September 27, 16,000 at 41 Do. 28, 6,000 41

The result of the meeting at the Provincial Government House was well received by all on the Bolsa and even the brokers were satisfied that the storm which threatened, is past. It is hinted, however, that in the Chambers there will be the most decided hostility to the loan by the Bank on the National Treasury notes, and if this bill is thrown out all parties agree that it will seriously inconvenience trade, as the money is wanted in the market. Patacons must fall seriously if this measure collapses.

The Brazilian Minister, Octaviano, is expected in the morning with the news of the capture of Curupiti. If the steamer arrives early it will be in time for the supplemental mail by the Teodoro, which leaves to-morrow, Thursday, evening. The sale of the American steamer Montak is announced, to Messrs. Bustamante & Gallup, in the round sum of forty thousand patacons. She will at once come up here.

The Galileo was cleared to-day, and leaves to-morrow, Thursday. The charges at the Brazilian Consulate on this steamer are no less than 22 patacons. The great topic to-day on Change was the sale of a cartload of new wool, which entered the Plaza 11 de Septiembre yesterday; the lot is small, of good color, and with little dirt or caracilla: it was sold for \$74m/50¢. As far as we can understand, this wool was from a troop of cupones sent into market and shorn before killed. The buyer was Mr. Loeven, whose baracca since the purchase has been thronged by parties anxious to inspect same. An Argentine, therefore, has the credit of being the first this season to send wool to the market. The weather is now so broken that the shearing will be delayed. This new wool will be at once shipped, but is late for the Galileo.

On the Bolsa to-day there was the most astounding news respecting the wrecks of the Lobos Island. A pilot from Montevideo states that on the Ortiz Bank there is an English barque ground, at Lobos Island a French barque gone to pieces, at east point another ultramar vessel, flag unknown, wrecked, and the Captain of the Albatross, who came ashore to-day, states that he saw an English barque high and dry ground near the Lobos Island, and taking all the goods off; an English gunboat was close to her. And off Point Indio he saw seven large foreign vessels lying off, all outward bound. The Albatross comes from Newcastle with house coal to Liano, Wright & Co. the cargo comes to replace a lost cargo and has been sold some time ago to Casares, at \$1.11. The Arno left this evening, taking from £10,000 to £12,000 sterling. Passenger list in another column.

Messrs. J. P. Boyd and Co. have chartered the British barque Premier, now in Rosario, to load in port for Antwerp, 25s. and 5 per cent. From Montevideo we have the following: No recent sales of dry hides, and good lots are scarce; 4-90 is asked for 21lbs. for the States; 1,200 salt hide, at 4-40, and 26 pipes petro galon, at 16 1/2 per ar. The following is a list of arrivals of coal and salt at the port of Montevideo, during the last three days, we have from there.

Sept. 22nd—Rio Janeiro—Prussian brig Concordia, coals; gone on to Buenos Ayres. Cardiff—American ship Gunpowder, do., 1,448 tons, Brazilian contract. Cadiz—French ship B. de St. Pierre, 6,000 fms. salt, sold at 13/12 2/3 cash. Sept. 23rd—Cardiff—American ship Alice Yennard, coals, Brazilian contract. Do. Italian barque Chochina, 600 tons coals, unsold. Do. do. Maria Nunzia, 980 tons, Corralonero. Do. do. Maria Nunzia, 980 tons, Corralonero. Do. do. Maria Nunzia, 980 tons, Corralonero. Do. do. Maria Nunzia, 980 tons, Corralonero. Do. do. Maria Nunzia, 980 tons, Corralonero.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF W. MATTI & CO., 30 Calle Cangallo. The steamer Rio Paraná, on Saturday, at 10 a.m., for Corrientes and Uruguay. The steamer Rio Paraná, on Saturday, at 10 a.m., for Salto and Uruguay ports.

CONCERT, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE GERMAN CHURCH AND SCHOOL. To take place in the German Church, Calle Esmeralda, on Tuesday, 2nd of October, at Eight o'clock.

El Brigadier General D. Tomas Guido, Q. E. P. D. Falleció el 14 del corriente. Sus exequias tendrán lugar el Jueves 27 del corriente a las 10 de la mañana, en la Santa Iglesia Catedral. Doña Pilar Sarda de Guido, esposa de D. José Tomas, D. Carlos, D. Eduardo, Doña Pilar y D. José de Guido, hijos; el Coronel D. Rufino, Doña Gregoria, Doña Alicia, Guido, hermano, y demás deudos del finado, participan a sus amigos y personas de su relación, que desean acompañarlos en aquel acto piadoso, siendo esta la única invitación. 163. 2p 26

Buenos Ayres Cricket Club. Practise will commence this week for the Season, as usual in previous years, on the afternoon of TUESDAY 26 and WEDNESDAY 27, which will be changed to a more convenient hour. Tuesday being packed-day, this week the practice will be on the afternoon of Wednesday at Three o'clock. Sept. 24, 1866.

Stuart's Reformed American Sugar, in Splendid Condition, Just Received. T. M. O'ROURKE. 45 MOQUITA. 175 1/2p 22

British Consulate. Buenos Ayres, Sept. 24, 1866. Notice is hereby given, that a Meeting of Subscribers to the English Episcopal Church in this city will be held at the Consulate on Monday the 1st. October next at 12 noon, to take into consideration certain repairs required to be done to the building, and it is hereby notified that, as the case is urgent, whatever resolutions are passed by those who attend, there will be carried out.

CONSTANT SANTA MARIA, J. B. M.'s Acting Consul.

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

Notice. I beg to inform my Friends and the Public that I have good accommodation for Horses three leagues from the Railway Station. JOHN POTTER, 163 1/2p 26

PAUL FRUGONI. SWISS ATTORNEY AND TRANSLATOR. Has removed his office from 31 Calle Bolívar to 76 Calle Rivadavia. 117 1/2p 18

A Great Bargain. Four Thousand fine Sheep for sale in the Department of Bragado, and Land given free of Rent for two years. Apply at 46 Reconquista. PARKER & YATEMAN. 168 1/2p 26

Devitt's Hotel. The undersigned begs to announce to his Friends and the Public that from the 1st of October he will open an English Hotel in Chascomus, and hopes by strict attention to the comfort of his customers to merit a share of their support. A. ALCHARD DEVITT, Chascomus, Sept. 21, 1866. 165 1/2p 26

Furnished Apartments. To be let at 83 Calle Paraná, very comfortable Furnished Bed-rooms, with board if required. 147 1/2p 22

To Let. The Modern Dwelling-house, 398 Calle Temple, containing six rooms, with boarded floor and papered kitchen. (A new invention), Rustic Frames for pictures, (a new and pretty article); gold pens, large and small; a new supply of Smith & Wilson's Patent Pocket Revolvers. MACKENZIE BROTHERS, 130, 6, p 19 San Martín 44.

REMAITE. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa habitación del finado Sr. Don Manuel Bilberg, Esmeralda No. 394. El Viernes 28 del corriente a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la masa salada y dinero de contado todo el mobiliario y demás útiles que pertenecieron al difunto. Se venden muebles, piano, etc. etc. 172. 5p 26

To the Public. Mr. Robert G. Sheddon begs to inform the public that he has just commenced business as Auctioneer and General Commission Agent, and persons may wish to call on him at any business connected to him, to merit the public support. Office, 173 Calle Piedras. 89 1/2p 14

P. Capdevilla & Justo, Wool and Produce Brokers, Land and Sheep Agents, Calle Paraná (opposite Devitt's Hotel), Chascomus. 164 1/2p 26

OPAL!!! NORTHERN RAILWAY. ALTERATION OF TRAINS. SUMMER TRAFFIC. The Public are notified that on and after the 16th of October the Trains on this line will be altered for the Summer Traffic, of which early notice will be given. For the convenience of persons who may wish to take residence at any of the stations on this line a scale of Season Ticket Rates is being prepared. These tickets will be issued for one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten months, and will be published with the Time Tables of the Company, and further particulars may be obtained on application to the office of the Administration 25 de Mayo or Retiro.

By ORDER. J. BOYD THOMSON, Manager. 138 1/2p 22

Vocal Music. A Gentleman prepared to teach Vocal Music, using English words, may find a class by addressing 'Vocal Music,' Standard office. 137 1/2p 21

Mensajerías del Comercio para Carmen de Areco y Arrecifes. The undersigned, mayor and owner of the above line of diligences, begs to inform his numerous friends and acquaintances that on and after the 10th of September, 1866, he will run the entire trip from Buenos Ayres to Arrecifes, via Mercedes and Carmen de Areco, in one day, and vice versa, starting from Buenos Ayres on all even days by the first train from the Station, and returning from Arrecifes the odd days. He begs to state that his diligences are worked by regular harness and not 'por el cincho.' Every care will be taken to give the greatest satisfaction to all who may favor the line. Agency for Buenos Ayres, 189 Rivadavia.

N. B.—Waggons in connection with this line are ready at moment's notice for the conveyance of iron, brass, sheep, or heavy luggage, &c. Sept. 10, 1866. 133 1/2p 21

4,000 Ovejas con Campo y Corrales. Recently received from Hamburg, of 1000, 1500, 2000, and 2500 lbs. For sale by ZIMMERMANN, FAIR, & CO., No. 11 Bolívar. 144 1/2p 22

Furnished Rooms. A Room to the street, suited for an office, also Bed-rooms, with board and attendants. Apply at 79 Tucuman. 174 1/2p 22

Scholarship. A married Gentleman of standing, aged 40, of great scholastic experience, L.L.D., member of two English Universities, a profound Latin, Greek, French, German, English, and Mathematics scholar, wishes to enter a University or High School in Buenos Ayres or Montevideo as non-resident Professor, or he would purchase a school for the education of his children. Address, 'L.L.D.', this office. 161 1/2p 22

TEMPLE & VONDER WALL, Cordoba Land and Sheep Agents, PRINCIPAL OFFICE—CORDOBA, CALLE CHACABUO, No. 68.

Messrs. Temple & Vonder Wall beg to announce that they have opened the above agency for the disposal of Land, Property, Sheep, Houses, Ploas of Land for Building, &c., in Cordoba and Province. The most satisfactory guarantee can be given to Owners and Purchasers desirous of availing themselves of the facilities offered by this agency, which has been established to supply a want long felt both by Owners and Purchasers.

Government Lands can also be bought through this agency. We have many fine lots already at our disposal both in the city and different parts of the province. 160 1/2p 22

Wool Bags, Strong, Large, and Very Cheap. A. M. O. R. E. S., 4 & R E C O N Q U I S T A 4. 167 1/2p 26

NOTICE. In consequence of the opening of the railway to Chivilcoy the diligences for the Posta to Tardo and Centinella have been stopped, and we are unable to send this week the diligences to Tardo, Edward Dmanly, John Crampin, Matt. Elliff, Patrick Romayne, Joseph Clavin, and Patrick Saffery. We hope to start again with a line stating how their papers can be forwarded.

INDIAN RUBBER GOODS, ETC. A variety of propelling Patent, rubber and gold pen and pencil cases combined, silver solid gold holders, all rubber cases with gold pens; Button-hole cutters, (a new invention), Rustic Frames for pictures, (a new and pretty article); gold pens, large and small; a new supply of Smith & Wilson's Patent Pocket Revolvers. MACKENZIE BROTHERS, 130, 6, p 19 San Martín 44.

William Glegg, (Who arrived at Buenos Ayres about January or February) Joseph Pembroke. The above named are requested to call at or send their address to this Consulate, or any person who is acquainted with their names, to the Consulate, CONSTANT SANTA MARIA, H.B.M.'s Acting Consul.

Lotería de la Beneficencia de Santa Fé. PREMIO MAYOR 11,200 PATACONES. La lotería que sale a circulación es compuesta de cuatro y medio millones con mil y quinientos suertes, a diez patacons el billete, dividido en decimos. SE JUEGA EL 11 DE OCTUBRE.

SUERTES. 1 do 11,200 patacons. 1 do 2,000 1 do 1,000 1 do 500 3 do 200 3 do 100 3 do 50 10 do 20 15 do 10 40 do 5 920 do 10

1,500 suertes a 6,000 decimos en 41 millones. Rosario, Setiembre 18, 1866. LA NUEVA EMPRESA.

WATCHES. BY FRENCH OF LONDON. A few First-class Gold Hunters on Sale. MOORE, PUNCH & TUDOR, 83 Calle Peru. 87 1/2p 13

ENGLISH JAMES. Just received per Calicut, on Sale at MEDICOTT'S, 33-CALLE RECONQUISTA-33. 168 1/2p 23

NOTICE. The Buenos Ayres Extract of Meat Company (Liebig's Extractum Carnis), will shortly be prepared to enter into contracts for the above extract, prepared in strict accordance with the formula of Baron Liebig, &c., &c. Office, 55 Calle Defensa, Buenos Ayres. 163 1/2p 23

LA FAVORCIDA. Line of Diligences between B. Ayres, Los Andes and Saladillo. Agency, 243 Victoria. Mr. F. DEBEN begs to inform his friends and the public that he has ceased to be mayor of Sabordo and García, and has entered into partnership with Mr. Serrati with whom he will in future continue to run the Diligences as established by the old firm, and hopes by strict punctuality and attention to business to merit a continuance of that favor which the public have so liberally bestowed on him. The coaches will leave B. A. for Lobos and Saladillo on Thursdays. Arriving in Saladillo on Friday. Returning for B. A. on Saturdays on Sundays. Arriving in Buenos Ayres on Mondays. N.B.—The coaches will leave the Merlo Station.

Nueva Mensajerías Nacionales y Correo del Estado. Agencia, 98 Rivadavia. El dueño de esta empresa pone en conocimiento del público que desde el nuevo presente mes saldrá de la nueva agencia para la Capilla del Sur y Tandil todos los días a las 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27 y 29 a las 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28 y 30 de cada mes, saliendo el primer tren de mañana. Las encomiendas se reciben hasta las cuatro de la tarde. Buenos Ayres, Agosto 1.º de 1866. JULIO A. MESQUITA.

Mensajerías Union Argentina. AGENCIA CALLE TACUARI 11. Los Empresarios de estas Mensajerías avisan al público que desde el 6 del presente mes, la diligencia para el Fortín de Areco, Salto, Rojas y Luján, saldrá de la Capilla del Sur, el día de Mercedes, los días noes en el tren de las 3 de la tarde para salir de los días pares a las 7 de la mañana y llegar a Salto a las 5 de la tarde. 1.º de Mayo, 1866. LA EMPRESA

Mensajerías 'Las Generales al Sud.' Calle Potosí 2693. Ponemos en conocimiento del Público que en virtud de la mucha escasez de caballos que se necesitan para el servicio de las diligencias, en consecuencia de la necesidad de disminuir las salidas para ese punto, con el objeto de tener salidas infalibles y de ese modo poder servir mejor al público. Nueva Orden de Salidas. Carrera de Dolores—Salto los días 1, 5, 10, 15, 20 y 25. Carrera del Moro para la Brava—Salto los días 5 y 20. Carrera de la Laguna de los Padres y Ballenores—Los días 1 y 26. Carrera de la Laguna de los Padres y Ballenores—Los días 10 y 25. Nota.—Estas salidas seguirán desde el próximo mes de Mayo. Oros.—Las encomiendas y equipajes se reciben en esta administración hasta las 12 del día de cada día. Buenos Ayres, Abril 13 de 1866. La Empresa.

LA FAVORCIDA. Diligencias para San Vicente y Las Flores. Tercero en los Pases de los Andes. Establecimiento de D. Pedro Coa, Pto. de D. Segundo Farías, Establecimiento de D. Pascual y D. Isidoro Videla, Fuenfú de Tarreros, Establecimiento de D. Gregorio Coronel y Onco de Setiembre y la Loma Negra. Saldrá de Buenos Aires los días 1, 5, 10, 20 y 30 de cada mes. De Las Flores los días 4, 10 y 25. Por el tren del Sur hasta la Estación San Vicente. En la Agencia Calle de Rivadavia n.º 98 se reciben equipajes, encomiendas y correspondencia hasta las 6 de la noche de la tarde de cada día. JUAN BAUTISTA DURAN, Conductor y Dueño.

NOTICE. The above named are requested to call at or send their address to this Consulate, or any person who is acquainted with their names, to the Consulate, CONSTANT SANTA MARIA, H.B.M.'s Acting Consul.

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.

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c. BURGOGNE & MURBIDGES' EXPORT DRUGGISTS, Coleman-street, London. Publish monthly a Price Current of nearly 1000 Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Botanical Preparations, Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c., and every description of the most complete list of articles, and will be sent free of charge to any part of the world, upon application. As the latest alterations of the market are always given, the list is indispensable to Chemists, Druggists, Storekeepers, and Surgeons.

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