

MAUA BANK, CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101-103

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

MAUA BANK, CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101-103

Interest for Current Money, IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE, For balances in favor of Customers, 18 per cent. For balances in favor of Customers, 18 per cent.

MAUA BANK, CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101-103

British and Medical General Insurance Association, Capital 3,000,000 Sterling, For Life Assurances are received, and insurances on property are effected...

MAUA BANK, CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101-103

Dr. Cornwall, the American Dentist, is prepared to perform operations for the prevention of the teeth and to extract them...

The Central Argentine Railway

Train Time Table from 1st September, 1866. From Rosario to Buenos Aires, 7.48 a.m. From Buenos Aires to Rosario, 12.30 p.m.

Irish Grocery Store

The business hitherto carried on under the firm of Feely, Ledwith, & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent...

NISSEN & PARKER, ENGRAVERS, 43 MARK LANE, LONDON.

CHEQUES, DRAFTS, CERTIFICATES, BONDS, SHARE PLATES, AND MERCHANTS ACCOUNT BOOKS...

For Sale, before or after Shearing

A flock of good merino sheep, camp, house and corral to be rented for a term of years...

KEAN & GOERKE, Grocers, Ship Chandlers, Provision Dealers, and Camp Agents

The Buenos Ayres Extract of Meat Co. (Liebig's) Extraction, which is the most valuable and nutritious...

FOR SALE

In the Banda Oriental, department of Colonia, a large estate situated on the banks of the Rio de la Plata...

Just Received

A Large Assortment of PITUR, TINE, HAVES, ALPAJAS, AND STRIPS FOR CORRAIS...

The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

BUENOS AYRES, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1866. CIRCULATION 2500

MONTEVIDEAN BANK

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED), 80-CALLE DE LA PIEDAD-80

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

Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances...

Deposits for fixed periods, say from one to twelve months, at rates of interest to be agreed upon with reference to the amount and term of the deposit.

DISCOUNTS, Bills of Exchange and Promissory notes will be discounted subject to the manager's approbation.

LOANS, Advances will be made on Promissory Notes and other securities on private terms.

THE RATE OF INTEREST for the current month will be as follows: On balances against the Bank... 12 p per ann.

On special deposits on account current, 4 per cent. On do. do. for ninety days fixed 6 "

On do. do. for thirty days fixed 6 " On do. do. for fifteen days fixed 6 "

On do. do. for seven days fixed 6 " On do. do. for one month 10 "

On do. do. for three months 10 " On do. do. for six months 10 "

On do. do. for nine months 10 " On do. do. for twelve months 10 "

On do. do. for one year 10 " On do. do. for two years 10 "

On do. do. for three years 10 " On do. do. for four years 10 "

On do. do. for five years 10 " On do. do. for six years 10 "

On do. do. for seven years 10 " On do. do. for eight years 10 "

On do. do. for nine years 10 " On do. do. for ten years 10 "

On do. do. for eleven years 10 " On do. do. for twelve years 10 "

On do. do. for thirteen years 10 " On do. do. for fourteen years 10 "

On do. do. for fifteen years 10 " On do. do. for sixteen years 10 "

On do. do. for seventeen years 10 " On do. do. for eighteen years 10 "

On do. do. for nineteen years 10 " On do. do. for twenty years 10 "

On do. do. for twenty-one years 10 " On do. do. for twenty-two years 10 "

On do. do. for twenty-three years 10 " On do. do. for twenty-four years 10 "

On do. do. for twenty-five years 10 " On do. do. for twenty-six years 10 "

On do. do. for twenty-seven years 10 " On do. do. for twenty-eight years 10 "

On do. do. for twenty-nine years 10 " On do. do. for thirty years 10 "

On do. do. for thirty-one years 10 " On do. do. for thirty-two years 10 "

On do. do. for thirty-three years 10 " On do. do. for thirty-four years 10 "

On do. do. for thirty-five years 10 " On do. do. for thirty-six years 10 "

On do. do. for thirty-seven years 10 " On do. do. for thirty-eight years 10 "

On do. do. for thirty-nine years 10 " On do. do. for forty years 10 "

On do. do. for forty-one years 10 " On do. do. for forty-two years 10 "

On do. do. for forty-three years 10 " On do. do. for forty-four years 10 "

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On do. do. for forty-seven years 10 " On do. do. for forty-eight years 10 "

On do. do. for forty-nine years 10 " On do. do. for fifty years 10 "

On do. do. for fifty-one years 10 " On do. do. for fifty-two years 10 "

On do. do. for fifty-three years 10 " On do. do. for fifty-four years 10 "

THE QUEEN'S FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

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

Losses by fire arising from lightning made good. The advantages obtained by those who assure with the "Queen" are fully mentioned in the prospectus.

Losses by explosion of gas paid for. Losses by fire arising from lightning made good. The advantages obtained by those who assure with the "Queen" are fully mentioned in the prospectus.

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LA ESTRELLA ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

AT FIXED PREMIUM, AUTHORIZED BY DECRET OF THE NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS. CAPITAL 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS.

MANAGER: Sr. D. FRANCISCO D. MORENO, Inspector-General de Seguros, Director de Seguros, Co.'s Office, 118 Calle Piedad, altos.

The Company insures on equitable terms, and at a fixed premium, every description of property. The Company is solely and exclusively responsible for losses occasioned by risks which may be insured by insured parties.

The Insurances may be effected for periods ranging from one month to ten years. Payment is payable in advance in cases where the insurance is effected for a term of one year or less; and annually where the term exceeds one year.

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THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, £1,000,000. INCOME, £110,000.

Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandise and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones in the Barracks or in Depots, in the Lighters or on Board, and on nearly every description of property.

Rates of premium varying according to the nature of the risks, and the mode of mode of the risk, and the first-class offices. Losses by Explosion of Gas paid for, Losses by Fire, arising from Lightning, made good.

This Company, in which Direction the Lord Mayor of London, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and many of the most influential members of the House of Commons, and the principal Officers of the Corporation of London, Manchester, Liverpool, &c., as well as many of the principal Officers of the United Kingdom take part, offers the greatest possible security and confidence to the assured.

The undersigned, General Agent of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, is daily authorized by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay losses in Buenos Ayres with promptitude and exactness, without reference to the principal Offices in England, without the necessity of the intervention of the Registrar Publico, in accordance with the existing laws of this Republic.

For particulars apply to the undersigned, General Agent of the Company, CONSTANT SANTA MARIA, General Agent of the Company, 118 Calle Piedad, altos.

STEAM-BOAT AGENCY. MATTI Y CA.

For Rosario and intermediate ports. The steamer Tala. Will leave at 10 a.m. on Sundays, returning on Fridays.

For Montevideo, the English steamer Esmeralda and Espigador. Will leave alternately on Thursdays at 10 a.m. returning on Tuesdays.

For Corrientes and the intermediate ports—The steamer Esmeralda and Cisne. Will leave alternately at 10 a.m. on Thursdays returning on Tuesdays.

For Montevideo, the English steamer Rio Parana. Will leave on Thursdays at 6 p.m. returning on Mondays.

For Montevideo, the English steamer Rio Parana. Will leave on Thursdays at 10 a.m. returning on Mondays.

For Montevideo, the English steamer Rio Parana. Will leave on Thursdays at 10 a.m. returning on Mondays.

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Table with columns for Stations, Buenos Aires, Rosario, Montevideo, and various intermediate stops. Includes train numbers and times.

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GERMAN BURMEISTER, Consignatario de frutos del pais.

Wool and produce broker, 105-CALLE VENEZUELA-105

REAL HOLLANDS, Sole Exporter HERMAN VAN HOUTEN.

This celebrated and well known Gin to be had of the office of the undersigned in lots to suit the purchaser shall from this date, according to agreement, only be imported by D. W. FAATS, 69-Calle Bolgrano-69

Hotel de la Paz

Board, with room, gas-lights, and attendance, from 6s. to 10

TEATRO COLON.

OPERA ITALIANA. 14 Funcion de la Temporada. Domingo, 14 del corriente, 1866. FAUSTO. A las 8. Subscription to the "Standard," \$30 PER MONTH. ADVERTISEMENTS Not exceeding five lines inserted three times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous 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.

"All that is good, all that is not good, all that is new." SUNDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1866.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL OF R. M. S. ARNO. THE LOST CABLE FOUND. WOOL AND HIDES FIRM.

MONEY EASY.

The Arno left Rio on the evening of the 6th inst., and experienced very bad weather nearly all the way to Montevideo. Left Montevideo at 4 p.m. on the 12th inst., and arrived at Buenos Ayres on the 13th.

The Arno brings very little specie this voyage, under \$20,000.

Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Buckley Matthews, Esq., as also the American Minister, General Asboth, arrived by this mail.

The following is a list of passengers:— For Montevideo—Mr J Garcia Lago and wife; Mr Giacomo Bottini and wife; Mr Juan Ferraz, Miss Tomasa Lamela.

M A de San Ramon, M F e Sati Ramon, B Filouta y Otero, José Nieto Espinosa, Estavan Salirini y Freire, Luiz Pereira y Freire, B Pedrido Otero, E M Casal y Aguiar, F M Villami y Leiras, A Soaves del Camedo, Ipadacio Azeredo y Almo, A Lopez d'Azeredo, James Craig, Mr C B Buller.

Mr O Herrmann, wife, and two servants, Mr Jose M Aguirre, M Gomez de Oliveira, wife, five children and two servants; Mr A Giannotte, Dr F Engenio Pacheco Jilra, Mme. Mariana Aranches, Manuel A Roch, Luis Flaman, Boisseau Basile, Ramon Garcia, Pablo M Ferrer.

For Buenos Ayres—Mr. Buckley Matthews, Mrs Matthews, Miss Matthews, Miss Florence Mathews, governess, and three servants; Mr and Mrs Bardey and child; Mr Ernest Kalkkull, Juan Sanchez y Morera, Emilio Ramon F Lama, Mr Theodor Bracht, Mr Thomas McCosh, Mr Robert Neil, Mrs Van Fowinken, child, and three female servants, Mr Tagliabue, Mr W C Palmer, Mr N J Cernados, Mr B Kenneth Dawson, General Asboth and man servant; Mr Lecocq, Mr O Lapido, Mr and Madame Mierlo, A Bieche, E M McFarlane, Joseph Leach, wife and child; Mr A Max Glier, H G Bristolay y Garcia, Mr John M Meyer, Mr Gustavo Schnorbusch, Mr J J P Guimaraens, wife and servant, Captain Watson, Mr C R Bullen.

The Bank directors reduced the rate of discount to 5 per cent. Consols declined 1/2 on sales. There was again strong demand for cable shares, the Anglo-Italians improving \$1 per share. Both Italian and Turkish stock likewise improved.

The Registrar-General reports that 25 deaths from cholera were registered in London on Wednesday. This shows a satisfactory decrease.

The cattle plague returns show a further gratifying decrease. The number of attacks last week was only 99 against 143 in the previous week.

Mr. Bright has accepted an invitation to a banquet at Rochdale some time in October. It is expected that Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone will be present.

Rumour points to Lord Stanhope as the probable successor of Lord Cowley at Paris. Among lesser diplomatic appointments, that of Dr. Norton Shaw, the late able and accomplished secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, to a consularship in Peru, will afford satisfaction.

The floods in the midland counties have been most disastrous. The Trent, the Soar, the Derwent, and their tributaries, have overflowed their banks and seriously damaged the crops. The latest accounts report that the water is now receding.

With the exception of one or two points the continental news to-day is somewhat barren of interest. The King of Saxony, it is said, will abdicate in favour of his son—a rumour which may be regarded as highly probable. The King has conceded to the Prussians the right to garrison the fortress of Koenigsberg. The Prussian House of Lords has—as might have been anticipated—unanimously passed the Indemnity Bill. While peace negotiations between Prussia and Italy are still lingering, a conference is about to be held between the representatives of the two countries to improve their means of postal and telegraphic communication.

Another "victory" over the Juárez party in Mexico is announced from Paris. It was a small affair.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Paris, Aug. 9. The French Cabinet has addressed a note to the Prussian Government pointing out that the great changes in the political organization of Germany render it necessary that the French frontier should be rectified by a cession of territory to France.

The French Cabinet made yesterday a further communication to the Cabinet of Berlin, demanding the restoration of the French frontier as it existed in 1814.

The Monteur du Soir says:—"The Italian troops have withdrawn from the Tyrol across the Tagliamento to the line of demarcation demanded by Austria before negotiating an armistice. There is a reason to believe that the difficulties in the way of an agreement have been removed, and that an armistice may shortly be concluded."

The Empress of Mexico has arrived in Paris. The Bourse has been very firm. Rentes closed at 69f. 25c., or 58c. higher than yesterday.

Berlin, Aug. 9. The semi-official Nord-Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of to-day publishes an article in favor of leaving intact, as far as is consistent with the general interests of the State, the vital institutions peculiar to each of the countries which are to be incorporated with Prussia, especially their system of administering justice, their provincial representation, and the constitution and administration of their communes.

The Crown Prince has issued an appeal urging the establishment of a general national institution for invalid soldiers. His Royal Highness, with the assent of the King, has placed himself at the head of this undertaking.

Baron von der Pfordten and Count Bray have arrived here from Munich, and Herr von Freyford from Calshure. The Prince and Princess Frederick William of Hesse, while travelling to Berlin, received a communication at Magdeburg, in consequence of which they discontinued their journey.

Vienna, Aug. 9. The Presse of to-day says:—"We learn that General La Marmora had demanded a prolongation of the truce for several days. This demand was not assented to by the Austrian commander, who would only grant a further delay of 24 hours. The truce will therefore expire on Saturday next."

Baron Hübner, the Austrian Ambassador at Rome, visits this city by order of his Government,—not in consequence of the state of affairs abroad, but with reference to home questions.

Count Arthur Skretsch, of General Klapka's Staff, has fallen into the hands of the Austrians, and letters of a compromising character were found upon him.

The Vienna papers state that the Prussian General Mutine died from cholera.

Florence, Aug. 9. The Nazione of to-day announces that General Cialdini, in order not to leave the front of his army exposed on an indefensible line, has resolved to take up a position on the other side of the Tagliamento. In consequence of this movement Commissioner Sella will leave Udine, and will follow the head-quarters of the army of operations.

Frankfort-on-the-main, Aug. 9. The Bank of Frankfort has reduced its rate of discount to 5 per cent.

Madrid, Aug. 9. Upwards of 200,000,000 reals have already been received by the Government on account of the taxes ordered to be paid six months in advance.

Bucharest, Aug. 7. The Turkish army of observation on the Danube is being gradually removed. Rastchuk and the neighboring places will shortly be occupied only by the usual garrison.

From this circumstance and the approaching departure of Prince Charles of Hohenzollern for Constantinople it is believed that the formal recognition of the Prince by Turkey will shortly take place.

A considerable number of Roumain soldiers have been disbanded.

Massowa, July 16. Letters from the Emperor's camp, at Zegieh, down to May 28, arrived here on the 13th inst. Mr. Rassam and all the other Europeans were well, with the exception of Consul Cameron, who was still ailing.

The Emperor is reported to have since come on to Debra Sabor.

There is nothing certain respecting the movements of the rebels.

Melbourne, June 27. The shipments of gold during the month amount to 40,375oz. for England, and 73,000oz. for Galle and India.

Florence, Aug. 9. The King has appointed Count Baraj and General Menabrea Plenipotentiaries for Italy at the Conference, to be held at Prague, for the conclusion of peace.

The great majority of the communes and provinces have already declared their willingness to undertake to raise their proportion of the amount required for the new national loan.

A similar course is expected to be taken in the other provinces.

The Italian troops in Venetia are

still concentrated in defensive positions.

The assertions of an Austrian journal in reference to an alleged letter of the Emperor Napoleon to the King of Italy are unfounded. A perfect understanding exists between Italy and France on the question of the cession of Venetia.

Padua, Aug. 8 evening. The suspension of hostilities between Austria and Italy has been prolonged for 24 hours—namely, until 4 a.m. on the 11th inst.

Marseilles, Aug. 8 evening. The Constantinople packet has been delayed by a hurricane. The bad weather in the Mediterranean continues.

Southampton, Aug. 9. The Hamburg-American Company's screw steam-ship Allemania, Captain H. N. Trautmann, from New York on the 28th ult., has arrived and gone on to Hamburg. She brings 19 passengers for Southampton and Havre, and 47 for Hamburg, \$64,000 for England, \$2,000 for France, and a general cargo. During the voyage the Allemania spoke the following vessels:—July 28, at anchor off Staten Island, the Hamburg bark Miranda; 29th in lat. 41.40 N., long. 67 W., a brig-rigged steamer, bound west; Aug. 3, in lat. 48.40 N., long. 38.5 W., the British ship Eliza, bound west; 7th, in lat. 48.55 N., long. 11.51 W., passed a French bark carrying P. P., painted black, in her foretop-sail, and the figure 8 in her maintop-sail, bound east; 8th, off Start Point, the Hamburg steamer Saxonia, and half an hour later the Bremen steamer Bremen, both from this port, for New York.

Valencia, Sept. 8. Following received from Heart's Content, through the 1865 cable at 9.20 p.m.:—"It is with the greatest pleasure I have now to report to you the successful completion of the Atlantic cable of 1865."

Madrid, Sept. 6. The Queen paid a visit to the Empress of the French at Biarritz to-day. Her Majesty was accompanied by Marshal Narvaez, the Minister of State.

LATEST FROM LONDON.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT. London, Sept. 8th, 1866. Gentlemen,

The past fortnight offers very little of interest in the way of news. The Bank rate, on the 30th August, was lowered to 6 per cent, and on the 6th inst. to 5 per cent. Current rates for good bills are 4 1/2 to 4, and four to six months bills have been done at 4 per cent; but this has in no way influenced visibly any branch of trade, as very little symptoms of speculation are shown, either on 'change or elsewhere.

In fact, London generally is very dull—a great many of the principal dealers being out of town, and the Jewish holidays keep many of those lively brethren away from business, so that altogether matters are very dull just now in London. A failure occurred on 'change to-day, but is of little consequence apparently. Yesterday £288,000 was taken from the Bank for transmission to New York; but demand is small, and the steamer of Monday for Brazil will take very little, if any, to that region. The general state of the Continental money markets is favorable, and the rates are expected to be lowered in France and throughout Germany.

There was a rumour yesterday that a new Brazilian loan was about to make its appearance. "It is not probable," says the Standard, "that any application of the kind would be entertained at this moment, particularly when the scrip of the last loan is selling at a heavy discount. The financial advisers of the Government would not be indiscreet enough to encourage such a proceeding, to the manifest disadvantage of the credit of the country."

The Times of to-day has resuscitated an unresuscitated (if the expression may be used) stock, by making a quotation of Argentine and Buenos Ayres bonds, though no transactions whatever have been known of the former, and we doubt if any of the latter. The quotation for Argentine is 73 to 70, Buenos Ayres 80 to 83, Deferred 32 to 35. This quotation will no doubt prove highly satisfactory to the Ministerio de Hacienda at Buenos Ayres. But considering this quotation is for the outgoing steamer of Monday, it is very well got up, and more so 'vis a vis' with Brazil at 2 1/2 discount. The question is, can you carry on a war with a quotation? And is not the game better than the name? This our friends at Buenos Ayres will have to solve.

For the last few weeks some semi-official organs, such as the Globe and others, have had news (mostly taken from your files) and leaders on the Paraguayan war and its belligerents. I must confess they do not show very favorably to the Allies, or to that people Brazilian squadron; and that people begin to think that Paraguay is not to be done up 'en tres meses,' and that Lopez is not to be out-generated so easily.

His Excellency Sr. Biestra, we hear, still continues ill—made diplomatique, of the Molero's school, and is

did not offer to send any answers back to the Punta Lara.

The Arno has brought a regular diplomatic crowd this trip—the British Minister, the Hon. Mr. Mathew and family have arrived, also the long looker American Minister, Major General Asboth, and also Sr. Ferraz, the Brazilian Minister of War. We salute all these distinguished gentlemen, and welcome them to the Plate.

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The great English concert at the Coliseum comes off on Wednesday. Parties who intend going, ought to see Mackern at once and arrange about tickets. Mr. Phillips, the nigger minstrel, is making great preparations, and, we have no doubt, the concert will be the best ever given in Buenos Ayres. Mr. Olivera, in the 'Rural Magazine,' publishes a very able article against the Rambouillet breed of rams, which is calculated to cause much noise. Mr. Hannah, we understand, coincides with him in his views on this question. As the matter is of the very highest importance, we shall translate and publish Mr. Olivera's remarks.

It is with sincere pleasure that we learn the Provincial Government has offered to refer the question about the Northern Railway guarantee to arbitration. This shows a disposition, on the part of the Minister, to do what is right in the matter. There has been another meeting of shareholders of the Northern Railway in London, but as we are pressed for room to-day, we fear we shall have to keep the report over until Tuesday.

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Owing to the news brought us by the French gunboat Decidee the general impression is that there has been another fight in Paraguay. We spoke with an officer who has just come down from there, and he says the heat at present is the most frightful imaginable. As the Paraguayans had put up some fresh batteries on their left wing, and dived round the place, the position of Polidoro is represented as untenable, as the guns from the new battery rake the Brazilian encampment. A steamer is expected hourly in port from Corrientes, but as the regular mail steamer is due to-morrow, with dates to the 12th, we consider it extremely improbable in the absence of a very decisive victory, and with coal so scarce, that any special steamer should be despatched.

Where is Minister Octaviano? is the question we hear on all sides. It was known that he was to have left Corrientes on the 8th; as he is not here nor yet in Montevideo the probabilities are that his steamer is aground and Sr. Octaviano on some desert island soliloquizing on the mutability of human affairs.

We regret to hear that some of our estancia friends, who were in such a hurry to begin their shearing, have lost heavily. We heard yesterday that Mr. Chas has lost no less than twenty fine animals. The frosts in the country have been very severe during the last week. Mr. Leslie, who has just returned from his estancia, informs us that every morning the whole country, while he was there, was covered with a thick white frost.

Mr. Billinghurst sells on Monday the vessel George C. Lettson, this vessel only a few days ago was sold by Mr. Billinghurst, but the buyers refused to pay up. As the Captain is in a hurry to get home, Mr. Billinghurst finds it shorter to re-sell the vessel than to sue the recalcitrant buyer. This shows the sad state of our civil tribunals, and we fully agree with Mr. Billinghurst, that a judge armed with summary jurisdiction should sit each business day in the city, to try all such cases.

Yesterday was the first warm day of the season. Generally speaking the warm weather sets in a little earlier than it has this year, but as the winter has been unusually severe we suppose this summer will be extremely hot.

We have received the programme of the Belgrano Races, which will come off on the 11th November. On Tuesday we shall publish it.

The funeral of young Mr. Casares took place yesterday evening. It was very largely attended. All deplore the untimely fate of this unfortunate young man.

Yesterday the landing of the wounded again formed an afflictive sight

They came down in the Bvelyn, and were carried down Calle Belgrano; we suppose to the new hospital.

The cable party are expected back to-day. They will be gone a week to-morrow.

Watson's telegram runs as follows: Cable breakfasts and chops at 9 a.m. Cable cocktails all day. Cable dinners at five, sharp.

Watson purposes, if the crowd is not too great, to lay a small cable of his own down through his wine vaults this afternoon.

On the 20th August there was a meeting of the shareholders of the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway held in London. Mr. Robertson was unable to attend. It was a stormy meeting. A draft for £5,000 of Messrs. Peto & Betts to Mr. H. A. Green not having been paid, this gentleman obtained an injunction restraining Peto & Betts from transferring the lands to the Company, and the consequence is, the Company is without the title-deeds to the very land on which the line is. A very bitter argument ensued, and we extract the following speech of Mr. Holt, which explains the whole difficulty:

Mr. Holt (a director): When the railway was commenced there were a great number of landed proprietors, and from each one a separate and distinct title had to be obtained. These, it was agreed, should be transferred to the contractors, and when all that was completed, a final deed was to be taken from Messrs. Peto and Betts, transferring to us the entire property in one single document. In South America the title depends, not as here upon documents which you may put away in boxes, but upon its being duly signed at a notarial office. The only reason why the title deeds have not been finally handed over is, not that any difference has arisen between our local directors and the representative of Messrs. Peto and Betts, but because of an impediment put in the way by the agents of Mr. Green. All the land, pure and simple, has been transferred to the company; but Mr. Green has bought some land—a very small piece—and in the title he has offered is a reservation which the local committee have not chosen to adopt. I will not now express any opinion whether they ought not to have accepted the title with this reservation, which was that a small ticket station should be erected at Barracas. The only thing is that the title deeds are not actually in our possession, but Mr. Santa Maria writes by last mail that we may consider the matter as good as concluded. Mr. Green has transferred the whole of the land to Messrs. Peto and Betts, and has got a full release from them; in other words, he delivered the land and received the money, and there is no difficulty whatever upon this head. The whole affair would have been satisfactorily terminated but for this reservation put by Mr. Green into the title to one piece of land, and which was objected to by the solicitor of the local committee. (Applause.)

Mr. Herapath asked if the position of Messrs. Peto and Betts here would affect their power at Buenos Ayres.

Mr. Holt: Decidedly not. A clear perception of our position depends on a great measure upon a knowledge of the contract with the contractors, and I will in a few words give you a history of its origin. (Hear, hear.) Before Messrs. Peto and Betts would enter into that contract they stated to us that it was in the first place absolutely necessary that they should make a safe contract for the land. We were to find a party to do it. A contract was made with Mr. Green to purchase the land the money to be paid gradually. On handing the land over to the contractors the corresponding value was to be received. As you have observed, the title deeds from the proprietors are in the name of Mr. H. A. Green, and were handed over by him to Messrs. Peto and Betts, according to the contract entered into here, and a supplementary contract afterwards effected in Buenos Ayres, at the particular times therein stated, the money also being paid as by agreement.

Ultimately the land was all handed over to the contractors, and the balance of the money in acceptance on England was received from them. So soon, however, as the agents of Mr. Green at Buenos Ayres heard of the suspension of Messrs. Peto and Betts, and that the last bill for £5,000 pounds was not met, they made application to prevent the transfer of the title deeds from the contractors to the company. The effect of this proceeding is to keep matters in statu quo, and does not prejudice our rights in the slightest degree. The title deeds are still in the hands of Mr. Crawford.

A Shareholder: Then the title deeds are not and cannot be passed over to the company, I never expected that the company would have paid the contractors for land they had acquired without first having the title deeds.

Mr. Holt: The contractors were paid by certificates from the board; and they only consented to pay the money to Messrs. Peto and Betts on the guarantee of Messrs. Armstrong, Drabble, and Green that the land would be legally transferred to the company. If

there be any difficulty, it has been created by Mr. Green, and no one else (Applause.)

Mr. Green said that if the board had attended to him, and to the representations of the solicitor of Messrs. Peto and Betts, the title deeds would have been passed over to the company long ago. He charged the responsibility for the difficulty that had arisen upon the local board. He had no complaint whatever to make against the contractors.

Mr. Holt said the difficulty was one which it concerned Mr. Green and others to remove. The company had paid the money for the land to Messrs. Peto and Betts, and the gentlemen named had undertaken and guaranteed to furnish them with a clear and indisputable title.

THE AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC QUESTION.

Major General Asboth, the new American Minister, arrived at Montevideo per Arno, and is coming up to Buenos Ayres in the Shamokin. We learn on the highest authority that the Shamokin has received orders to at once proceed to Asuncion, and to take up Mr. Washburn, the American Minister. General Asboth is expected here to-day.

CHILIAN WAR.

CAPTURE OF THE TORNAO. The Spanish frigate Tornado seized the Chilean privateer Gerona, built in England, off Madeira. The Comercio gives the following particulars:— In compliance with a private despatch from the Government, the Gerona, Capt. Benito Ruiz, left Cadiz in haste, and her destination soon became public. On the evening of the 21st, at 6 p.m., off Funchal, in the island of Madeira, they sighted the iron-clad Tornado at anchor, and making ready to sail; she showed the Union Jack, and was one of those vessels lately built in England for Chili, whither she was now bound. The Tornado, not relying on the proximity of the Ocellian craft, cleared off under cover of the night, and the Gerona quickly followed, coming up with the fugitive at day-break, and opening a broadside of blank shot on her; this had the desired effect of bringing to the privateer, and she was quickly boarded by the victorious Spaniards. Her crew, consisting of some seventy men, English and Portuguese, were transhipped to the Gerona, and a Spanish officer, with sixty men, conducted the prize to Cadiz, where she remains in quarantine. She is a perfect model, quite new, and very swift. The Gerona is still at Madeira, on the look out for another victim. The Tornado was quite unarmed, having only a cargo of coal on board; and the only reason assigned for her capture is, that in her fight she was making directly opposite to Brazil, and her colors believed to be false.

LATEST FROM RIO JANEIRO.

Rio Janeiro, Oct. 6, 1866. The failure of the attack on Curupaity has been very mortifying to the Brazilians, as hitherto all the Jornadas when describing the actions which have taken place, have unanimously sung Victory; but this time, even by stretching every circumstance in their favor to the utmost, they could not get further than an affair mal succedido. Some letters to the public have appeared in the Jornadas with the "nome de pluma" "Phocion" advocating a peace-party and calling upon the people to cry "enough of war, let us now have peace." Phocion however met with a whole army of patriots who pulled his articles to pieces and cried "no peace till Lopez is turned out and Humaitá levelled to the ground." Brazil fully comprehends that now she has once commenced this war, has spent so much precious blood and so much money to carry out her motto of "delenda Humaitá," she must go on to the end, for any peace except on the terms of the above motto would be a lasting blot in the history of this Empire. Meantime, be it noted, both Brazilians and foreigners are anxious to see this disastrous war closed. Trade and commerce generally have suffered terribly from its effects. Importing houses see their sales diminish in amount each month and the number of first-class buyers become continually smaller. Banks find their best customers with decreasing balances, the recoveries more difficult, the number of A. 1 bills becoming constantly less, while the offers of paper for discount increase. Shopkeepers and all retailers find their daily sales falling off, and are at a pinch to meet their engagements as they fall due. While the general want of confidence renders discounts very difficult. Exchange, 24 1/2 to 25 1/2. All this together forming a picture by no means animating or satisfactory of the present state of business, and auguring but discouragingly for the prospects of some considerable time to come.

The corvette Bahiana and two more ironclads are to sail in a few days for the River Plate to join the Brazilian squadron.

The pilot of the steamer Oyspook is at present in the House of Detention of Rio, whither the Chief of Police sent him on a charge of "Wild de-

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Verily this is the age of Cables. The chief news brought by the packet is the picking up of the old Atlantic Cable, which the whole world despaired of, and all Buenos Ayres was startled yesterday by the arrival of the first telegram from the Punta Lara. A horseman from Ensenada galloped up yesterday morning to the Standard office, bringing the first bona fide telegram that has been transmitted on the Cable. We struck off with our Hoe press thousands of these little messengers of hope and progress; and as our man dashed through the streets, the multitude gazed with unmitigated astonishment on this new feature of River Plate progress. There was a gloom however over the city, owing to the telegram being in English. Crowds stood at the corner of the streets, gazing vacantly on a message not one word of which could they understand, and even the humblest changadores in the street regretted that they did not understand English; we explained to a few Italians who stood gaping at the corner of Calle Belgrano, that as the Cable was made in England, and belonged to an English Company that of course it was absurd to suppose that it could convey any but English messages; this at once satisfied them: The moment we received the despatch we sent copies at once to the Vice-President, the Governor, and all the ministers, but as we have no horses at our disposal we

could not offer to send any answers back to the Punta Lara.

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struction of public property and attempt on the lives of the passengers and crew of the Oyapock. Instead of bringing him before a naval court to decide whether his navigation was correct, and how the disaster occurred, they trump up a charge against the man. The commander and most of the officers of the steamer deny that he was pilot, they say he was simply a passenger, who abused his position and took advantage of the captain's momentary absence to give orders to the man at the wheel, which caused the vessel to run ashore—hence the charge made by the Chief of Police—however, it is now proved that this passenger or pilot kept watch, and wrote up the log of his watch! Moreover, he proves that the captain was not on deck when the vessel ran ashore, but was down in the cabin playing cards with the passengers. The captain is under arrest on board the Constitution, and is answering to a court-martial now sitting. After all, although the poor pilot, ex-captain of the Petropolis steam transport, is suffering great persecution and injustice, I am inclined to think the captain will come out of this affair very badly, and he deserves to suffer for his false conduct to the pilot in order to save himself.

I must add it is only in Brazil that we see a magistrate or Judge decide the case of a Captain or Pilot before a Naval-Court (composed of nautical men, the only competent judges), has pronounced a verdict on the navigation of the accused and the cause of the disaster.

Without more news that I recollect, and with best wishes,

I remain, Your very truly, GEORGE R. GEPP.

LATEST FROM ROSARIO.

Rosario, Oct. 10th, 1866. To the Editors of the Standard,

Dear Sirs, I am pleased to read a communication in your paper, written by Mr. La Croze, on the subject of the capacities of this country for agriculture. It has always been my opinion, and I have written a good deal for the press here and in England to prove it, that the vast region, imperfectly known in Europe as the River Plate, is essentially an agricultural district, and that it is ostentatious waste of land turning it into purely grazing purposes. A limited population will naturally be a pastoral people; an occupation which it has been observed, is that of all primitive societies. Agriculture is the first grand stride in the path of civilization.

The Argentine Republic is just entering on the threshold of this important change, for we cannot give to the producing provinces of Mendoza, San Juan, Tucuman and Cordova the name of agricultural districts, because cultivation is in a very primitive state and production goes very little beyond the actual wants of producers.

Santa Fé is the first Province that is really proving the vast advantage that agriculture possesses as a means of aggrandizing a country over purely pastoral pursuits. Six years ago Santa Fé was a desert, her lands of little or no value, and a few herds of cattle roamed over immense plains where not a blade of wheat or an acre of corn were visible. Immigration set in—the set in—the agricultural capacities of the land became known, and now the province produces twelve hundred thousand bushels of wheat and upwards of two millions bushels of Indian corn. These figures will undoubtedly be multiplied by two within five years from the present time, for I consider that we are as yet in the very infancy of agriculture.

The general reader may probably smile at my proposition, but I say with all seriousness that the colony of North American farmers recently established in the Chaco forms the first thoroughly agricultural element introduced into the country. I only ask a couple of years to prove my assertion.

Agriculture at the present time means chemical sciences allied to mechanical ingenuity—chemistry and machinery, in other words. To these must be added practice and industry. This acknowledged, no one will deny the truth of my first observation, that heretofore agriculture is as yet in its infancy in this country.

And yet, where is there a country in the world that offers greater agricultural advantages than this? Where is there a country in which, for example, the steam plough would give such results? Rich soil, fine climate, and plains without stones, clay or stumps! I am happy to say that one of our most enterprising immigrants intends to try agriculture in its newest and most approved form—steam plough, threshing and reaping machines, and in fact all the appliances that modern science has invented to take the place of human labor.

There is another subject to which I would call your attention, that is the spontaneous emigration from Australia to this country. The Ada brought several Australians. From them I understand that sheepfarming is overdone in that country—that a man to succeed in that business must have enormous capital, say sixty thousand

patatoes at the least—that there are thousands of young men with five to ten thousand dollars that do not know what to do with their capital, and that public attention is particularly directed to the Argentine Republic. As is the case almost everywhere, this country is almost unknown there. They want information. I shall of course transmit such information as I think is required, and I should be glad if you would send the Weekly Standard to the Public Library, in Melbourne, one of the greatest institutions in the world, and where the people go to get the news and data from all parts of the globe. Should there be any difficulty in transmitting the Standard direct, it might be directed to the Vice Consul, Mr. James Lloyd, of Liverpool, who as agent for the Immigration Committee of this country, and owner of Australian packets, would remit it. The Immigration Committee of Rosario will pay the subscription of the paper. While the warlike elements of the country are engaged in the conflict with Paraguay, the peaceful elements ought to be put into greater activity, so as to counterbalance the necessary evils entailed by the war.

The emigration from Australia is very important—it will bring capital and intelligence into the country. You must acknowledge that our sheepfarming system is wretched. With the same material, we do not get half the price for our wool that the Australian sheepfarmer gets. There is, consequently, something rotten in the State of Denmark. The first advance towards wisdom is to know that we are in error. When we can convince our sheepfarmers that they are pursuing a wrong system, they will change, and to arrive at this there is no better mode than to introduce through the medium of Australian sheepfarmers, a better system.

I send you the Report on the Chaco in Spanish. I should have sent it before, but I understood from the editor of the Ferro-Carril that he had sent you a copy. Last advices from the California Colony are brilliant. The colonists are cutting a large swath of land and putting up good houses. Dr. Gibbons, of La Paz, who visited the Americans, says it is the colony of the Republic.

Ever yours, W. P.

NEWS FROM THE CAMPS.

WEEKLY REPORTS FROM THE STANDARD.

SAN NICOLAS AND RAMALLO.

Oct. 1, 1866. Sales of sheep, cattle, &c., in neighborhood.—None. Capones have been sold at \$41 cash; \$30 has been refused for some very fat capones. Señaling done.—20 to 25 per cent. since March; the deaths in the flocks since have been about 10 to 15 per cent.

News in town.—None; excepting the town is very triste about the late attack on Curupaity, in which one-half of the battalion of San Nicolas is said to have perished. Births, marriages, or deaths in neighborhood (foreigners only).—None; very few English in the neighborhood; foreigners being mostly Italian.

Land rented or sold.—Don't know of any. State of camps, &c.—Superior. Peone's wages, and if wanted.—From \$200 to \$400 per month. Good men always needed; there is no scarcity of bad one's whatever. Price of stock.—No sales have been made to my knowledge.

General remarks.—A great need of good police in both partidos; 'carneando,' or killing and stealing cattle at night, is not only frequent but constant; it being a very rare thing indeed that a night should pass without two or three cows being killed in this immediate vicinity. A poor man with only a capital of thirty cows has lost twenty this winter. Stealing sheep and horses is equally prevalent, and can be done with perfect impunity, the authorities not troubling themselves at all about the matter, in fact it is even hinted that they connive at it.

Shearing was to have commenced to-day, 1st Oct., in some parts, but the rainy weather will prevent it so soon. I expect on the 8th, next Monday, most will commence. \$3 for every 8 fleeces is the price; day men \$25 per day; shearers seem not to be scarce.

IMPORTANT FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.

To the Editors of the Standard. Gentlemen, We arrived here 'all right,' after a boisterous passage, head-winds, and heavy seas nearly the whole voyage. Nothing could be more comfortable than the accommodation on board the Arno. The captain and officers did all they could to alleviate the sufferings of the sick, and I must say, Capt. Curlew is on the 'qui vive,' both night and day.

Some specie was sent up for investment in Exchange; much better had they taken first-class bills. Sovereigns here are 100/000; Exchange, 24 1/2, giving only 2 per cent. on the intrinsic value of gold.

Business here dull, the war with Paraguay doing much injury to the country. Yesterday two of the wealthiest 'almaceneros' smashed up, and the banks doing little or nothing; Exchange

24 1/2; merchants' Exchange, 24 1/2. We proceed in the Onaida, a poor steamer doubtless, and her accommodation is miserable; I anticipate a three weeks' martyrdom. The passengers outward complain greatly; still her captain is popular, and the blame lies elsewhere. Would that the Arno could take us home. The Danube will replace the Onaida, and I am told this is her last voyage, 'tanto mejor.' You will get the Onaida's news before this. The inhabitants here dislike the war with Paraguay, and my opinion is that arrangements will be made for peace. Money is scarce. I will write to you from England. The manager of the London and Brazilian Bank is very popular, and ought to be kept in the position he now holds.

I remain, Gentlemen, Yours truly, G.

THE LOST CABLE FOUND.

The lost cable is found, and the recovery is almost as animating as the success of the new Cable. The depths have been made to give up their prey. There is an extreme satisfaction in finding any lost treasure, especially when it has cost labour, skill, knowledge, talent, perseverance, and all the valuable and priceless expenditure of mind. Useless labour is our great vexation, any disappointment is almost better than that. But now the Atlantic Telegraph comes triumphant out of all its troubles. There has been no waste. Every fraction of energy, care, eye-work, and work of the brain will be utilized. There is abundance of employment for two Cables. The search assumed from the 10th of August the character of a most exciting hunt. On that day the Cable was grappled and buoyed by the Albany, with the Terrible; but the chain broke, and the prize, when all but secured, slipped out of the capturers' hands. On the 12th the Great Eastern and the Medway reached the position. On the 15th, at midnight, the Great Eastern raised the Cable 500 fathoms, but lost it in buoying. On the 17th, at 2 o'clock in the morning, the Great Eastern again grappled it, and was just commencing the process of bringing it on board, when the roughness of the sea snatched it away again, the boats being unable to operate. A third time the Great Eastern got hold of it—on the 19th; and the Albany, too, got hold of it the same day. A pause of some days then intervened, when the object of pursuit escaped all contact; but on the 26th the Medway grappled it, and raised it 1,000 fathoms, and six hours afterwards the Albany raised it to the surface. On the 27th and the 29th partial captures took place, but the last great and effective seizure was reserved for the 1st of September, last Saturday, on which day the Great Eastern brought the light on board. The next day the splice was completed, and a message was sent:—'CANNING TO GLASS.—I have much pleasure in speaking to you through the 1865 cable.'

Of all the miracles of science those which appeal to the imagination and sense of wonder most are the contrivances which triumph over space. We had hardly got accustomed to railway speed when the electric telegraph produced an invisible communication between different parts of the earth, by which people could converse with each other hundreds of miles apart, and you saw at Glasgow in a dial plate the movement of your friend's thought in London. The train rushing through the air was a prodigious sight, but still it was a sight; you saw every foot of ground it went over; but here was an arrival without progress or steps, the result of such invisible speed that even to call such speed motion at all seemed a misapplication of language. We could argue, if we pleased, with our friend 500 miles off, talk gossip with him, exchange jokes, and spend the day with him electrically. It would have been an expensive amusement, and one trying to the attention and patience; but still a Xerxes or an Artaxerxes, had this mystery of nature been revealed in his day, would doubtless have contrived some grand Imperial entertainment out of it. But though we could talk with one another in Europe, and did talk with one another about business and diplomacy, the New World was shut out of the communication. There was no Atlantic Telegraph. That was the great want. But now we have one, and such is our good fortune that we no sooner find one Atlantic Cable laid for us than we discover that we are in possession of two Atlantic Cables. After years of delay a double prize has come at last.

LA LOTERIA DE BENEFICENCIA.

Some time ago we mentioned the advantages arising from the new method of playing this lottery. We have since had occasion to examine it, and feel great satisfaction in testifying to the admirable working of this system, as it offers the greatest advantages to the player, and at once avoids all possibility of fraud. The simpler a thing is made the better, and the unnecessary complications by which the now obsolete system was surrounded tended to engender distrust in many players. The speculator does not now anxiously hang on every movement of

the wheel, carefully awaiting the upturn of this or that number; but having seen his ticket in the globe, he quietly trusts his good luck for the accompanying-prize. Besides, it must be remembered that this is not a private company; the profits go to fill the municipal coffers, and are employed in the public improvements. Owing to the fair distribution of prizes the profits of this flourishing company are not so large as many suppose. As we have recently explained the working of this improved method, we have now only to add our congratulations to the enterprising company, whose 'modus operandi' we hope soon to see imitated by all the lotteries of the country. Ferro-Carril.

LETTERS AT THIS OFFICE FOR.

J. W. Morcom, Esq. (4), James Kennedy, Mr. Garahan, Mrs. Hugh Sheridan, Enoch Richards, Juan J. Rannheim, J. Gilchrist, Miss Terresa Langford (Villa Mercedes), Richard Broadrick, David Lewis, Esq. A. R. Butler, James Kavanagh, Meeks & Kelsey, Jeremiah Bergin.

GREAT NEWS FOR BUENOS AYRES.

BEEF-CURING A TRIUMPH. London, Sept. 8, 1866. Gentlemen, I know you will hear with pleasure not only of my safe arrival in England, but also that of the Beef which was sent over to the Argentine Consul, by Messrs. Zimmerman and Fairs. On opening some of the tins in the presence of those gentlemen interested in the subject, the beef was found to be perfect, and as fresh as the day it was first put into the tins. The Gentlemen were quite surprised, and expressed themselves satisfied that the problem was solved, and that for the future we might be quite satisfied that Europeans will be able to feed on good wholesome grass fed beef of the River Plate.

So far so good, it now only remains to form the Company and go out, and carry on the beef exporting trade of South America. I will keep you constantly advised of what is taking place; of course you will have seen that Lord Stanley made mention of it in the House of Commons, from a report sent to him by Mr. Ford (the Minister Plenipotentiary). I have to see his Lordship to give him more particulars.

The tins were only opened on the 6th inst., so I cannot give you for the present more details. It proves the system is good, that the meat is good, that grass fed beef of the River Plate can be preserved fresh, got through the tropics, and stand the sea voyage.

I remain, Gentlemen, Yours most truly, EUGENE FABIS.

ON CHANGE.

October 13th, 1866. Paper price of ounces 899 1/4 Do. sovereigns 121 1/2 First price of patacons 25 Last, 21 95 Cash sales, 120,500.

The fall in the price of gold below 25 has astonished all the financiers of Buenos Ayres. It was openly affirmed by some of the members of the Chambers that 25 being the price fixed by law, it was absurd to suppose that patacons could go any lower, but the Chambers have very rightly influenced on the Bolsa. Paper money ruled exceedingly tight—many were obliged to sell gold to obtain paper, and there can be no doubt that the prices are destined to fall much lower; besides the natural tendency of the market, there are a number of influential brokers speculating for a fall. The sales on time were heavy, the price for the end of the year closing at 25 05.

In National Bonds there was a brisk business done to-day, and a disposition to bear the market, but holders seem firm, and prices have not fluctuated. Sales to-day: 24,800 cash, at 33 1/2 10,000 Oct. 27, 30 10,000 Dec. 31, 40 1/2

Paper money ruled very tight to-day and Mr. Barker, the leading discount broker, reports the rate going up from 1 1/2 to 1 3/4, best bills in the market.

The news by the packet is regarded as very favorable. Wool has slightly improved in Europe, and in the States firm. Money is much easier, and upon the whole things look better.

We understand that the agent of the astronomical line of steamers has arranged that during the wool season one steamer will each month go to Antwerp. This will be found an immense convenience, and we doubt not will meet with general satisfaction.

The Baron Mauk has not arrived in the packet, but will arrive per French mail steamer. A Brazilian transport arrived to-day from Corrientes. She brings no later advices. The libe-cuy will be due on Monday.

Mr. Donovan, a broker of the South Plaza, has just returned from Lobos. He reports shearing going on, the wool in the very finest and best condition, and the farmers taking unprecedented care in trying of the fleeces and bagging of the bally wool. Mr. Donovan does not think there will be much wool in the market before the end of the month.

Ten carts of new wool from Pilar or Matanzas, arrived to-day at the Once Plaza; as yet unsold. Part of this wool, we hear, is washed. It will probably fetch a good price.

There was much said in Change about the Southern Railway meeting in London, the full particulars of which we shall publish in a few days.

The Pollux is posted for Gualeguay next Tuesday. The Castor is expected back from laying the cable on Sunday.

In Rio Janeiro there have been two large failures, and in London one. Mr. Riegler will return to the River Plate in the next packet.

HINTS.

On Monday, 8th October, at the Once Bethlehem, the wife of Mr. George Parkes, of a daughter.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF W. MA & CO. 30 Calle Cangallo. The steamer Tala, on Sunday, at 10 for Rosario, Paraná, Santa Fé, and ports. For the Railway Station 25 de Mayo. The steamer Rio Paraná, on Monday, at 10 past 6 p.m., for Montevideo. 103 xp 0 10

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISSO. 902 Calle Recoquinta. Oriental steamer Rio de la Plata, on Sunday at 10 a.m., for Corrientes and ports.

REMATO.

FOR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En el corralon del Sr. D. Sebastian Chiches, en la Boca del Riachuelo de 90 quintales de estopa con avería de cuenta de los aseguradores, en cargada a la barca Prusiana 'Angela' de Hamburgo y de órden de los Sres. Fr. N. Niebu y Ca. El Lunes 16 del corriente a las 11 en punto de la mañana, se han de rematar sin falta alguna la mas alta postura y dinero de contado—90 quintales de estopa averiada. 103 xp 0 10

FOR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. De una arca de terreno, situada a inmediaciones de la Iglesia de Barracas al Sud, subdividida en 35 lotes, perteneciente a la Testamentaria de Sr. Dn. Julio Louton. De orden de Sr. Dn. Francisco F. Moreno, representante de los herederos, y de autorización del Sr. Juez de Ira. I. Estancia, Dr. Don Miguel García Ferradaez. El Domingo 4 de Noviembre a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna la mas alta postura y dinero de contado. Los 36 lotes de terreno arriba designados, con venta tendra lugar sobre el mismo local, donde estara la tienda de campaña y Bandera de Roma el día y hora indicada. Hoy hay facilidad de transporte, ya sea por el otro camino de hierro, con quienes se da combinacion omnibus que parten de las diversas Estaciones hasta la Iglesia. Planos litografiados se podran obtener en el Rematador desde el 15 de Octubre en adelante. 60 xp 0 10

FOR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En su casa, calle de Potosí No. 70. De 1,000 a 1,500 ovejas mestizas finas existentes en el Partido del Salto, Estancia de D. Juan Riddle, (Santa Ana) como a 6 leguas poco mas o menos del Fortin de Arco. De orden del Sr. Juez Letrado de Comercio Dr. D. Tomas Lalas. El Lunes 16 del corriente, a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado 1,000 a 1,500 ovejas mestizas finas, a recibirse en el Partido del Salto. Los interesados deben pasar a las 10 de la mañana del día del remate. 25 xp 0 4

FOR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En su casa, calle de Potosí No. 70. De 57 hermosos Carneros Padres de la raza Negreta, provenientes de la Cabana Gresse, vendidos por la barca 'Weitzlaw' de Hamburgo, a la consignacion de los Sres. J. N. Bieber y Ca. El Miércoles 31 del corriente, a las 11 en punto de la mañana, se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado—57 carneros padres, raza Negreta, sangre pura de la Cabana Gresse, vendidos por la barca 'Weitzlaw' de Hamburgo, a la consignacion de los Sres. J. N. Bieber y Ca. El Miércoles 31 del corriente, a las 11 en punto de la mañana, se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado—57 carneros padres, raza Negreta, sangre pura de la Cabana Gresse, vendidos por la barca 'Weitzlaw' de Hamburgo, a la consignacion de los Sres. J. N. Bieber y Ca. 102 xp 0 13

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SAVINGS BANK. BANK MAU & CO. 101-Cangallo-103. BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate...

The Bank of Mau & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depository for their savings.

The sums deposited in that very important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes...

The Bank of Mau & Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres...

Buenos Ayres, September 19, 1863. P. P. MAU & CO., WILLIAM LESLIE.

CONDITIONS.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver Dollar upwards.

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p c) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand Dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

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RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 10th of each month.

Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company.

As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very moderate.

Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave. In order to facilitate immigration to these countries the rates have been reduced as follows—

1st Class ..... £35. 2nd ..... £25. 3rd ..... £16.

Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates— 1st Class ..... £65. 2nd ..... £45. 3rd ..... £30.

These boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of Ladies and Children, having large ladies' cabins, and carrying an experienced stewardess.

The ss. ADA, Captain PEX, will leave this port on Saturday 13th October. H. A. GREEN & CO., 85 RECONQUISTA.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Table with columns: DEPARTURE, WEEK-DAYS, RETURN, DEPARTURE, SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS, RETURN.

On Sundays the Train leaves only 26 de Mayo at 10 a.m., runs in connection with steamers from Tigre to Rosario, Paraná, Corrientes, and interdicted ports.

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Sewing Machines. A large and varied assortment on hand. Warrent to work well. They are all of the latest and best inventions, and of different prices.

JOHN SHAW, 206—Venezuela—206.

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GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SHEARING GOODS, AS Sorby's Shears, polished, First class Twin, Stockholm Tar, Hedge for Wool, Sharpening Stones, &c., &c.

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