

Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

No. 1418—SIXTH YEAR.

BUENOS AIRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1866.

CIRCULATION 2500

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED.)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

Authorized Capital £5,000,000 sterling

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000 do.

Reserves at Bank £100,000 do.

Capital account opened with parties previously

indicated and interest allowed on credit balances.

Custodians have the advantage of drawing cheques—having approved bills discounted or obtained loans upon negotiable securities—of depositing bills, coupons, &c., for collection—and of lodging with the bank value property in the

rate of advertisement in the principal daily

paper of Exchange—issued on the following

places—London, Dublin, Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, Copenhagen, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo.

J. H. GREEN,
Manager,
Buenos Ayres—March 16, 1866.

MONTEVIDEAN BANK.

CAPITAL 1,000,000 DOLLARS.

In 2,000 Shares of 500 Dollars each.

"With power to increase it."

Office, corner of Calle Carrasco, in the new

house of Don Juan Miguel Martínez, Montevideo.

CHAIRMAN,
Francis J. Hoare, Esq.

DIRECTORS,
Sir J. St. Paul Belli,
" " Justin Belgrano,
John McCall, Esq.
" Antonio Marquez.

The undersigned hereby makes known to the

Commercial public of Montevideo that from time

that that place is open to business—this

Bank will receive deposits, and enter into ar-

rangements for every class of banking operations.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Money has been deposited on current ac-

counts bearing interest. The Depositors may

withdraw the whole or part of their Deposits by

cheque at sight. Cheque and Pass Books will be

supplied to its customers by the Banks.

DEPOSITS FOR FIXED PERIODS.

Sums of 50 dollars and upwards are received for

fixed periods, say from one to 12 months, at rates

of interest to be agreed upon, and reference to

the amount and terms of the Deposits.

DISCOUNTS.

Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes will be

discounted subject to the manager's approbation.

LOANS.

Advances will be made on Promissory Notes and

other securities on private terms.

The Bank will be open on all working days

from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. with the exception of Sa-

turdays when it will close at 4 p.m.

The RATE OF INTEREST for the current month

and until further notice will be as follows:

On balance against the Bank 6 per cent.

On deposits for 30 days 5 " "

Notice of withdrawal 6 "

On do. do. do. 5 "

On do. do. do. 5 "

Charged

On specie debit balances in account

current 6 "

On currency do. 6 "

J. H. GREEN,
Manager,
Buenos Ayres—August 16, 1866.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED.)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

The rates of interest allowed and charged by

the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

ALLOWED

On specie deposits on account current, 4 per cent.

On do. do. for ninety days fixed 6 "

Notice of withdrawal 6 "

On do. do. for thirty days 6 "

On do. do. do. 5 "

Charged

On specie debit balances in account

current 6 "

On currency do. 6 "

J. H. GREEN,
Manager,
Buenos Ayres—August 16, 1866.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER,
1720.

FOR INSURING BUILDINGS,
GOODS, MERCHANTIZE,

AND
VESSELS IN PORT OR IN DOCK,
THROUGHOUT GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
AND TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE

BONAMY DOBREY, Esq., Governor.

P. F. ROBERTSON, Esq., Sub-Governor.

Richard Baggalay, Esq., Deputy-Governor.

DIRECTORS.

See the Directors' List.

Mr. John T. Peck, President.

Mr. George W. Lloyd, Vice-President.

Admiral F. L. Leake, Vice-President.

Earl of Rosse, Vice-President.

Major-General Sir G. J. Brudenell-Bruce, Vice-President.

General Sir G. F. Grey, Vice-President.

Colonel Sir G. F. Grey, Vice-President.

Colonel

Teatro Franco-Argentin.

NOTES PARISIENS.

Sunday, 27 October, 1866.

Representation Extraordinaire.

1000 representation de l'Orfeo.

COPIE AUX ENFERS.

Opéra en 4 actes. Musique d'Offenbach.

TOUL.—M. le colonel a obtenu son place réservée dans la cas de il se voulrait pas en sortir. Il a été pris d'en aviser le buraliste du Théâtre le jour de la représentation avant 3 heures.

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 submitted 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.

"Il fait saison, il n'y a pas saison d'écriture."

Cours.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1866.

THE BOLIVIAN 'NIMBUS.'

It is an astonishing fact that the most humiliating feature in the present war is that our enemy are without shoes, and now it would seem that we are forced into a struggle with a nation where pantaloons are never worn. Since the first news arrived about the mooted invasion by Bolivia, we have been actively engaged in gathering all reliable particulars respecting our new enemy, and we learn from a distinguished gentleman, who was in Bolivia some five months ago, that the principal feature of that Republic is its poverty, there not being two pair of pantaloons in the whole country. The experience which the Paraguayan war has afforded, goes to prove that these ill-clad warriors are, however, by no means a contemptible enemy; and it is a nice question to decide, if the shoeless Paraguayans give us so much trouble, with such immense elements at our disposal, what will it cost us to repel the 'sans-étoiles'?

Bolivia comprises the immense table-land of the Andes; and, according to Cossen's new geography, contains a superficie of 1,232,495 kil., and one-and-a-half millions of inhabitants. This estimate of the population is considered by many exaggerated, and parties who have travelled through the country do not give even half this number as the actual population. Chuquisaca, the capital of the Republic, is beautifully situated on a range of hills, and boasts of the most sub-tropical climate in South America, being 2,844 metres over the level of the sea. The population of the city is given at 20,000; but La Paz is the chief town of the Republic, having about 50,000 inhabitants, and is still higher up in the mountains, being nearly 4,000 metres over the sea-level. We have not now time or space to give our readers a detailed description of the country; suffice it to say, that blessed with an inexhaustible fertility, and immense natural resources, it is yet the poorest country in South America; and when we look into the structure of Bolivian society, the condition of its inhabitants, and the rank which Bolivia occupies amongst American States, we cannot but regret that such a country should of all others have been selected to bear the name of the great South American Liberator, Bolívar.

It is indeed a galling sarcasm on South American liberty that Bolivia, which boasts of its gold and silver, and is a land endowed by nature with the choicest gifts, should stand so pre-eminent in the long list of ruined, impoverished South American Republics.

Forty-one years have passed since the emancipation of this country from Spanish rule. During the administration of Bolívar, in the infancy of its nationality, the country made some progress, but since the fall of Santa Cruz, when the Peruvian Confederation was broken up, revolution has so quickly followed revolution, that in this long political maze of discord the modern history of the country is lost, as well as the names of the various rulers, and the latest historian winds up his remarks on Bolivia, with the melancholy sentence, 'that since 1839 the domestic history of this country has been one continued scene of insurrection, rebellion and revolution.'

Such is the country which now flings down the gauntlet to the Argentine Republic, and with 6000 half-bred as his followers Melgarejo, the South American Attila, is sweeping down the declivities of the Andes and pouring into the peaceful provinces on our western frontier. This mooted invasion would excite but contempt and derision were it not for the fact that some banished 'montoneros' and other discontented chiefs are said to sympathise with the movement. We wait the mails, however, to learn the real extent of this new South American broil: it meantime behoves the Argentine Government not to sleep on the matter, and an influential chief of prestige in the interior should be at once despatched to make headway against the transandine Goths who now threaten our territory.

The great instability of power in Bolivia, and Melgarejo's extremely precarious tenure of office, are probably the best guarantees we have that this mooted invasion may prove a 'canard'—but the Bolivian Dictator has, during his chequered career, stopped at nothing; no moral restraint seems to have characterized his administration, and he owes his elevation to office to his sword and the proverbial mutability of Bolivian affairs. Instigated by the thirst of conquest, and the easy programme of sweeping through an exposed and defenceless territory, such as Salta and Jujuy, we believe him fully capable of disturbing the peace of the interior. Verily we want a species of South American police to keep order, and to put down the Don Quixotes of the Andes.

LAMENTABLE NEWS FROM FREYLE MUERTO.

INDIAN INVASION.

THREE ENGLISHMEN KILLED.

Rosario, Oct. 17th.

I have just returned from Freyle Muerto, at which place a very sad affair has just occurred, viz., the murder of three of its English settlers. I advised some of the settlers to send a correct account of the occurrence to the *Standard*, to avoid unseasiness and exaggerated rumours, and received the enclosed account for transmission to you. As I was in the place when the bodies were found, I can vouch for the correctness of this statement.

Yours in haste,

T. C.
Los Algarrobitos,
Frayle Muerto, Oct. 21.

It is my painful duty to inform you of an invasion of Indians in these camps, which, I am sorry to say, cost their lives to three of our countrymen. On Tuesday, the 16th, we heard that the Indians were in the camps, and on Wednesday they visited the estancia of Messrs. Hamilton and Le Page, but perilled neither lives nor property. They then retired from the neighborhood, and it was thought they had cleared out altogether. But on Thursday it was found they had visited the estancia of Messrs. Hope, and driven away all their horses, but which were recovered by the soldiers from the Sauce. On Saturday the worst news of all reached us—that fire, pillage, and murder had been perpetrated on the estancia Monte Llovedor. The news was brought by a man returning from Mr. Stow's estancia Chanarillos, and who passed by the scene of the outrage: he approached within 10 or 15 yards of the ditch surrounding the place, and shouted out for the inmates, but received no answer; at that moment he saw about a dozen mounted Indians coming up towards him, and he at once cleared off, reaching Mr. Stow's estancia by Saturday morning.

Mr. Patl immediately procured a small armed force from the commandante of the town, and 10 Englishmen and 2 natives started off on Saturday night, before the 'comision' had arrived. When we reached Monte Llovedor we found all in confusion and ruin—the roof broken up, the bullock carts burnt, and the ashes of a large fire in the 'patio'; and we discovered the bodies of the three unfortunate inmates lying in the ditch encircling the house—it having been an old fort at one time, stripped and putrid, from which we inferred that the bloody deeds must have been committed about Tuesday, more especially as the Indians were several leagues from the place on Wednesday. A native peon, who was working in the place, managed to escape to Messrs. Hope's estancia, but we have not heard his account; a boy, who also belonged to the establishment, has been taken prisoner. The names of the poor fellows who fell victims to the savage cruelty of the Indians were—Thomas Edwards, part owner of the estancia, James Redpath and Henry Murray, two men employed in ditching and clearing. We found no traces of a fight, and suppose they must have been surprised or betrayed by the Indians.

As far as we know, no similar deeds have been done on any of the other estancias, and not much alarm is felt for the future.

THE TRAGEDY OF THE STELLA.

FURTHER DETAILS.

The Stella was lost about 10 months ago. About a month after, an English pilot going ashore at Flores Island was told by the Italian capataz that "poor Charley's body had been washed ashore, bearing several stabs, and that he recognized the corpse by the tattooing on the arms and chest."

The body was interred by the Italians on the island, who also sent word of the occurrence to the authorities at Montevideo; but the latter were so busy with matters relative to the Paraguayan war that no notice was taken of it, and it remained so until a few days ago when Mr. Robinson obtained further details which have led to the arrest of Fred. Davis and Martin, who were on board the Stella the night she was lost. The capataz says "I was cleaning the light when I saw the Stella near shore and a fight going on, after which they slipped the anchor, and the vessel was lost same night. I can at any time point out

the exact spot where the anchor will be found."

There is a strong suspicion that a considerable sum of money belonging to Charley was made away with, after his death: it is known that he feared lodging the money in bank, owing to the crisis, and kept it at his lodgings in a handkerchief. The depositions of Davis and Martin are said to differ notably, both men being kept in solitary confinement. Meantime some fresh light may be thrown on the mystery by a man at Maldonado who was a spectator, and is, we believe, already arrested.

The suspicions against Davis are strongly circumstantial, but not as yet, to our mind, sufficient to condemn him in an English court of justice. The identification of the murdered man, or *corpus delicti*, must always be proved as clear as the noon-day sun, and in this point we are not satisfied with the Italian's statement.

It would be a terrible thing to shoot the wrong man for Charley's murderer, but it would be still more shocking to punish anyone if Charley were never murdered at all. The stealing of his money, and nobody really seems to have stolen it, is quite a different crime.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Tala arrived yesterday morning with 45 passengers and Rosario mails. From Montevideo we had nothing, and from headquarters we cannot expect any mails before Monday. Our Paraná correspondent states that the Paraguayan made a dash into Corrientes and swept off 500 horses.

Yesterday our advices from the Freyle Muerto English Colony were of the most afflictive nature; the Indians have invaded, sacked Mr. Stow's estancia, and killed three unfortunate Englishmen who were busy making a ditch. We lament this intelligence not only for the death of our countrymen, but also for the great injury which this is calculated to do to the rising colony. We publish the full particulars in another column.

The packet leaves to-day; we understand Mr. Ford and family leave the mole-head about 1 o'clock.

Early in the ensuing month Mr. Billinghurst will sell by auction from 10,000 to 12,000 fine mestiza sheep, the property of the late Mr. Thomas Donoghoe. This is a very favorable chance for parties who think of investing in sheep, to purchase, as the sheep are first class, and have been well cared. The auction takes place on the 8th November on the lands of Dr. Velez Sarsfield, in the partido of Arrecifes, and also at the Estancia in San Antonio de Areco, the residence of the late Mr. Donoghoe.

The paper money question is the absorbing topic of the day; we understand that a counter petition is going the rounds, and receiving numerous signatures praying of Government on no account to emit one paper dollar, but to leave the currency to itself: as for the farmers, they are quite willing to sell in gold if it suits the views of purchasers.

The Brazilians are expecting daily the arrival of a splendid battery of breach-loading cannon, which we believe they intend to mount in the Gran Chaco, in front of Humaitá.

A subscriber from Jeppener informs us that very few of the people about there have as yet commenced shearing;

all the shearers are employed at the great estancias Galpones Grandes and Galpones Chico, and at Mr. Jeppener's estancia; the latter gentleman has already sent in about half of his wool, and sold same. The charge in the train is only 12 reales per arroba, which is very moderate. Our friend has brought his wool in by rail, and has found it so convenient that he wishes us to recommend the railway wagons to all our subscribers in the South.

The horses in Santa Fé are now going up in price owing to the very large purchases made in Rosario by the Brazilians. People up there are all in the dark as to why the Brazilians are buying so many horses.

The Pueblo newspaper is coming out every evening now with the most unprecedented attacks against Dr. Elizalde, Minister of Foreign Affairs; the articles are so intensely personal that they carry no weight, and how ever open to comment Sr. Elizalde's political career may be, that is no reason why the man's private life should be dragged before the public; these personal newspaper attacks are so unbecoming that we confess we are at a loss to discover the motives of a paper occupying the position of the *Pueblo* stooping to such a course.

Our colleague wants a change of Ministry, but he goes the very worst way to accomplish it, as no independent man will take the chair of Minister, if by so doing he exposes himself, his family, and private life to such outrageous abuse.

It is generally believed that Señor Sarmiento has been recalled from the United States and ordered on a special mission to Chile. The mission of His Excellency to Washington has proved utterly destitute of those enormous advantages which were anticipated at his departure, and we cannot exculpate him for neglecting to call public attention in the United States to the

monstrosity of the proposed tax upon wools. We regard his silence in this matter as a dereliction of duty on his part, and had we a good active representative in the United States we feel quite certain the American people would have been acquainted with the rising trade between this country and the United States and the great injury which the proposed protective duty must necessarily cause that trade. The object of Señor Sarmiento's mission in Chile, we trust, is to cultivate friendly relations with that country—there is at present an unhappy misunderstanding, which we hope the new Minister will succeed in removing.

Our esteemed friend, Señor Udalio Fries, has been sent on a special mission to that redoubtable country, Bolivia; Señor Pivedal acts as his secretary. The journey of our friend Fries is rather a formidable matter; at the post-houses there is nothing to eat save fried mosquitoes, along the road there are no horses, and the Indians, if they get scent of his mission, will make a sweeping invasion in the hope of capturing a live Minister Plenipotentiary.

It must be borne in mind that the Bank has, by a recent law, made itself responsible for the emission of 4 millions of gold notes, payable at sight. If Mr. Rom and his friends intend to involve this useful establishment, by the much greater liability of metallizing all the paper money, we may again, in the very business season, be visited by a panic à la Cornac; for it cannot be denied that the large specie reserves held by the Bank belong to private depositors, and we tremble for the moment when these depositors will imagine that the Bank is being led into rash engagements, which it cannot in its present state fulfil.

For this reason we were glad to notice that the Ministers, on the presentation of this project, spoke warmly against it, and we feel sure that the Government will protect to the utmost the commercial community, by rejecting any insidious project for redeeming the currency by issuing more paper than ever.

STERLING.

LATEST FROM CURUZU.

Oct. 19th 1866.

During the last few days our advanced line has suffered a severe fire from the enemy: the operations are again reduced to guerrilla firing, and it is the general belief that active hostilities will not be resumed before two months: meantime we must wait for fresh contingents and give time to drill them. These delays are prejudicial, as they will give the enemy time to get a fine supply of horses, while ours are quite worn out. Our soldiers also are wearied with the monotony of camp life and liable to desert.

On Sunday, 14th, at 10 a.m. there was much movement in the Paraguayan lines at Curupaty, and half-an-hour later they deployed some columns to assault Curuzú where Port Alegre's men were in readiness to receive them. The guns of Curuzú played with much effect on the enemy, who at length retired, leaving some killed and wounded on the field. It was evident only a reconnaissance on their part.

It is rumored that Marshal Polidorio is to be tried by Court-Martial for his conduct on the 22nd; and that it is at the special request of Admiral Tamandaré and Baron Port Alegre. This will be a proper satisfaction for the Triple Alliance, as the disaster of Curupaty was owing to the army at Tuyutí remaining inactive while their comrades were slaughtered at the trenches.

The Governor of Corrientes returned from Goya, per Cisne, after an absence of 15 days. Dr. Rosas has been installed Minister of Government.

Nación Argentina.

LATEST FROM CORRIENTES.

October 21, 1866.

About a week ago I arrived here; and I now hasten to give you a short account of what has come under my notice during my sojourn.

Since the repulse of the 22nd ult. nothing has happened worthy of note.

The contending armies are encamped in front of one another, but with the exception of now and then a random gun which awakes the echoes of the surrounding woods, no hostile movement has been made by either of the belligerents. Meantime the Paraguayans are working day and night at their trenches and fortifications. The allies are not asleep either; the warm weather has already set in, and the whole army is actively employed building 'ranchos' to protect them from the awful effects of the summer sun. Here they must remain for many months, for they cannot again assume the offensive until large reinforcements have arrived.

From Paraguayan deserters we learn beyond a doubt that Lopez has every man in the country under arms: the women have usurped the ordinary masculine occupations and may be seen running of messages, attending the wounded and dying, laboring in the fields, sowing the crops and gathering in the harvest.

The Proveedor takes down the popular Colonel Mateo I. Martinez: the sufferings of this lengthened campaign preyed on his ardent spirit, and the loss of so many friends and followers in the affair of the 22nd was a death-blow to his shattered constitution, and he is reluctantly obliged to return to your city to recruit his failing strength. The same vessel bears the remains of Federico Paz and Julio Darraghéira, both brave young men cut off in the very flower of their youth.

Innumerable have been the victims of this protracted war, and many more must yet fall the bleeding sacrifices of their patriotism. It is consoling to think that so much blood is not shed in vain internal squabbles, but in the noble cause of freeing a sister republic from slavery.

Nacional.

NEWS FROM THE CAMPS.

WEEKLY REPORTS for 'STANDARD.'

VIRGINIA.

21st October, 1866.

Sales of sheep, cattle, etc., in neighborhood.—Have heard of no sales, but one or two of the principal estancieros here have been sending off to town several troops of cattle, their intention being to sell off, and rent camp for sheep.

Shearing done.—Has been generally good, the average 30 to 35%.

Births, marriages and deaths.—None

Land rented or sold.—Some lots have been recently rented—10 squares by 10—for \$4,000 yearly; rather a high price.

State of camps.—Could not possibly look better.

Peones wages, and if wanted.—The shearing has commenced on the estan-

cias where there are many flocks, and shearers will be badly wanted. The Comisiones have been very busy in this part lately.

Price of stock.—Some small sales of capons have been effected at \$35, but although capons could not possibly be in better condition, still buyers have been very delicate in their selections.

General remarks.—The winter that has now passed has been good one. Some time ago an article appeared in the *Standard* representing the woes of this year as being unusual owing to the 'seca,' scab, &c., which will give the brokers an excuse in getting moderate prices. Now this may apply to camps between Dolores and town, but on this side of the *Vocino* we did not suffer in the slightest from the past 'seca,' and, from what I have seen of flocks in this neighborhood, I can say that we will be able to offer as sound a 'fleece of wool' as last year, and infinitely cleaner and lighter, owing to the late rains and comparative absence of scab. The majority of *fincas* on rented camp, as far as I can learn, intend disposing of their wool in Dolores, and some of your wool-buyers in town might do a good stroke of business in that town either by means of agents or otherwise, in the course of a month or so, when the wool season sets in.

RENTALS.

October 23, 1866.

SALES OF SHEEP, CATTLE, ETC.

Sales of sheep, cattle, etc., in neighborhood.—Very little done in cattle sales. I only know of one sale effected by Dr. F. Bautista. He sold a native trooper's 170 untamed bullocks, at \$80 per head. Several small sales, but not worth mentioning.

Shealing done.—Shealing very good in this neighborhood. Mr. Allison's estancia took the lead. The value of his flock has been 35 per cent, and

THE LOBOS LIGHT.

Montevideo, Oct. 20th, 1866.

To the Editor of the *Siglo*.

Whenever a vessel is wrecked off our coast you attribute it to the bad position of the light at Maldonado. In some cases you are right; for instance when the wreck occurs near Lobos Island, because a single light is not sufficient to determine how far the vessel is from shore, how near shever she may be to the light.

But when a vessel is lost on the English Bank you also lay the blame on the Maldonado light, and in this you are mistaken, as many old navigators have been mistaken before you in the same respect. If you restore the Maldonado light to Lobos Island you will not prevent 5 per cent of the wrecks occurring on the English Bank. But by erecting a light-house on the highest point of the English Bank, that is in the centre, with a revolving light visible for 20 miles, and a lower fixed light visible for 10 miles, and at the same time make the Cerro a fixed light, and that on Flores Island a revolving one, you will then prevent all shipping disasters and make the navigation quite easy.

With the lights placed in the manner I suggest, a vessel leaving Lobos Island, in bad weather, instead of dreading the English Bank, would make right for its light, to ascertain her position; seeing the revolving light, she would know she was yet 10 miles out of all danger, until the lower fixed light should become visible. On seeing the latter light N. by W. she would steer due North until the fixed light bear W. by S. W. (corrected), when her course would be due West, and shaping her course by the lights of the Cerro and Flores Island, till casting anchor in the port of Monte Video.

The construction of a Light-house on the English Bank would be very easy, the top of the bank being often almost high and dry.

The upper light of the English Bank should revolve in 30 seconds, and that of Flores Island in one minute, the Lobos and Cerro lights to be fixed. If there be any objection to the removal of Maldonado light, it might suffice to place a bright red light on the east point of Lobos Island.

Yours very respectfully,
A GERMAN SUBSCRIBER.

THE POST OFFICE.

ANSWER TO GRUMBLER.

An employee of the Correo begs us to remind Grumbler that he puts no address to his letter, other than "Entre-Ríos," so that it is impossible to ascertain where the fault lies, if any. It may be, however, that Grumbler's letters are as vaguely addressed as the above, in which case it is no wonder if they went astray. Again, if he expects his letters to be forwarded to these camps, by special courier, he is too exacting. The letters must be sent to some post-town.

CRICKET.

Performers [in the Cricket Concert] v. Hem. Performers.

This match, a farewell to the President of the Club, was played on Friday last, the 19th of October, and which resulted in an easy victory for the non-performers, with 8 wickets to go down. The ground was in good condition, and the day, with the exception of a slight shower in the morning, was everything that could be wished for. The 'Performers' won the toss, and being short-handed, decided to go in at 12.30. They sent in Messrs. E. T. Simpson and Jacobs to the bowling of Messrs. A. W. Smith and R. Neild. Jacobs played a lucky innings of 21, composed of 3 threes, 3 twos, and singles. The first innings closed for 74 runs. Mr. Smith, who bowled for the first time on the ground, proved of great service, and was always well on the spot until he sprained his arm, and was replaced by Mr. Jackson. The innings of the 'Non-Performers' closed for 114, leaving a majority of 40 in their favor. The captain, Mr. Jackson, played with great skill and judgment, for 34, carrying out his bat, amidst universal applause. The bowlers were Messrs. Jacobs and Phillips. The hit of the match was made by Mr. Willocks, a six-to leg, out of the ground. The 'Performers,' in their second innings, only reached the score of 53, a fact in some degree attributable to the straight bowling of Mr. Nield.

The wickets were drawn at 6.15, when the score stood as follows:

PERFORMERS.

1st Innings.
E T Simpson b Nield 5
P L Jacobs b A Smith 21
J L Gray b Nield 11
A Phillips b A W Smith 0
J C Simpson b do 0
E T Simpson b Nield 1
G Bennett b N Nield 1
T B Smith run out 2
J Elliott, per J C Simpson, c Smith, b Nield 10
A Howden, per G Bennett, not out 4
J P White, absent 0
Byes 12
Wides 7
Total 74

2nd Innings.

E T Simpson b Nield 0
T L Jacobs b do 18
J L Gray b Jackson 4
A Phillips, run out 5

For further particulars apply to

J Phillips, 2d. U.S. Consul.

Now, it is beyond question that the light of this country is its irredeemable paper currency, which prevents the possibility of legitimate expansion of credit, and by consequence keeps our rural industries in the most wretched condition—estancias mere wilderness, sheep and cattle starving and miserable to look upon, wool rotten and filthy, scab eating into the very vitals and destroying the constitution of the sheep, and everything "going to the bad," through lamentable ignorance and want of means.

The wool of the present season, scraped laboriously from the backs of seedy half-starved sheep, is likely to be a drug on the market, by reason of paper money speculations, and the inertness of the legislative body in providing even a partial relief to the market, by passing a measure which would give 100 millions of convertible paper medium to our chidoo.

trade, and enable us to tide over with less loss the most important period of one year's trade—the market time of the staple products of the country. The thing is beyond credence outside Buenos Ayres, but for us it is a palpable, a lamentably palpable fact. Are there no men of influence in the country, who can realise to themselves the evil and its magnitude, and with energy and patriotism throw all the weight of their influence and incessant efforts to remedy it? The bright leaf of laurel crowns is within the reach of such men, if they are to be found; and 'desagrados' await the country, if they are wanting.

Yours truly,

TRADEEE.

GERMAN AUXILIARIES.

To the Editors of the *Standard*.

Gentlemen,

I beg to remind you of an error which you commit in to-day's paper, by stating that several Brazilian agents have gone to Europe to hire some German regiments, now that the German war is over.

This is entirely wrong, as the soldiers in no part of Germany are considered as cattle or slaves in the hands of their princes, to be hired or sold, as your friend who gave you the above news seems to believe. I suppose him to be a Brazilian, as I know of none but Brazilian negro-slave regiments which might be offered for sale or hire.

The only thing that those worthy Brazilian agents can do in Germany is to enlist soldiers for their army, provided that the German governments allow such a thing, which is very doubtful. However, it is certainly to be hoped that the German newspapers will make it their duty to warn their countrymen against taking service in South American ranks, as, generally speaking, these poor European soldiers—Germans, Italians, French, English—always get the heaviest task and the least praise; they are considered here merely as costly food for powder ("buen alimento para los cañones") and treated and sacrificed according to these views by the native commanders, as was shown in the stupid attack on Corrientes.

Yours very respectfully,
A GERMAN SUBSCRIBER.

THE POST OFFICE.

ANSWER TO GRUMBLER.

An employee of the Correo begs us to remind Grumbler that he puts no address to his letter, other than "Entre-Ríos," so that it is impossible to ascertain where the fault lies, if any. It may be, however, that Grumbler's letters are as vaguely addressed as the above, in which case it is no wonder if they went astray. Again, if he expects his letters to be forwarded to these camps, by special courier, he is too exacting. The letters must be sent to some post-town.

CRICKET.

Performers [in the Cricket Concert] v. Hem. Performers.

This match, a farewell to the President of the Club, was played on Friday last, the 19th of October, and which resulted in an easy victory for the non-performers, with 8 wickets to go down. The ground was in good condition, and the day, with the exception of a slight shower in the morning, was everything that could be wished for. The 'Performers' won the toss, and being short-handed, decided to go in at 12.30. They sent in Messrs. E. T. Simpson and Jacobs to the bowling of Messrs. A. W. Smith and R. Neild. Jacobs played a lucky innings of 21, composed of 3 threes, 3 twos, and singles. The first innings closed for 74 runs. Mr. Smith, who bowled for the first time on the ground, proved of great service, and was always well on the spot until he sprained his arm, and was replaced by Mr. Jackson. The innings of the 'Non-Performers' closed for 114, leaving a majority of 40 in their favor. The captain, Mr. Jackson, played with great skill and judgment, for 34, carrying out his bat, amidst universal applause. The bowlers were Messrs. Jacobs and Phillips. The hit of the match was made by Mr. Willocks, a six-to leg, out of the ground. The 'Performers,' in their second innings, only reached the score of 53, a fact in some degree attributable to the straight bowling of Mr. Nield.

The wickets were drawn at 6.15, when the score stood as follows:

PERFORMERS.

1st Innings.
E T Simpson b Nield 5
P L Jacobs b A Smith 21
J L Gray b Nield 11
A Phillips b A W Smith 0
J C Simpson b do 0
E T Simpson b Nield 1
G Bennett b N Nield 1
T B Smith run out 2
J Elliott, per J C Simpson, c Smith, b Nield 10
A Howden, per G Bennett, not out 4
J P White, absent 0
Byes 12
Wides 7
Total 74

2nd Innings.

E T Simpson b Nield 0
T L Jacobs b do 18
J L Gray b Jackson 4
A Phillips, run out 5

For further particulars apply to

J Phillips, 2d. U.S. Consul.

trade, and enable us to tide over with less loss the most important period of one year's trade—the market time of the staple products of the country.

The thing is beyond credence outside Buenos Ayres, but for us it is a palpable, a lamentably palpable fact.

Are there no men of influence in the country, who can realise to themselves the evil and its magnitude, and with energy and patriotism throw all the weight of their influence and incessant efforts to remedy it? The bright leaf of laurel crowns is within the reach of such men, if they are to be found; and 'desagrados' await the country, if they are wanting.

Yours truly,

TRADEEE.

GERMAN AUXILIARIES.

To the Editors of the *Standard*.

Gentlemen,

I beg to remind you of an error which you commit in to-day's paper, by stating that several Brazilian agents have gone to Europe to hire some German regiments, now that the German war is over.

This is entirely wrong, as the soldiers in no part of Germany are considered as cattle or slaves in the hands of their princes, to be hired or sold, as your friend who gave you the above news seems to believe. I suppose him to be a Brazilian, as I know of none but Brazilian negro-slave regiments which might be offered for sale or hire.

The only thing that those worthy Brazilian agents can do in Germany is to enlist soldiers for their army, provided that the German governments allow such a thing, which is very doubtful. However, it is certainly to be hoped that the German newspapers will make it their duty to warn their countrymen against taking service in South American ranks, as, generally speaking, these poor European soldiers—Germans, Italians, French, English—always get the heaviest task and the least praise; they are considered here merely as costly food for powder ("buen alimento para los cañones") and treated and sacrificed according to these views by the native commanders, as was shown in the stupid attack on Corrientes.

Yours very respectfully,
A GERMAN SUBSCRIBER.

THE POST OFFICE.

ANSWER TO GRUMBLER.

An employee of the Correo begs us to remind Grumbler that he puts no address to his letter, other than "Entre-Ríos," so that it is impossible to ascertain where the fault lies, if any. It may be, however, that Grumbler's letters are as vaguely addressed as the above, in which case it is no wonder if they went astray. Again, if he expects his letters to be forwarded to these camps, by special courier, he is too exacting. The letters must be sent to some post-town.

CRICKET.

Performers [in the Cricket Concert] v. Hem. Performers.

This match, a farewell to the President of the Club, was played on Friday last, the 19th of October, and which resulted in an easy victory for the non-performers, with 8 wickets to go down. The ground was in good condition, and the day, with the exception of a slight shower in the morning, was everything that could be wished for. The 'Performers' won the toss, and being short-handed, decided to go in at 12.30. They sent in Messrs. E. T. Simpson and Jacobs to the bowling of Messrs. A. W. Smith and R. Neild. Jacobs played a lucky innings of 21, composed of 3 threes, 3 twos, and singles. The first innings closed for 74 runs. Mr. Smith, who bowled for the first time on the ground, proved of great service, and was always well on the spot until he sprained his arm, and was replaced by Mr. Jackson. The innings of the 'Non-Performers' closed for 114, leaving a majority of 40 in their favor. The captain, Mr. Jackson, played with great skill and judgment, for 34, carrying out his bat, amidst universal applause. The bowlers were Messrs. Jacobs and Phillips. The hit of the match was made by Mr. Willocks, a six-to leg, out of the ground. The 'Performers,' in their second innings, only reached the score of 53, a fact in some degree attributable to the straight bowling of Mr. Nield.

The wickets were drawn at 6.15, when the score stood as follows:

PERFORMERS.

1st Innings.
E T Simpson b Nield 5
P L Jacobs b A Smith 21
J L Gray b Nield 11
A Phillips b A W Smith 0
J C Simpson b do 0
E T Simpson b Nield 1
G Bennett b N Nield 1
T B Smith run out 2
J Elliott, per J C Simpson, c Smith, b Nield 10
A Howden, per G Bennett, not out 4
J P White, absent 0
Byes 12
Wides 7
Total 74

2nd Innings.

E T Simpson b Nield 0
T L Jacobs b do 18
J L Gray b Jackson 4
A Phillips, run out 5

For further particulars apply to

J Phillips, 2d. U.S. Consul.

trade, and enable us to tide over with less loss the most important period of one year's trade—the market time of the staple products of the country.

The thing is beyond credence outside Buenos Ayres, but for us it is a palpable, a lamentably palpable fact.

Are there no men of influence in the country, who can realise to themselves the evil and its magnitude, and with energy and patriotism throw all the weight of their influence and incessant efforts to remedy it? The bright leaf of laurel crowns is within the reach of such men, if they are to be found; and 'desagrados' await the country, if they are wanting.

Yours truly,

TRADEEE.

GERMAN AUXILIARIES.

To the Editors of the *Standard*.

Gentlemen,

I beg to remind you of an error which you commit in to-day's paper, by stating that several Brazilian agents have gone to Europe to hire some German regiments, now that the German war is over.

This is entirely wrong, as the soldiers in no part of Germany are considered as cattle or slaves in the hands of their princes, to be hired or sold, as your friend who gave you the above news seems to believe. I suppose him to be a Brazilian, as I know of none but Brazilian negro-slave regiments which might be offered for sale or hire.

The only thing that those worthy Brazilian agents can do in Germany is to enlist soldiers for their army, provided that the German governments allow such a thing, which is very doubtful. However, it is certainly to be hoped that the German newspapers will make it their duty to warn their countrymen against taking service in South American ranks, as, generally speaking, these poor European soldiers—Germans, Italians, French, English—always get the heaviest task and the least praise; they are considered here merely as costly food for powder ("buen alimento para los cañones") and treated and sacrificed according to these views by the native commanders, as was shown in the stupid attack on Corrientes.

Yours very respectfully,
A GERMAN SUBSCRIBER.

THE POST OFFICE.

ANSWER TO GRUMBLER.

An employee of the Correo begs us to remind Grumbler that he puts no address to his letter, other than "Entre-Ríos," so that it is impossible to ascertain where the fault lies, if any. It may be, however, that Grumbler's letters are as vaguely addressed as the above, in which case it is no wonder if they went astray. Again, if he expects his letters to be forwarded to these camps, by special courier, he is too exacting. The letters must be sent to some post-town.

CRICKET.

Performers [in the Cricket Concert] v. Hem. Performers.

This match, a farewell to the President of the Club, was played on Friday last, the 19th of October, and which resulted in an easy victory for the non-performers, with 8 wickets to go down. The ground was in good condition, and the day, with the exception of a slight shower in the morning, was everything that could be wished for. The 'Performers' won the toss, and being short-handed, decided to go in at 12.30. They sent in Messrs. E. T. Simpson and Jacobs to the bowling of Messrs. A. W. Smith and R. Neild. Jacobs played a lucky innings of 21, composed of 3 threes, 3 twos, and singles. The first innings closed for 74 runs. Mr. Smith, who bowled for the first time on the ground, proved of great service, and was always well on the spot until he sprained his arm, and was replaced by Mr. Jackson. The innings of the 'Non-Performers' closed for 114, leaving a majority of 40 in their favor. The captain, Mr. Jackson, played with great skill and judgment, for 34, carrying out his bat, amidst universal applause. The bowlers were Messrs. Jacobs and Phillips. The hit of the match was made by Mr. Willocks, a six-to leg, out of the ground. The 'Performers,' in their second innings, only reached the score of 53, a fact in some degree attributable to the straight bowling of Mr. Nield.

The wickets were drawn at 6.15, when the score stood as follows:

PERFORMERS.

1st Innings.
E T Simpson b Nield 5
P L Jacobs b A Smith 21
J L Gray b

E. HOE Y CIA.,
FABRICANTES DE
MAQUINAS DE IMPRIMIR,
coso y otros cilindros y formas giratorias,
PRENSA CON PRIVILEGIO DE ADAMS,
PRENSAS DE WASHINGTON Y
DE SMITH.
MAQUINAS DR DAB TINTA, & CO.
Todo lo relativo a las artes de imprenta en tipos,
planchetas de cobre, hoguera y fundicion
del metal.

TIERRAS DE ACERO.

Maquinaria de Vapor, todo tipo de Maquinaria,
Instrumentos y Aparatos de Hierro colado,
Bricos, etc.

Agencia de Buenos Ayres—M. G. & E. T. MULLAH.

74—CALLE BELGRANO—74

DRUGS, &c.

Pharmaceutical Preparations,
Surgical Instruments, Patent Medicines,
Dental Medicines, Ointments,
Potions, Drugs, Colors
Paints, Glass Ware,
Medicinal Chalk, Glue, Resins,
Sundries, Veterinary Sundries,
Photographic Sundries.

Thirty Thousand pieces of the above forwarded,
free of all charge, monthly, by
Burgoyne, Burbidges, & Squire,
16 COLEMAN STREET, LONDON.

25p. lps. 023

IMPORTANT REDUCTION
in the prices of
PORTABLE ENGINES FOR 1862.

CLAYTON, SHUTTERWORTH, AND CO
Engineers, Manufacturers of Portable
and fixed Steam Engines, Machinery
for Pumping, Hoisting, Grind-
ing, Sewing, and Agricultural
purposes, &c.,
especially Ad-
apted for the
Colonies.

STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN;

75, Lombard Street, London.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES for driving
Cotton Engines.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES and PUMPS
for Pumping.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES and PUMPS
for Sheep-washing.

52. lps. 23

FUNDICION DE TIPOS

PARA IMPRENTA.

Todas clases de Tipos, Materiales de Bronce,
&c., etc., para impresion, hechos en la Fundicion
de Tipos.

BRUCE, NUEVA YORK

Agencia en Buenos Ayres—M. G. & E. T. MULLAH.

74—Calle Belgrano—74

Notice.

The undersigned begs to give notice that they
have commenced business as Ship and Exchange
Brokers at No. 44 Calle Zavala, Montevideo (op-
posite the Exchange).

HUMPHREYS & CLARKE.

14920, lps. 1m

Dealers.

ABRAHAM'S Calculated Apparatus for
the Measurement of Gold.

49 Rue d'Angoulême St. Honore à Paris.

Consists of small wires conductors so placed
in the case as to be imperceptible, being the colour
of the flesh, by which the sound is conveyed
without any inconvenience and enables deaf per-
sons to hear distinctly.

Numerous testimonials from persons who have
experienced the most beneficial results from their
use, with directions how to use them. May be seen
at the office of this paper, or by applying at the
Inventor's shop, 44 Rue d'Angoulême St. Honore,
Paris. Price 15 francs the pair in silver, 20 francs
the pair in gold gilt.

Benson, J. W., by Special Appointment to H.R.H.
the Prince of Wales.

Benson, J. W., by Special Appointment to H.R.H.
the Duke of Cambridge.

Benson's Steam Factory for Clocks and Watches,
68 and 80 Ludgate Hill.

Benson, J. W., 99 Westbourne Grove and 25 Old
Bond Street.

Benson, J. W., Maker of the Gold Casket presented
by the City of London to H.R.H. the Prince
of Wales.

Benson, J. W., Maker of the Casket presented by
the City of London to H.E.H. Prince Alfred.

Benson, J. W., Prize Medal, London, Class 33.

Benson, J. W., Prize Medal, Dublin, Class 10.

Benson, J. W., Maker of the Chronograph by
which the Derby is Timed.

Benson, J. W., Maker of the Great Clock of the
Exhibition, 1862.

Benson's Watch, Penfolds, illustrated, on every
construction of Watch, with their price.

Benson's Watches are sent to all parts of the
World post by post.

Benson's Watches—Gold and Silver, at 200 to 2
Guineas, in all sizes, from half to 8 inches
diameter.

Benson's Watches—Chronograph, Keyless, Re-
versible.

Benson's Watches, Chronometer, Duplex, Lever,

Benson's Watch, Horizontal, Circular, &c.

Benson's Indian Watch, compensated for all Cli-
mates.

Benson's "Eskimo" Watch, for Extraordinary Tem-
peratures.

Benson's Chronograph, Drawing, and
Drawing, Drawing, and Drawing.

Benson's Clocks for the Hall, Library, and Car-
riage.

Benson's Clocks for Churches, Towers, and Stables.

Chronometers sent.

Candelabra in Ormolu and Bronze.

Candelabra in Silver and Electro-Plate.

Benson's Art by Ross and Iddon Bonheur

Primer, Rose, Baye, &c.

Jewelry, Diamond, of Original Design.

Jewelry for Bridal and other Presents.

Jewelry, designed by Italian and French Artists.

Silver Plate, designed expressly for Presentation.

Silver Plate for Racing, Field, or Aquatic Sports.

Silver Plate for the Sideboard, Dinner, and Tea
Tables.

Silver Plate for India.

Benson's Photo Panorama, Illustrated, contains 300
Engravings.

68 & 80 LUDGATE HILL,
25 OLD BOND STREET, AND
99 WESTBOURNE GROVE, LONDON.

25p. lps. 1m.

RANSOMES Y SIMS,
SWELL WORKS, IPSWICH,
4, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDRES.

Telephone 2388.

Telegraph 2388.