

MAUÁ BANK, CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101-108

The Office of this Bank having been removed to the above mentioned building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following regulations are in force...

MAUÁ BANK, CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101-108

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE, For balances in our favor, 18 per cent. For balances in favor of Customers, 12 per cent.

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The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

No. 1422-SIXTH YEAR.

BUENOS AYRES, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1886.

CIRCULATION: 2500

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED). CAPITAL 1,000,000 DOLLARS. In 2,000 Shares of 500 Dollars each.

MONTEVIDEAN BANK. CAPITAL 1,000,000 DOLLARS. In 2,000 Shares of 500 Dollars each.

"THE QUEEN" FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL, \$2,000,000. INCOME, \$160,000.

Table with multiple columns and rows, likely a financial or exchange table.

LA ESTRELLA ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO. AT FIXED PREMIUM. CAPITAL 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED). 80-CALLE DE LA PIEDRA-80.

MONTEVIDEAN BANK. 80-CALLE DE LA PIEDRA-80.

"THE QUEEN" FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. 104-CALLE SAN MARTIN-104.

Table with multiple columns and rows, likely a financial or exchange table.

LA ESTRELLA ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO. 80-CALLE DE LA PIEDRA-80.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1790.

GUINNESS'S Celebrated Extra Stout. in quarts and pints at BARRY & WALKER'S.

EDWARD MEDLICOTT & CO. Beg to advise Customers that they have received, per several consignments from the first Wine Growers in Europe...

Table with multiple columns and rows, likely a financial or exchange table.

ENGLISH TAILOR. 39-CALLE DEFENSA-39.

BELGRANO RACES. November 11, 1886. FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SOCIEDAD PROTECTORA DE LOS INVALIDOS.

EDWARD MEDLICOTT & CO. Superior Port, Champagne, & C. Do. Liban Port Medicott & Co.

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STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISSO. 99-RECONQUISTA-99.

WELLS & LE ROSSIGNOL, WOOL BROKERS. COMMISSION AGENTS. 173-CALLE DE LA PIEDRA-173.

EDWARD MEDLICOTT & CO. Superior Port, Champagne, & C. Do. Liban Port Medicott & Co.

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STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISSO. 99-RECONQUISTA-99.

J. BAUNHEIM, PRESIDENT ORIENTALIST. No. 170-CALLE DE CUYO-170.

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STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISSO. 99-RECONQUISTA-99.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY. NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. REGULATION IN THE RATES FOR GOODS.

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THE LONDON & LANSIAIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL 21,000,000. INCOME \$140,000.

LA ESTRELLA ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO. AT FIXED PREMIUM. CAPITAL 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS.

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On and after the 21st day of July, 1886, the TRAINS will run as follows.

Table with multiple columns and rows, likely a train schedule table.

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TEATRO COLON OPERA ITALIANA 17° FUNCION DEL 4° ABONO. EL JUEVES, 1 DE NOVIEMBRE, 1866. N O R M A.

Teatro Franco-Argentin. BOUFFES PARISIENS. Direccion de 4 November. 25me Representation de la Abonnement. 1me Repre. Addition de OPERA AUX ENFERS.

Subscription to the "Standard," \$30 PER MONTE. ADVERTISEMENTS Not exceeding five lines inserted three times for \$5.

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

The Standard. "El Standard, el mejor y mas seguro de la Ocio." THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1866.

A RIGHT AND A WRONG WAY. We question if there is a country on the face of the globe where a general system of botchery (if we may use the expression) pervades more every public or private enterprise than in Buenos Ayres. From the building of a common chimney top to the construction of a railway, most things are botched or half done. The last storm, although viewed in this country as a terrible visitation, is almost an everyday occurrence at home, and the damage caused here is less attributable to the violence of the elements than to the utter and totally unprotected state of this city. If any odd corpses have been washed ashore let it be borne in mind that on the whole coast of Buenos Ayres there is not a single life-boat. If the Boca Railway is washed away, let our readers remember that the line is built on hills of offal and filth thrown on the river side, and through swamps and quagmires, which are lying waste and idle owing to their being subject to inundations. The Northern Railway is precisely in the same plight. Municipal avarice deprived Mr. Wheelwright of the Calle Larga, the proper route for the Boca Railway; and a 'cheap-John' economy induced the Northern Railway Company to build their road on the most exposed site in Buenos Ayres. Even the very Gas Works are botched, placed in the wrong spot, built in a mud-puddle, and at the first sou-easter down tumbles the breakwater, and but for a trustworthy heroic Irishman down might tumble the whole concern. It is humiliating to think that in every branch the same system of botchery is patent. Buenos Ayres is a fine city, the Queen of the River Plate, the Athens of South America, but only in fine weather—a couple of hour's rain and it beats Dante's Inferno.

To begin with the history of our blundering, we must commence with the very foundation of the city itself, for it is just built in the wrong place. Buenos Ayres should have been located at Ensenada, where there is a good, safe, convenient port, but since the forefathers of the city committed this grave error, their posterity have been blundering about, taking estimates and thinking over the matter, until at last the place has got such an infamous reputation amongst ship-captains of every nation, that when a charter to Buenos Ayres is talked of on any Exchange in Europe, extra policies are at once secured, and extra risks paid for. In any other country, years and years ago, iron piers would have been driven down, docks constructed, and our marine trade protected. But in Buenos Ayres we are all so busy with other matters, that although there are more sunken anchors in the roads than would suffice to construct an iron memorial (fifty feet high) to the Captain of the Fort, the officials are so lazy that the anchors cannot be recovered. There is a drag on this country somewhere, and somehow, which pulls us all the wrong way. It would seem that we never can do anything right in Buenos Ayres. Look at the paper money. The abuse, loss, and ruin caused by the constant fluctuation, makes rich men poor, and poor men poorer: all the schemes for its redemption, &c., are raw, unbatched, botched-up shifts. There is not a man in Buenos Ayres with the brains or the influence to accomplish a safe, lasting reform. Even our wool markets, the emporium of the wealth of the country, not a shed, not a paving-stone to be seen in any of them; mud, as profound as the lethargy which hangs over the nation. Let the stranger go to-day and visit the North and South Plazas, and form his opinion of Buenos Ayres. Even the very locality of these plazas is wrong. The Once Setiembre market, instead of being near to the river side, say in the neighborhood of the Socorro, is at the very outskirts of the town, just where the bullock cartmen halt after the exhausting journey on the Flores road. The South Plaza, instead of being on the banks of the Blachuelo,

is pitched up alongside the killing-ground, and so conveniently placed, that the charge for cartage to the barracks on the wool and hides sold there in one year would be more than enough to build the finest market-square in South America.

So utterly out-of-joint is everything in Buenos Ayres that it is positively impossible to work reform. We can't get a water supply because the river is so near we can't get the streets paved because the paving stones have not to be brought from Europe; and even tramways, the best and most convenient mode of transit in a large city, cannot be tolerated in Buenos Ayres because there is too much traffic in the streets. In this age of absurdities and bungling, are we to be surprised that the very war we are engaged in should defeat all our calculation? The allies went the wrong way to work; they entered Paraguay in the wrong direction, and actually arranged everything about the dismantling of her fortresses, disarming of the people, delineation of limits, before one single victory had been obtained or even a shot fired.

We confess that we should not be surprised to learn that, contemporaneous with the signing of the triple alliance, furnished lodgings were secured in Southampton for President Lopez and his family. But it is painfully obvious that when we cannot even make streets and roads in Buenos Ayres, we are not likely to organize a victory in the muddy jungles of Paraguay; and the same latent worm that gnaws into our municipal vitalities is equally at work in every branch of administration in the country.

But aside from the war and its unpleasant suggestions, may we ask, when shall we strike out in the right path? Mr. Louis McLean has offered to supply Buenos Ayres with life-boats if permission be granted him to keep them on the whole coast. Let his offer at once be accepted. Mr. Petty, the pilot, has tendered to clear the port of anchors and wrecks. We say at once close with him.

A joint stock company has offered to supply the streets with tramways intersecting the town. At once give them a charter. Two or three responsible parties have offered to pave every street in Buenos Ayres like the pavement in front of the Cathedral. We say, by all means give them the contract.

Let us put our shoulder to the wheel and begin to do things right; let us for ever give over building railways in 'swamps,' gas-houses in 'mud puddles,' markets in the suburbs, moles in wrong places, et cetera, et cetera.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH FRONTIER.

A friend who has just arrived from the south, Quequen Salado and Ojo de Agua, reports everything at present very quiet, but the garrison which numbered 600 men in the time of Col. Machado now hardly exceeds 200, and this force would be wholly insufficient to resist any invasion if the Indians come to be troublesome, which is unfortunately very probable.

At the full moon of the present month the Ranqueles and Araucanos held a grand pow-wow about 40 leagues from Ojo de Agua, to the number of about 2,000 warriors: the supposed object was to make a sweep of our southern estancias. Of course the frontier-troops dare not even venture out of the fort.

The paymaster is sadly wanted, the troops being several months without pay, and there is a great demand for money. No grocer or pulpener will venture out there, as credit is completely dead and officers and men are head over ears in debt.

Some time ago, the Indians being on a friendly visit, the Cacique Catriel saw a copy of the Standard with Mr. B., which much surprised him, as he thought all 'printed paper' was in Spanish. He begged to be allowed to take it to the 'tolderias' to show the squaws and picaninies: it is the first instance on record of an English newspaper circulating amongst the Ranqueles. The troops and neighbors are most anxious that Colonel Machado be restored, and this is the interest of the country.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday was another wet day, business out of doors brought to a complete stand still; in fact, this city is so constructed that only in fine weather can trade be carried on. Not in the memory of the oldest inhabitant have we experienced such weather at this period of the year; it will delay shipping and shearing seriously and force half the wool of the country into the Railway, as the state of the roads in the suburbs is something fearful. We hear that some English merchants who were weatherbound in Belgrano, had to pay \$600 for a diligence, which in former years would have cost about ten dollars each.

All hopes of the new emission bill being passed by the Legislature are now abandoned, as the session is now prorogued, and the bill cannot be brought up before next year. The fall in the value of real estate can properly be realized by the late house auction in Calle Defensa; the

prizes are situated in front of Mr. Gowland's auction mart, and about a year and a half ago were sold for \$800,000; they have now been sold for \$600,000. The increased value of the paper money falls far short of the great difference in the price.

The non-arrival of the French packet has caused immense sensation in town; yesterday people did not know what to think, and various wagers were made as to Prussia and France being at war. The most probable solution of the delay has been given us by an English merchant, who yesterday received a letter from the Banda Oriental, about 80 leagues north of this city, giving the particulars of a fearful storm which swept over the country on the 25th ult.—the shepherds could hardly remain in the camp, and had to cover themselves with part of their riding gear to protect themselves against the hail-stones. This storm, coming from the south-east must have caught the packet about the Rio Grande or Maldonado coast: we hope the Carmel was able to keep off the coast, but she must have had a hard run for it.

The state of Barracas may be imagined, but cannot be described—the mud is perfectly fearful; no train, no diligence, no coaches, and the only hope for the unfortunate residents is centred in stilt. The Boca Railway will shortly run from the Tres Esquinas to the Yellow House.

The Courier has got into very bad odour with the German residents for publishing on Saturday some very unfair remarks about the Concert which comes off on Saturday, unfortunately that night has been named for Sr. Neri's benefit, but the German Club has no fault for this, inasmuch as they named that night first; their Concert would have been given on Friday night but for the President of the Committee of Invalids, who received 250 tickets as a charitable contribution by the Club; this gentleman persuaded the Club to postpone their Concert from Friday to Saturday night, as Friday night being the feast of All Souls, few native ladies would attend; the Concert, therefore, to meet the views of this gentleman, was postponed.

We leave it to our readers therefore to say with what justice the correspondent in the French paper attacks the Club. Apropos, in yesterday's paper a slight mistake, Mrs. and not Mr. Krutish will sing the favorite song "Long, long ago."

We regret to learn that 18 corpses have been picked up near Belgrano, and 3 in San Fernando. A poor woman in the Boca saved three of her children wading up to the neck, through the 'poteros,' but 2 others perished.

A house at the corner of Calles Paraguay and Reconquista fell in, but happily no one was hurt. During the storm a great number of shops was lost in port, which increased the dangers of the roadstead. The two French vessels sunk outside now almost entirely block up the channel.

The ladies in town are selling the tickets of the Sanitary Lottery: 30,000 tickets, prize 2,000 doubloons, tickets 130\$ mc.

The French packet, about whose fate such anxiety exists, is expected to bring not only Baron Masá and Marquis Caxias, but also some German Monarchs who have retired from business and intend starting as sheep farmers in the River Plate.

To-day is a strict holiday, the feast of All Saints; to-morrow will be the festival of All Souls, and grand funeral rites will be performed in all the churches. It is customary to visit to-morrow the tombs of deceased relatives at the Recoleta.

Many families intended leaving town to-day for their suburban villas, but the weather will probably postpone their flight, unless they make the journey in bullock-carts.

It is, we believe, proposed by some share-holders of the Gas Co. to suggest that a handsome reward be presented to Mr. O'Dyer for his conduct in saving the Gas-works (a second time) during the recent storm.

General Basabillaso, an old officer of Gen. Urquiza's, died at Galegnay-chú on the 22nd ult.

Mr. Roever, of calle San Martin, has presented us with two beautiful photographs of the English cemetery, handsomely framed; and a card, containing medallion portraits of King William of Prussia, Bismark, and his subordinates. They are a fine addition to our museum, and reflect great credit on the renowned studio of Herr Roever.

The National Treasury notifies the public that the interest on the Buschental Bonds will be paid to the holders from the 1st to the 8th inst. This debt runs the highest in the Republic; the bonds are worth 80, whilst the ordinary National Bonds only rule at half that figure.

Capt. Gelavert, who was recently in command of the Fort Esperanza, is cited by the National Government Fiscal to appear to answer to a charge made against him by the war-office for some missing national property. Rather a novel case. One of the mayors of the diligences, whilst riding on the Western Railway, lost a large batch of lottery tickets (Uruguay), 88\$ patacons' worth.

It is surmised besides the loss of the tickets one of them drew the big prize.

On Monday Mr. Billinghurst has a very important auction of American pine, etc., at a corralon, 355 calle Lima. Rather a favorable opportunity for farmers to purchase timber for corrales, etc. Within the last few days we notice some six or seven new auctioneers have started into existence.

The lawsuit of Ibañez against the Northern Railway is postponed for Friday. We believe the question at issue is referring to the right to, and value of, some of the swamps or bañados on the line of Railway.

Owing to the damage caused to the Gas Works by the storm, kerosene has been called into active demand, and has gone up in price in all the retail stores in town. On Monday and Tuesday it was amusing to see at every store in town lamps of every fashion hung out on sale, but the repairs at the Gas Works occupied much less time than was at first anticipated, and consequently the kerosene is apt to suffer another depression. The efforts made by our fashionable Calle Florida shopkeepers to show off their shops at night were really ludicrous in the extreme—candles and kerosene lamps by the score.

Last night the Provincial Chambers were to assemble to consider the new emission bill. As a matter of course all the brokers on the Bolsa were there.

Col. Gordillo, who has lent such valuable service on the frontier, has been named Chief of the Staff of the First Division of the national army. We salute this officer on his disjunction.

Admiral Murature is expected to arrive here in the Chacabuco. He has been absent now nearly a year and a half, and seen a deal of service.

Dr. Lagrana, who for the last month had been a close prisoner in Corrientes, charged with complicity in the late revolution, has been at last liberated, as all the disturbance seems to have blown over.

The rage for new banks has by no means diminished. We read that in the little town of Galegnay Sor. Cullen obtained subscriptions for 400 shares in that town alone. Where all the money is to come from, to pay for these shares, we are at a loss to say. The visit of the Brazilian Minister, Octaviano, to Urquiza has astonished all Buenos Ayres, and all kinds of rumors are current; it is generally believed, however, that it is to induce this great Entre Riano chief to call out his men, march to Paraguay, and thus put a stop to the war. We shall probably know the real import of the visit by the next Uruguay steamer. Many think that, as Sr. Octaviano leaves shortly for Rio, he made this trip in order to be able to inform his royal master of the real sentiments of Urquiza on the present state of affairs, as the Entre Rianos are so hostile to the war that even Urquiza could not now get his men to march.

In Rosario it seems that there are further advices about the Bolivian invasion, and a large body of Bolivians is said to be stationed in a frontier town, preparing to invade Argentine territory. The National Government has ordered Gen. Rojo, a man of great influence in the interior, to raise an army; but it is said in Rosario that the Governor of Salta is leagued with Melgarejo, and that all the Federals in that province are in favor of the reaction. This is most unpleasant news, and coming from Rosario, we think ought to be put in quarantine.

Lafuente, President Mitre's secretary, is now in Cordoba, having gone on a special mission to get a contingent from that province. All the people there are so strongly opposed to the war that we doubt if Sr. Lafuente will succeed in his mission.

By last mails from Rosario we received no further news from Frayle Muerto. Grave fears are entertained about another invasion. An officer and some men on the Pergamino frontier has been ordered up to protect the settlers.

Respecting the damage suffered at Sr. Cambaceres' saladero establishment, we regret to hear that it is of a more serious nature than we at first anticipated, and an immense pile of sheepskins has been seriously injured by the flood.

In the market, peas and beans have fallen greatly; they are now selling at one dollar, and at many places at four rials per pound, which is regarded as cheap in this city. The butter-man from San Vicente reports great losses by the storm in that neighborhood. The Sanborombon River has flooded its banks and covered the country.

BAD NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

THE INDIANS AT FRAYLE MUERTO AND VILLA NUEVA.

ROJO'S EXPEDITION AGAINST THE BOLIVIAN. The Paraná contains the following letter from Rosario.— "Within two or three days I mean to continue my journey. I have been stopped by the news that the Indians invaded Esquina Ballesteros and Villa Nueva, but luckily they did not enter the last town. As yet we have no idea of the injuries they have done, but we may fear the worst, as the number of savages exceeded 600. Col. Gorordo who was keeping

frontier at Rio Cuarto has gone off to Pergamino, leaving the place unprotected. The infantry, 150 men, that was there, has arrived to-day in Rosario, to be sent on to Paraguay. The frontier of Cordoba is now completely at the mercy of the savages, who, finding little to plunder in the country between Frayle Muerto and Rio Cuarto, have made a raid in the direction of Villa Nueva.

When the infantry were coming to Rosario they were guarded by a picket of cavalry, and the Indians followed them so closely that the cavalry returning home met them and cleared out in alarm. No one attempts to molest the savages, who coolly carry off their booty, and our campaign is becoming depopulated while the war in Paraguay engrosses attention.

The news from Bolivia is alarming; it is now certain that the Bolivians have collected a large force at Tupiza, near our frontier, and they talk openly of war. Pedro and José Uriburu passed up a few days ago, saying they were hastening to rouse the people of Salta to arms against Melgarejo and his 6,000 invaders.

Gen. Rojo is to command the forces of Santiago and Tucuman; the National Government has transmitted orders to this effect. It is said the Governor of Salta is in league with the Bolivians and must be turned out. Gen. Taboada was the first to send the alarm to the National Government, and the same 'chasque' brought letters from Gen. Rojo at Cordoba summoning the brothers Uriburu.

Lafuente is gone on to Cordoba to try and raise another contingent to make food for powder in the jungles of Paraguay.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

DIARY AT HEAD-QUARTERS.

Yatayti, Oct. 25th. 19th. Last night the guerrillas were extremely severe, and but that we have become accustomed to this kind of nocturnal music we should find it difficult to sleep. Nothing else has occurred. The number of sick and wounded is about the same. Biscuits damp and of bad description.

20th. Heavy firing all night. To-day the heat is awful, and the clouds of flies and dust far surpass anything we experienced in Curuzú. The day is passed with only an occasional gun now and then. Last evening the enemy's horse made an unsuccessful attempt to turn our right flank; a stiff skirmish ensued, and was kept up with more or less vigor throughout the night.

21st. Last night some bloody encounters took place on the front and left of our position. A fierce storm, accompanied by heavy rains, swept across our camps at 3 a.m.; notwithstanding its severity we hailed it with joy; it has brought us universal relief, the air being now much cooler, and the ground moist and soft as a carpet under our feet, and literally covered with flies. The enemy has made no movement since the cavalry reconnaissance of the previous evening. The health of the army is very good; the soldiers work with energy, and have good appetites. Meat very bad.

22nd. Nothing strange during the night. The enemy is said to be throwing up fresh defences, to cover their vanguard from cavalry charges, consisting of deep and wide fosses, with narrow apertures called 'wolf traps,' and so placed as to prevent the manoeuvring of horse. I consider this, however, as so much labor lost, as these formidable obstacles do not at all lie in our way, and it is not likely we shall go out of the way to patrol these rare specimens of diabolical ingenuity. It is a month to-day since the repulse before Curupaity, which must be ever memorable as the first check to the onward march of the victorious allies. We have been now a month living on putrid meat.

23rd. Yesterday evening some guns were brought up, either to reinforce our artillery, or perhaps raise a new battery more to the right. I do not know whether they have been taken out of some war-vessel, or brought up from Itapira. To-day is the 7th anniversary of the battle of Cepeda. It is said the Brazilians mean to throw up a battery beyond Lake Piris, but this is doubtful. The paymaster has begun to pay the 1st Argentine 'corps d'armée,' and the paymaster of the 2nd corps is expected by next steamer. The officers and men of the Buenos Ayres division complain of some dirty work about last month's pay, which compromises the honor of certain parties. A contingent of a hundred and odd men arrived to-day to reinforce the army.

24th. Last night one or two more guns were moved to the right. The enemy remains quiet. Minister Costa has arrived; it is a pity he was not at Curuzú to see the rotten meat supplied by the purveyors. No one knows the purpose of his visit.

25th. Passed a quiet night. Some guns have been brought in from the front. The paymaster is hourly expected from Corrientes. I see a letter from an officer of the 9th battalion, with imputations against Mansilla; this is not fair, for Mansilla behaved, as usual, with great bravery, and his battalion was seriously cut up.

THE RECENT BORN.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE RESGUARDO. Resguardo, B. Ayres Oct. 30th 1866.

To the Inspector. I have the honor to advise you of the disasters occurred in port during the storm of the 28th and 29th inst. In order to obtain correct information I rode along the whole line of coast at half past 11 this morning.

The Portuguese brig Esperanza, anchored in the inner roads, having lost 4 anchors, was obliged to run on the coast of Dr. Costa's quinta at Palermo, at 10 a.m. yesterday, and has now 60 empty casks, without any serious injury in her hull.

The Brazilian brigantine Palma, having also lost 2 anchors in the inner roads, struck at 11 o'clock on Sunday night at Costa's quinta, having on board 5,700 dry cow-hides; no injury done to her hull.

The English brigantine John Butler, also lost her anchors in the inner roads on Sunday, and went ashore near the Recoleta, with 78,000 feet of pine: her hull is not much damaged. The Brazilian brig Rivero 2° has also come ashore from the inner roads, supposed to have in cargo aboard. The Spanish barque Mercedesita is ashore near Olivos; with 2,400 quintals of jerked beef. The English barque Urgent with bone-ash, and two other vessels, names unknown, are ashore between Olivos and San Isidro. In front of the Recoleta and Mr. Hale's quinta there are two boats cast on the line of railway. At the Alamos and a little nearer the Gas-house are 2 boats, both empty, and in good condition. The Italian schooner Filomena which was driven ashore in the last storm, near the Gas-house, has been completely knocked to pieces. Close to the Gas-house are two whale-boats, both empty, and serviceable; and near the battery are 3 others in similar condition. In Calle Chacabuco a whale-boat and a boat have been washed up, not damaged. In Calle Cordoba are 3 ship's-boats, 1 whale-boat and 1 launch from the islands, all empty; also the remains of a wreck that lay near Pacheco's house. At Pacheco's house there is a whale-boat, in good condition. In Calle Temple are 7 boats and 2 whale-boats, not much damaged. Near the old Custom-house is a pilot-boat in very bad condition. At the foot of Calle Europa are ashore, the schooner Felix empty, and the Adela's laden with charcoal from Santa Fé. Near Calle Uruguay is the pilot-boat Felix 2° laden with firewood, damaged in her prow. At the Yellow House is ashore the pilot-boat Angaita with firewood, in good condition; also several ship's-boats. In the inner roads we note the following disasters. A whaleboat sunk abreast of the Gas-house, another sunk near Pacheco's house, and 3 others between the end of the beach-wall and the anchorage of the steam-boats. The national schooner Benito, and Austrian schooner Margarita, each lost an anchor, but suffered no serious damage. Several vessels in the inner roads had to weigh anchor for the Tigre; the names have not yet reached me. In the outer roads the French ship Napoleon 3 came into collision with the French barque Marie Eliza, and after bumping together for over an hour both went down and were totally lost, and 18 seamen drowned. The Austrian barque Amphitrite saved 22 survivors from both vessels: these men came ashore to-day. The Amphitrite has suffered from coming foul of the wrecks. On the mole we have had the railing around the 'casilla' knocked down, and timbers torn up near where it touches land, rendering it very dangerous for passengers. If I get any further details of importance I shall at once communicate them to you. CARLOS PIZARRO.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

PROPOSITION AGAINST EXCHANGE. Buenos Ayres, October 16, 1866. Honorable Chambers.

The undersigned, availing themselves of the right secured by the Provincial Institution, respectfully solicit you to disregard the proposal that the bank shall cash its notes, and make an emission of one hundred millions.

The idea of such a project has originated from Bolsa speculations; and, unfortunately, many honorable men attached their names to the document without pausing to consider the inevitable consequences. The agitation about paper-money is to save parties from ruin and loss; and speculators desirous of realising illegal gains, appeal to the law to protect them and save them from all danger which might result from their heavy speculations. Only in a country which has suffered for so many years from the depreciation of bank-notes, could such a monstrous proposition be for one moment tolerated.

The undeniable aim and object of the present project is contrary to the natural order of things, hostile to the prosperity of the state, public order, and the results of free commerce, creating artificial means to restrain what should naturally prove so beneficial to all. The law could not treat a graver obstacle for the unravelling of this knot, in which are woven all the elements which conduce to the welfare of the people.

The petition prays for the active guardianship of the law to watch and prevent, for selfish interests, all progress of public credit. Society is ever divided into two classes: the debtor and the creditor. These periodical relations are the same, especially with merchants. The creditor, in one transaction, is debtor in another, the debtor to-day is creditor to-morrow, and thus the most perfect harmony exists between all parties. The law which disturbs this equilibrium, favoring in a day the so-called debtors, will destroy the natural order of things, and be productive of the most unparalleled evils.

The project is based on the supposition that the country would lose by the increased value of the paper dollar, and that in the same proportion the foreign commodity, who import specie would be gainers; but this is grievously erroneous. The native producer does not recognise the law of the foreign purchaser. As has been always the case, the prices will be ruled by the demand and state of the market; and to agree upon a price, the farmer has but to calculate what he should get in paper money, and how much change he will have from the gold after paying his expenses. The provincial products arrive in our markets under the same conditions as the like goods from other nations, all are charged with the expenses of production, duties, freight, commission, &c., and their value in their own markets is the legitimate value of our currency. It is the public voice, and not the relative value of money, which regulates the price.

On the other hand, those who assert that there is no other business than home and foreign produce, are probably native or foreign agents. Gold, the merchandise which they introduce, is not gratuitous, but in return for native exports. The foreign merchant is just the same as the native: what he gains by the natural fluctuation of the medium the producer loses; but the general public is not affected one way or the other. Private liberty of commercial action, no matter what may be the state of the circulating medium, is the golden rule, which the experience of all ages and nations has taught us to respect, and good sense shows its necessity.

There is another consideration which should render inadmissible the petition which has been drawn up with regard to only one of the innumerable sources of wealth of a country, and that so hastily that the framers quite forget the very means by which they proposed to achieve their object. The interior trade, and our daily wants of all descriptions, amounts to about 2,000 times the value of our export business. For this great fountain of produce the increased value of the paper currency is of the first importance. \$100,000 mpc added to the present circulation, would cause an immense perturbation in salaries, public lands, country produce, and even the articles of daily consumption; whilst the increased value of the paper money enhances all the articles which compose social wealth.

Another immediate effect of the emission would be to drive an equal amount of gold from the country. It is already proved beyond a doubt that each emission of paper money renders unnecessary an equivalent amount of bullion, which is consequently shipped for abroad. Add to this the immense specie reserves, which must remain idly in the vaults of the bank, and it will be seen that the object of this proposed law is to expel and inutilize large quantities of specie.

SANTA FE WOOL.

WOOL BUYERS WANTED IN ROSARIO.

As the wool season has now set in, and some large purchases and contracts have already been realised in Buenos Ayres, I am induced to offer a few remarks relative to Santa Fe wools.

It would seem the wool-buyers of B. Ayres are of opinion that very few, if any, good lots of wool are raised in this province. Such is a great mistake: it is certain that about 500,000 fine mestiza sheep have been brought here from B. Ayres within the last three years, which will probably yield 100,000 arrobes of fine wool this year, and which will be brought to Rosario to be sold, or shipped to B. Ayres or Montevideo for sale there.

Why not be the owner of your Argentine or German buyers to Rosario to purchase this wool—an article quite as fine, and much cleaner and sounder in staple than your B. Ayres wool. Besides, there will be a great saving in barracas expenses, which are merely nominal here; neither is there any lighterage to pay, which forms such a heavy item in your port; and to this add that the largest vessel can hold here in four or five days, while it requires so many weeks there.

Nacional.

THE STANDARD

It is certain that money is required for the commerce of the country...

It is ordained that the note shall express on one side the obligation of the Bank to pay it in specie on demand...

THE STORM. Lavadero del Riachuelo, Boca, Oct. 1st, 1866. Messrs. Mulhall,

Received a freight of fine Congo and Java Tea, for family use. The two mixed teas are very superior...

THE USE OF THIS COLUMN HAS BEEN BOUGHT AND PAID FOR FOR ONE WEEK BY NEWHAM & CO.

REMADE POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa, calle de Potosí No. 70. De 57 hermosos Carneros Padres de la raza Negretti...

FOR MONTEVIDEO. CARGO AND PASSENGERS. ORIENTAL STEAMER MONTEVIDEO. CAPTAIN BRINDEN.

THE PAPER-MONEY QUESTION. To the Editors of the Standard, Gentlemen, So much has been said against the project recently brought forward by Mr. Rom, that I may, perhaps, be allowed a portion of your valuable space to say a few words in its favor.

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THE AUSTRIAN MATE. To the Editors of the Standard, Gentlemen, Having read in your paper this morning the very excellent description of the noble behaviour of the Austrian mate and his men in rescuing from a watery grave so many fellow beings...

THE BUENOS AYRES Extract of Meat Co., (Lieber's Extracted Meat). Will shortly be ready to enter into contracts for the above extract, prepared in strict accordance with the formula of Baron Liebig.

TEAS, COFFEES, PROVISIONS, AND GENERAL. ALSO BOTTLED WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUORS. The object in retaining this Column is to TELL THE PUBLIC That they are the Largest Importers in this Country of TEA, MOJO-JAVA AND CEYLON COFFEES, FINE WINES, BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, AND BACON; ALSO OILMAN'S STORES.

FOR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. De 10 a 12 mil ovejitas meztizas finas en los partidos de Arceles y San Antonio de Areco...

FOR ANTWERP DIRECT. THE HYERPOOL, BRAZIL, & RIVER PLATE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED). Intend to sail weekly for Antwerp (calling at Montevideo) during the coming season...

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