





**TEATRO COLON**

**OPERA ITALIANA.**  
 18<sup>ma</sup> FUNCION DEL 4<sup>to</sup> ABOXO.  
 EL DOMINGO, 4 DE NOVIEMBRE, 1866.  
 Ultima representacion de la Opera  
**LA FORZA DEL DESTINO.**  
 A las 8.  
 NOTA.—En la semana se pondra por la primera vez en escena la Opera del Maestro Puccini, **IL SALTIMBANCO.**

**Teatro Franco-Argentin.**

**BOUFFES PARISIENS.**  
 Dimanche 4 November.  
 23<sup>me</sup> Representation du 1<sup>er</sup> Abonnement.  
**La Foudre sur yeux.**  
 Comedie en 2 Actes.  
 Un Pas.  
 Par Mmo et M. Pratesi.  
**Le matelot fil en quatre.**  
 Chansonnette par M. D'Hote.  
**La chanson de Fortunio.**  
 Operette en 1 acte, musique de Offenbach.  
 On commence a 8 h.

**GRAND CONCERT**  
 TO-DAY (SATURDAY),  
 BY THE GERMAN BAND,  
 FROM FOUR O'CLOCK P.M.,  
 AT THE CAFE DEL PARQUE.

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.**  
 "Nil in die, sed omnia in diebus."  
 CINCINNATI.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1866.

**THE FRENCH MAILS.**

**ARRIVAL OF THE CARMEL.**

The Carmel entered port yesterday, to the great joy of all who had friends on board: the delay was caused by her machinery breaking down the day after she left Rio. The key of the safety-valve was broken, and the engineers ran up on deck thinking the steamer was about to blow up, but one of the firemen bravely ventured down, opened the conductor and saved all from an immediate death. She then put back to Rio and made repairs.

The most important news brought by the Navarre from Europe, 25th Sept., is a circular of the French Foreign-office; it is an exposition of Napoleon's policy, and occupies general attention, being considered by the English and French journals as an assurance of peace. The Emperor says that France seeks no extension of territory, but his allusion to the agglomeration of small states into large ones is an inuendo against Belgium and Switzerland. At the same time the reorganization of the French army is projected, which will raise its force to 750,000 bayonets. The Emperor left on the 20th for Biarritz, and a telegram of the 26th states that he reviewed the fleet, which then weighed anchor for Lisbon.

Queen Isabella returned to Madrid on the 25th: it is rumored the Narvaez ministry will fall and make room again for O'Donnell. General Pierad, 10 officers, the journalist Emilio Castelar, and 7 others have been sentenced to death for the recent conspiracy. There is talk of an arrangement with Peru and Chile.

A bloody revolution has occurred in Sicily, and another in Candia, but both have been suppressed. It is thought that Russia and the U. States foment troubles in Turkey, which will end in expelling the Mahometan power from Europe.

Peace has been signed between Prussia and Saxony, and the Prussian army made its triumphant entry into Berlin.

The Pope is preparing to leave Rome and accept the Island of Malta offered him by the British Government.

From Mexico we have had news. The republicans have captured several towns, and Maximilian wanted to abdicate, but Marshal Bazaine induced him to wait till he hears from the Empress Charlotte relative to her mission to Paris.

**LATEST TELEGRAMS.**

Messina, Sept. 20th.  
 The bad weather prevailing at sea rendered communication with Palermo very difficult. It was reported that 5,000 troops had been discharged at that port, and that the insurgents had retired before their advance. Two English frigates have arrived there, and three others at Syracuse. The French ship Gomer has arrived at Messina.

Florence, Sept. 20th.  
 The Italian Journals say nothing of the republican element amongst the Sicilian insurgents. The *Italia* declares that the outbreak is due solely to the monastic and mendicant corporations suppressed by the law, who have worked upon the refractory conscripts, and tried to create an Italian Vendée. It is the monastery of Monreale which has been the rendezvous. The garrison of Palermo has but 1,200 men. The population, from the beginning, has taken an attitude favorable to public order.

Messina, Sept. 20th, evening.  
 Ten vessels with troops arrived at Palermo on Sunday last. They have disembarked and engaged the insur-

gents. The fighting continued to-day. The insurgents have formed a committee of direction. The Royal troops are still in possession of the Royal Palace and bank. There are 16,000,000 lire deposited in the latter building. It is believed here that the movement will shortly be suppressed.

Florence, Sept. 22nd, (Official).  
 The Royal troops entered Palermo yesterday, without meeting with any serious resistance, and without sustaining any losses. The insurrectionary movement is subdued.

Athens, Sept. 20th.  
 The King returned here yesterday evening from Corfu, after having visited Zante and other places. The English and French Ministers have also returned to this city.

Berlin, Sept. 22nd.  
 The *Zeidler Correspondence* of to-day declares the newspaper reports, relative to the Prusso-Saxon peace negotiations, to be without foundation, and adds that the preliminary conferences between the plenipotentiaries of the two countries have been entirely without result. The same journal asserts that at the present moment no negotiations whatever are being carried on with Saxony. The official *Gazette* publishes to-day the law for the union of Hanover, Electoral Hesse, Nassau, and Frankfurt, with the Prussian Monarchy. At the banquet given yesterday, by the municipality of this city, in honour of the return of the army, the King made a speech, of which the following were the concluding words:—"May peace be lasting, and be of equal benefit to the future of Prussia and Germany;" then raising his glass, his Majesty said: "Thanks to my faithful people, and my glorious army; hurrah for the army and people in arms! hurrah for the fatherland!" The military representatives of England, France, Italy, and Russia, were present at the banquet.

Berlin, Sept. 23rd.  
 The King has addressed a letter of thanks to the civic authorities and population of Berlin for the brilliant reception which they have accorded to the army. The letter concludes thus:—"Such movements as these unite more closely that which was already united, and place the aim which we pursue with an unanimous persevering and self-sacrificing spirit, namely, the good of the fatherland, in an even clearer light."

Copenhagen, Sept. 22nd.  
 The Princess Dagmar left at noon to-day for Russia, accompanied by the Crown Prince of Denmark. Large crowds assembled to witness her Royal Highness's departure, flowers were strewn along her path, and great enthusiasm prevailed. The Russian squadron is off Bornholm.

The Hague, Sept. 22nd.  
 In to-day's sitting of the 2nd Chamber, the Government brought forward the Budget for 1867. The revenue is estimated at 93,500,000, and the expenditure at 97,000,000 florins. The extraordinary expenditure for the navy is fixed at 3,000,000. There will be no extraordinary redemption of the public debt.

Brussels, Sept. 22, Evening.  
 The Court of Cassation has rejected the appeal of M. Gilliard, editor of the *Grotto*, and of M. Delimac, editor of the *Epiegle*. A meeting of the Civic Guards has been held here, at which it was resolved to petition the Ministry to allow the riflemen already in Brussels to compete at once for the prizes to be rewarded at the grand shooting match next month.

Messina, Sept. 22.  
 A private despatch, received here from Corfu, reports the recent engagement in Candia as a glorious victory for the Cretans. The battle is said to have taken place at Selino. 3,000 Egyptians were placed *hors de combat*, and the Pacha in command, with the remainder of his forces, capitulated. The Cretans captured a considerable quantity of munitions of war, several flags, and four guns.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 23.  
 The Princess Dagmar and the Prince of Denmark on their arrival will land at St. Petersburg, where they will be received by the entire court, and will then immediately leave for Warsaw and Selo.

**LATEST FROM UNITED STATES.**

New York, Sept. 21, Evening.  
 President Johnson met with an enthusiastic reception at St. Louis. He made a long speech, declaring that the New Orleans riots were planned in Radical Congressional Caucuses, and announced his intention of adopting a course of determined opposition to the Radicals in all respects. At Indianapolis so many groans and hisses came from the crowd, and such confusion prevailed, that the President was unable to make a speech, and was obliged to retire. Several pistol-shots were exchanged between political opponents among the crowd. The Cincinnati municipality refused to tender the President a reception. A delegation from the Southern Radicals who attended the Philadelphia Convention are making a tour through the States, addressing the people at the various cities which President Johnson lately visited. Thaddeus Stevens has made a speech, declaring the future Radical policy to be territorial govern-

ment in the South, confiscation, and negro suffrage.

Resolutions have been introduced into the New Jersey Legislature, declaring that Mr. Johnson's speech to the Committee of the Philadelphia Convention is calculated to excite a renewal of the rebellion against the constitutional authorities of the Government, being indicative of a revolutionary purpose on the part of the Executive.

The Republicans carried the Maine elections by a majority of 30,000 votes, showing a large Republican gain. Numbers of Democratic Irish voted for the Republicans.

The Rev. Mr. Ward Beecher has written another letter, announcing himself to be partly, but not wholly, in favour of Mr. Johnson's policy.

The Fenian Congress at Troy have deposed Sweeney for incompetency, and re-elected Roberts as President. An American steamer has been seized at Montreal, on suspicion of being engaged by the Fenians. It is believed that no Fenian raid will occur before November.

It has been discovered that frauds amounting to a million of dollars have been perpetrated in the course of the past few years by parties furnishing supplies to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It would seem that the person authorized to give receipts for the supplies delivered was in collusion with the contractors, giving receipts for more than he had received.

New York, Sept. 21.  
 Advances received here from Vera Cruz, via New Orleans, dated August 25, state that an engagement was expected to take place between Marshal Bazaine and General Garcia, with 30,000 men, between San Luis de Los Rios and the city of Mexico. The Liberals had destroyed and sacked Medellin. They had also captured 200 French troops near Tuxpan. The French gunboat *Eugenie* had been repulsed off Tuxpan Bay.

**INDIAN INVASION—FRAYLE MUERTO**

**FULL PARTICULARS.**

**THE MONTE LLOVEDOR TRAGEDY.**  
 To the Editors of the *Standard*.  
 Gentlemen,

Some additional details of, with a glance at the causes which led to, the above melancholy event, may not be without interest to your readers.

On Monday, the 22nd of October, I accompanied Mr. George Talbot, I rode on to the estancia of Monte Llovedor, which is about 11 leagues south of Frayle Muerto, and the outside settlement in that direction. Mr. Pearson, the owner, was absent in Rosario, and we found the party in the place consisted of Mr. Edwards, his partner, three Englishmen who had been on contract work, ditching and building the fort, a native peon, and native boy of about 15. We stayed the night there, leaving on the following day, Tuesday, 23rd, about 4 in the afternoon, taking one of the Englishmen with us to return with a horse, which poor Edwards kindly lent me, my own having thrown me and got away the preceding day, when close to Monte Llovedor; and this trifling accident saved the man's life. The following is the account of the sad affair from the peon, Manuel Silva, who escaped. I will first, however, endeavor to describe the scene of the catastrophe.

A 'patio' of about 40 yards square, was surrounded by a ditch of some 10 feet wide at the top, sloping down about 7 feet, to a width at the bottom of a yard. At one angle the ditch was extended outwards, and entirely surrounded a round mud fort, of about 18 feet in diameter, and which was accessible from the 'patio' by a draw-bridge. The guns from the loopholes commanded nearly the whole length of two sides of the ditch, and the fort at first sight appeared impregnable against Indians armed only with lances; but a closer inspection disclosed some fatally weak points in the defences. The sides of the fort sloped nearly perpendicularly to the bottom of the surrounding 'fosse' rendering it impossible to depress guns sufficiently from the loopholes to hit any enemy who might be lurking below, and who thus in safety could proceed to undermine mud walls. The earth also which had been thrown out in making the 'fosse,' formed a high bank on the outside, thus affording a secure breastwork for the attacking party. But the most vulnerable part was the roof, which, composed of straw plastered with mud, and supported inside by pine rafters, could evidently be set on fire, in spite of the confidence to the contrary expressed by the poor fellow who had made it, when this was remarked to him. The tent in which the Englishmen lived, and a newly-finished well, were inside the 'patio.'

It was growing dusk about 3 hours after we had left, and the party were busy cooking their supper alongside the tent, when a large body of Indians on horseback was discovered approaching the ditch. There was just time for the three Englishmen, with Silva and the boy, to take away the plank over the 'patio' ditch, hurriedly seize guns and ammunition from the tent, and retreat to the fort before the Indians, who had dismounted, sprung

down into the ditch, and cut steps in the opposite side, and swarmed up into the 'patio.' They commenced pulling the tent, the English calling to their 'lenguazas' that they might take what they pleased from the 'patio,' but that they would not allow them to enter the fort. In a few minutes however they advanced with burning sticks from the cooking fire, which they threw upon the top of the fort, and then the defenders opened fire upon them. The assailants, however, being so covered by the bank of earth before noticed, and the light being now bad, it is feared with little effect, though the 'peon' thinks three or four were wounded or killed. Failing in their first attempts to fire the fort, the Indians then crawled up behind the fatal breastwork, and whilst some kept thrusting their lances through the loopholes, others pushed up burning straw and clothes (steeped it is supposed in kerosene they found in the tent) under the eaves of the roof, and soon had the whole of it in a blaze. The little garrison in vain endeavored to extinguish the flames, which rapidly spread to the inside rafters, and their fire first slackened, and then ceased, as scorched by the heat, and nearly suffocated by the dense smoke, they sank on the floor; and now the half-burnt door being burst open by the victorious savages, the unfortunate Englishmen groped their way out, jumped down into the ditch, and endeavoring to fly in a last effort for life, were despatched by the lances of the Indians.

The 'peon' Silva, who was the last out from the fort, held the boy in front of him, to guard off the lances, and after some struggling and receiving a bullet-wound in the thigh, was overpowered. A stormy altercation ensued between the Argentines of the party and the Indians, during which he was entirely stripped of his clothing, but his life, through the intercession of the former, was spared. He was led up to four or five chiefs, who questioned him closely as to the position, number of men, stock, &c., on the adjoining estancias, and at first they determined to take him as guide and surprise some of the nearest English establishments; finally however deciding to push on to where they would find more plunder in cattle and horses, Silva was turned loose and warned that if found again in the camp he would be killed. He made his way as fast as his wound would allow him to the nearest estancia, again narrowly escaping the Indians when about two leagues on the road, hearing them gallop past as he lay up to his neck in a shallow lagoon. Two stragglers who were afterwards caught in the camp, and who are now prisoners in Frayle Muerto, say the invading party consisted of about 500 Indians with lances, and about 200 Argentine gauchos, deserters from the army and escaped criminals, most of these last with some kind of fire-arm, and that it was a cattle-plundering expedition from near Azul.

The reflections which follow this sad event, and which may perhaps be of use in suggesting some means for avoiding the repetition of a similar catastrophe, I will, with your permission, make the subject of another letter.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
 L. S.  
 Rosario, October 31st, 1866.

**GUALEGUAY MAILS.**

By the arrival of the s.s. Pollux, Capt. Atkinson, we are sorry to hear rather disastrous news from Entre Rios. On Sunday afternoon, after a day of scorching heat, the vicinity of Gualeguay was visited by one of the most severe storms which it has experienced since the memorable one of 1858. After a continuance of very strong winds for 24 hours, rain followed and poured in torrents the whole of Sunday, and never ceased till Tuesday at mid-day. The River Gualeguay, which for some time past has been so very low as to admit of only vessels of very light draught to get to the port, rose suddenly, overflowing its banks in several places. In front of Port Ruiz it extended for six or seven squares, clearing away several ranchos, but, as far as we hear, with no loss of life. Those ranchos which were built on the surer foundation of piles were left like little islands in the sea.

The railway has also suffered considerably, the embankment about half way between the port and the town having been washed away, and a portion of the line submerged in water. This will interrupt the traffic for some time, how long we cannot definitely state, as the amount of damage is not yet known, and nothing can be done till once the water subsides.

The amount of debris of trees, posts, etc., which came down the river on Monday and Tuesday was very great, and it was with difficulty that the vessels in port could keep their bows clear. There were also live animals came floating down, and the crew of the Pollux, in the laudable endeavor to save the life of a poor pig, rowed heartily for several squares, but *Dents* mistaking their good intentions, made for the shore, and just arrived there a few yards ahead of them, to join some of his friends, and by a wag of his tail indicated that 'it's all very well, Mr. Feiguson,' but you don't

live here," so they had to return against a strong current, with the satisfaction of having been engaged in a noble work.

The amount of wreck accumulated at the saladero a little below the port was about 12 yards square, and so thick that people could walk upon. This was infested with all sorts of frogs, etc., specimens of which we believe the captain intends to present to the *Standard* museum.

From the camps we have received no news as to the amount of damage done, but expect it must have been considerable, as shearing was pretty well advanced and the cold which accompanied the rain must have told severely upon the newly shorn sheep.

We understand that the Pollux was a day later in sailing in order to receive cargo and accommodate passengers.

**EDITOR'S TABLE.**

The French mails occupied us all day yesterday; the news is of rather a favorable nature—money cheap and abundant, no failures, wool firm, fallow up.

The French packet has brought the fullest confirmation of the Brazilian news which we published several days past, and which the *Tribuna* and *Courier* so much questioned. Our readers cannot fail to perceive that as regards Brazilian news the *Standard* is invariably better informed and ahead of all the other newspapers in the River Plate.

M. Linské, the great Wizard of the South, gives his benefit at the French Theatre on Tuesday. He promises to effect wonders and to astonish Buenos Ayres.

The Brazilian transport Arinos, with Baron Mauá, Herreros Caxias and staff, and M. Herrera, Gen. Flores' secretary, arrived on Friday at Montevideo. She brings one million and a half patacons in gold to the Mauá Bank, and about 497 troops.

The British barque Rosetta went down in the outer roads yesterday, having nearly all her cargo on board: she sustained fatal injuries on Sunday night from a collision with the steamer La Plata. She only arrived from Liverpool a few days ago, and had a valuable sugar-mill on board. The total loss of this vessel in broad day-light, within hail of all the ships in the roads, and in sight of Buenos Ayres, is another striking proof of the utter insecurity of our port.

A native gentleman from Chascomus has called on us to say that Mr. Wylie was not buried in the open camp, but in the cemetery, attended by Rey, Mr. Ferguson; and during his long illness he received every attention and the best medical advice the town could afford. It gives us much pleasure to state this, as it was generally supposed poor Wylie had been buried in the open camp and neglected during his illness.

We publish to-day full details respecting the sad affair at Frayle Muerto. Dr. Laurie, of Montevideo, who is a large property-holder up there, was in our office yesterday, having just returned in the steamer Tala. He states that the settlers are unanimous in demanding from the Government a force to protect their property, and we heard yesterday, from another source, that Minister Elizalde has promised that the Government will at once despatch one hundred men, and with orders to build a strong fort in the very centre of the settlement.

All sorts of rumors are current about the Marques Caxias, who it is said comes down armed with the most complete power from the Emperor, both as regards the army and navy. Tamandaré is, therefore, under his orders, and we expect now an immediate push on at headquarters.

One of our subscribers' picked up yesterday a small lady's purse, with a check on the Mauá Bank for \$15,000. The owner can have same by applying at our office.

Yesterday we received news from various parts of the camp. The loss caused by the storm has been very severe in the Capilla del Señor district. Samples of Mr. Prange's wool from the Banda Oriental are on exhibition at the Bolsa. The wool is of a beautiful color, very clean and light, and looks well. We suppose it will sell for probably \$5.50.

We hear, on good authority, that the writer of the celebrated letter, on the battle of Curupaity, signed 'Orion,' is no other than Major Mansilla. We attributed it to the pen of an Irishman, as the name O'Ryan indicates. Mr. Oldham, of the River Plate Telegraph Company, has left for Encenada, and we hope next week to receive through despatches from Montevideo.

We regret to hear from the wool plazas that there are great complaints that nearly all the wool on the road or in bullock carts has got wet. This is a very serious matter, and gives room to a no end of disputes in the plaza, as buyers are frequently most unjustly fastidious about damp wool.

We are glad to say that the Northern Railway will be open to-day from Palermo to the Tigre. Yesterday we received a sample of the new coal. It can be seen at our office, and is worthy of inspection. The subscription list for the new Philharmonic Society is increasing

rapidly: within the last five days 86 new members have joined. The Provisional Committee, consisting of Messrs. Reinken, Mantels, Caravahlo, Leite, and Zineroni, are indefatigable in their philanthropic purpose, which everybody ought to patronise.

The steamer Rio de la Plata, which brought down the wounded Argentine soldiers on Thursday, also brought the splendid sword of the lamented Colonel Rosetti. We notice in the list of passengers brought by this steamer a very large number of officers of almost every grade.

The correspondence published in the *Pueblo* respecting the retirement of Col. Nelson from the army displays a very bitter feeling, which we regret to notice. Col. Nelson is a distinguished artillery officer of high repute, and the Commander-in-chief does not seem to have relished his retirement from the army at the present moment.

Advices received by the steamer Tala report a terrible fight with the Indians near Frayle Muerto; we suppose it is the same as that we have already published, although the news in Rosario goes to say that the Indians swept off everything after a pitched fight.

Messrs. Klengel and Livingstone, two well-known barraqueros and wool buyers, have been named by Government to the Plaza jury, to decide all cases arising out of disputes in the North market. Two better men could not be named.

On Thursday the Provincial Chambers were closed, and the permanent Committee named; Don Evaristo Castro was named President, and Don Mariano Acosta Vice-President.

Some bullock cartmen are making rather a good thing out of the Calle Buen Orden bill; they convey parties up and down through the mud for \$5. We saw a barraquero yesterday coming up the hill sitting on top of a load of green alfalfa, drawn by eight fat bullocks. Can such things be, &c.

To-day, weather permitting, the grand ceremony of the installation of the new Archbishop of Buenos Ayres will take place at the Cathedral. We believe the procession will also go around the Plaza.

The news we published the other day of a body of Paraguayans having crossed the river and surprised about 20 soldiers with some 500 fat horses is now confirmed; Col. Calvo was the officer in charge. The enemy killed all the guard and drove the horses into Paraguay. All the Brazilians killed or wounded at Curupaity that fell into the hands of the enemy were stripped, and Lopez has now a regiment all dressed in Brazilian uniforms, which has once or twice surprised the outposts of the allies.

The two new Brazilian ironclads Colombo and Barros have got up the river as far as Yaguarete-Corá, where the Rio de la Plata met them.

At Curuzú there is a ceaseless hostility going on; the Paraguayans coming down in the night on the picquets. They have established a new battery in the woods and disabled a Brazilian gunboat, the Parahyba, by a shell thrown from this battery which burst in the vessel, and committed so much damage that the gunboat had to be run ashore near the Gran Chaco.

The Provincial Government with the most praiseworthy generosity has sent a circular note to the Justices of the Peace, advising them that all the expenses incurred in affording relief to the poor sufferers in Pelgrano, &c. in the potreros and low lands near the river will be defrayed by the Government. We feel great pleasure in complimenting Dr. Avellaneda on this note; it proves that the Government has a care for the people over which it is called to govern, and shows an attentive care on the part of the Government, deserving the highest encomium.

Where are the coal fields of Buenos Ayres of which M. Puiggari speaks; is the question we hear on all sides. It seems they are quite close to Mr. Fair's quinta. We have been favored with samples, and yesterday numbers of subscribers tried experiments on it in our office. It lights easily with a match.

On Friday it was currently rumored through town that we were in for another storm; on enquiring into the matter we learned that some passengers from Montevideo stated that the scientific Mr. Lettsom had publicly foretold the storm and advised ship captains to be on guard.

The great instance of successful joint stock banking in the River Plate is that of the Montevideo Bank, which has just declared a semi-annual dividend of 12 per cent, having given previously 10 per cent, thus in one year the bank has given to the shareholders 22 per cent. The bank is well and economically managed; has made scarcely a single bad debt, and is one of the most flourishing banking establishments in the River Plate.

The Dutch Consul has collected among his countrymen a respectable sum for the Amphitrite fund: the names will appear in our next. A rather exciting scene occurred in the streets on Friday. A respectably-dressed person stopped a small lotterly boy, and asked him if he had any Uruguay lottery tickets for sale, which the boy at once produced, whereupon he seized the tickets, as

they are prohibited by the Municipality. Some 'gallegos' took up the boy's case, throttled the individual in question, and extracted the tickets. The matter caused great excitement. The Immigration-returns for October are unusually low, and in the following order—English 236, French 164, Germans 24, Spaniards 20, Italians 8, transhipped at Montevideo 225: total 679. Of these, 149 were received at the Asylum, and found immediate employment.

**IMPORTANT FROM BRAZIL.**

**ARRIVAL OF MARQUIS CAXIAS.**

**MINISTERS TAKE THEIR OATHS.**  
 The Marquis de Caxias has arrived with a brilliant staff, and will at once proceed to head-quarters to take command of the Brazilian army and fleet combined: it was only on this condition he would accept the command, and now Brazil is determined to make a last effort to "go in and win." The gallant Marquis, it will be remembered, was in command at Caseros, when Gen. Urquiza and his allies overthrew Rosas.

General Ferraz, after the news of Curupaity, resigned the War-Office, and has received permission from the Emperor to travel in Europe for benefit of his health: his successor *pro tem.* is the Viscount Paranaquá.

Don Octaviano da Rosa is recalled from the River Plate to be sent, as rumor goes, as envoy to London. It is said Gen. Polidoro will be allowed to remain as *Chef d'Etat* to the Marquis Caxias.

**NEWS FROM THE CAMPS.**

**WEEKLY REPORTS FOR 'STANDARD.'**

**VILLA LUJAN.**

October 31st, 1866.

Sales of sheep, cattle, etc., in neighborhood.—None.

Señaling done.—25¢.

Land, rented or sold.—Several pastures have been rented on the estancia of Mr. Olivera at \$7,000 per year, with houses.

Births, marriages and deaths in the neighborhood.—None.

News in the town.—All the natives enquiring what news in the *Standard* about the Paraguayan war, and if there is any prospect of peace.

State of camps, etc.—Good.

Peones' wages, and if wanted.—Not much wanted; wages \$250 per month.

Price of stock.—Capones \$50. No sales of sheep by the cut.

General remarks.—On Sunday morning (28th inst.) it commenced raining and lasted fifty-seven hours without ceasing, which left the camps completely flooded, and resulted in the loss of a great many sheep, in the shorn flocks, averaging from 50 to 300.

**ARRETIFFES.**

October 25th, 1866.

Sales of sheep, cattle, etc., in the neighborhood.—No sales of cattle; of sheep 10,000 at \$25, good sheep.

Señaling done.—Good; about 40¢.

Land, rented or sold.—None, but a great many want it, either to rent or buy.

Births, marriages and deaths in the neighborhood.—None.

News in the town.—Nothing particular; business is very brisk and good.

State of camps.—The camps never were better; in some parts the thistles are beyond six feet high, with a good mixture of all kinds of grasses.

Peones' wages, and if wanted.—A good many wanted; wages \$250 to \$300 per month.

Price of stock.—There have been three or four sales of capones in the neighborhood at \$43.

General remarks.—Many are talking of going up to Rosario after the shearing—I myself will be one; I was up there some few weeks past examining the camp; it is excellent for sheep, and a Paddy will not be lonesome there, for he will meet plenty of his countrymen who are well contented.

**CHACABUO.**

October 30, 1866.

Sales of sheep, cattle, &c., in neighborhood.—Capones \$48 to \$50.

Señaling done.—In this partido there is a very good increase this season, better than I am aware of in any neighborhood.

Land, rented or sold.—No land sold that I am aware of.

State of camps, &c.—Beautiful.

Peones' wages, and if wanted.—From \$250 to \$300 per month, and from \$20 to \$30 per day for catching sheep, tying wool, &c.

Price of stock.—Horned cattle, by the cut, from







B. HOEY & CIA., MAQUINAS DE IMPRIMIR, con uso y dos cilindros y formas giratorias...

DRUGS, & c. Pharmaceutical Preparations, Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, etc.

Burgoyne, Burbidges, & Squire, 16 COLEMAN STREET, LONDON.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION in the price of PORTABLE ENGINES FOR 1866.

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO Engineers, Manufacturers of Portable and fixed Steam Engines, Machinery, etc.

FUNDICION DE TIPOS PARALELELA, Toda clase de Tipos, Materiales de Bronce, etc.

BRUCE, NUEVA YORK, Toda clase de Tipos, Materiales de Bronce, etc.

Notice, The undersigned beg to give notice that they have commenced business as Ship and Exchange Brokers...

Deafness, ABRAHAM'S Celebrated Apparatus for Deafness.

Notice, Numerous testimonials from persons who have experienced the most beneficial results from their use...

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IMPORTANT TO SHEEP-FARMERS, SOUTH-DOWN SHEEP WASH, (PURE EXTRACT OF TOBACCO).

ALEXANDER FULTON & Co., Respectfully call the attention of their Town and Country Customers to their large assortment of Goods...

F. Sprunck & Co., 93-CALLE ZAVALA-93, Agents for the 'Standard'...

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

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

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%) per annum, which is liquidated every three 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.

RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT. NAMES OF STEAMERS. LA PLATA (new).

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 ..... £45. 2nd ..... £35. 3rd ..... £20.

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

The S.S. LA PLATA, Captain BROWNIGG, will leave this Port on Tuesday, 13th November.

H. A. GREEN & CO., 85 MECOQUISTA.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. MR. THOMAS HOLMS has much pleasure in announcing to the Ladies of Buenos Ayres, and those resident in the Provinces, that he has just received direct from the London and Paris markets a large and varied Assortment of New and Fashionable Goods, suitable for the present and coming season, comprising-

Ladies Barge, Grenadine Lace and Silk Shawls and Mantles, Barege, Grenadine, Mohair, and Silk and Wool Dress Materials, Black and Coloured Silks.

Prints, Printed Muslins, Brilliants, Linens, Bramantes, Long Cloths, Cotton and Linen Diaper, Cotton and Linen Sheeting, Quilts, Towels, Table Linen, Stays, &c.

Underclothing for Ladies and Children, Babies' Entire Outfits, Hosiery and Haberdashery, English Boots and Shoes, Soaps, Scents, &c.

FAMILY MOURNING. English Drapery Establishment, 61-CORRIENTES-61.

M. S. KING AND CO. General Merchants and Commission Agents, CHASCOMUS, Agents for the European Newspapers and Standard, also for the Sale and Purchase of Land and Sheep.

AMMUNITION. Double Wrenn's Central Rifle Caps, Flat Wadding to prevent the loading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, breech-loading Cartridges of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles, Pin Cartridges, for 'Leuchowicz' Revolvers of 7, 9, and 11 millimetres.

Eley's Ammunition OF EVERY DESCRIPTION For Sporting or Military Purposes. Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W.C. (Who. sale only.)

HOWARD'S ZIGZAG HARROWS. Gained at the Last Trials of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, at Newcastle, all the Prizes for Heavy and Light Harrows, and the highest award of the Society of England, July, 1867, J. and F. Howard won every First Prize for Harrows in every class.

Two first prizes for the best harrow in the world for the following description: Best Harrow for Heavy Land, Best Harrow for Light Land, Best Harrow for General Purpose.

Menagerias del Comercio. Para Cautiuelas y el Monte. Los abajo firmados, tenemos el honor de participar al Respetable Publico Bonaerense, que hemos establecido una Menageria para visitar de la Capital a Cautiuelas y el Monte, prometiendo el mas exacto ejercicio, y haciendolos responsables de su cumplimiento, y buen trato, poniendo a su servicio un gran numero de caballos al pelo.

Menagerias del Comercio para Carmen de Arago y Arcofios. The undersigned, mayoral and owner of the above line of diligences, begs to inform his numerous friends and acquaintances that on and after the 10th of September, 1866, he will run the entire trip from Buenos Ayres to Arcofios, via Mercedes and Carmen de Arago, in one day, and vice versa, starting from Buenos Ayres on all days, and by the first train from Parque Station, and returning from Arcofios the same day. He begs to state that his diligences are worked by regular harness and not 'boy and pony.' Every fare will be taken to give the utmost satisfaction to all who may favor this line. Agency for Buenos Ayres, 189 Rivadavia.

TUPPER & Co's Manufacturers of GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON ROOFING, SHEEDS BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c. 61A, MOORATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

IMPORTANT TO SHEEPFARMERS. GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SHEARING GOODS, Sorby's Shears, polished, First class Twist, etc.

HATS, CAPS, AND HELMETS. Every description manufactured at the Works of J. ELLWOOD & SONS, Great Charlotte Street, S. London.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY, BLACK LEAD, GREEN GLASS PAPER, EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH.

CONSUMPTION, Chest Affections, Chronic Cough, General Debility, and Loss of Nervous Power. DR. CHURCHILL'S HYPOPHOSPHITES.

HEALTH TO THE INVALID BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. LOSS OF APPETITE-LOSS OF STRENGTH-LOSS OF HEALTH.

INDIGESTION & STOMACHIC WEAKNESS. PEPSEINE. THIS invaluable MEDICINE for weak and impaired digestion, may be had in the form of POWDER, WINE, and LOZENGES.

JUDSON'S ANILINE DYES. In Crystals, Powder, or Liquid. Packed in Bottles, 1 and 2 oz; or 1 and 2 lbs. each.

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STATIONERY, BOOKS, MUSIC, PRINTING. Stationery, Books, Music, Printing, Ink, &c.

FIELD GLASSES-BURRO. BINGOALD FIELD AND SEA GLASSES. Best Quality, Specially Mounted to stand in the hand.

ALUMINIUM GLASSES. EXTREMELY LIGHT, £10, 16s, £14, 16s, £16, 16s, and £18, 16s.

W. & J. BURRO, MALVERN, ENGLAND. Telescopes, Opera Glasses, Anorid Barometers, &c.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. Is the great Remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEART BURN, INDIGESTION, SORE ERUPTIONS & BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

RAMS. Estancia de Villalos, Partido de Lobos (known also as the Campos de Zapallo), four leagues from Lobos and five leagues from Navarro.

La Ziguera and Latria. All Parties indebted for passage money to the above mentioned ships are requested to call at my Office and pay their passage, which will be given to the different companies of Force to reach the respective ports.

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THE BEST ROOFING MATERIAL. BRABY'S IRON ROOFING ZINC, In Sheets 8 feet by 24 feet.

ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR ROOFS OR BUILDINGS COMPLETE. Perforated and Sheet Zinc, Corrugated Galvanized Iron, BEST QUALITY ONLY.

FREDERICK BRABY & CO. LIMITED, MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS, FITZROY WORKS, EUTON ROAD, LONDON.

TEETH WITHOUT PAIN. OSTEONIDON. PATENT, MARCH 1st, 1862.

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