

MAUA BANK,
CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101-103

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

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on current account.

Second—Money is advanced on mortgage and other securities approved of by this Bank.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing and transferring securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously conveyed under conditions established for such class of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques, for the full amount of their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or is given in thousands dollars currency, in which case a hundred eight month promissory notes are required to be handed to the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills of exchange are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Santos, Oriental, Parana, Rio de Janeiro, and other places in the Brazil, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m.

P. P. MAUA & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

MAUA BANK
CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101-103.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT DEPOSITS.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, 18 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers 6
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.
For balances in our favor, 18 per cent.
Deposits on 15 days' notice, paper 7
Do do do gold 8
Do do do paper 7
Do do do gold 8
Fixed deposits from 7 to 10

P. P. MAUA & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

Aug. 1st, 1866.

Briton and Medical General
(Incorporated with the United States)
LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
Capital—\$3,000,000.
Office—118 CALLE PIEDRA.

Los Argentinos Marine Insurance Company.
Capital—\$1,000,000.
Office—118 CALLE PIEDRA.

THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY.

Train Time Table from 1st September, 1866.

| | |
|--------------|-----------|
| From Rosario | 7.45 a.m. |
| Do Rosario | 7.45 a.m. |
| Do Rosario | 7.45 a.m. |
| Do Rosario | 7.45 a.m. |
| Do Rosario | 7.45 a.m. |
| Do Rosario | 7.45 a.m. |
| Do Rosario | 7.45 a.m. |
| Do Rosario | 7.45 a.m. |
| Do Rosario | 7.45 a.m. |
| Do Rosario | 7.45 a.m. |

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

CHEQUES, DEBTS, BANK NOTES, SECURITIES, BONDS, SHEET PLATES, BANKERS AND MERCHANTS ACCOUNT BOOKS.

KEAN & GORRIE,
Grocers, Ship Chandlers, Provision Dealers, and Camp Agents in General.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

College of Calle de Santa Lucia, Foot of CALLE BUEN ORDEN.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

For Sale: Choice of Fruit, Vegetables, and other goods.

ALMANAQUE PARA 1867!!

EN VENTA EN LA IMPRENTA DE "LA TRIBUNA."

LA TRIBUNA

The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1866. CIRCULATION 2500

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

Authorized Capital—\$3,000,000 sterling.
Reserve Capital—\$1,000,000 do.
Shareholders' Fund—\$1,000,000 do.

Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances. Customers may have their money deposited in any of the following branches of the Bank, and obtain loans upon negotiable securities—of depositing bills, coupons, &c. for collection—and of having their money advanced on mortgage.

Deposits—Accounts—Deposits received from the public generally—either for fixed periods or subject to withdrawal at any time, and interest on the interest on the rate which is regulated by the market value of money, the Bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Bill of Exchange—issued on the following places—

- London
- Paris
- Amsterdam
- Hamburg
- Genoa
- Rio de Janeiro
- Montevideo

J. H. GREEN, Manager.
Buenos Ayres—March 15, 1866.

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

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

On account deposits on current, 4 per cent.
On do. do. for ninety days fixed 6
On do. do. subject to thirty days 6
On do. do. for ninety days fixed 5 per cent.
On do. do. subject to thirty days 5
On do. do. subject to thirty days 5
On do. do. subject to thirty days 5

J. H. GREEN, Manager.
Buenos Ayres August 15, 1866.

BELGRANO RACES.
December 8th, 1866.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE **SOCIEDAD PROTECTORA DE LOS INVALIDOS.**

Under the patronage of the Municipalidad de Belgrano, the Sociedad de Carreras Argentinas, and the Foreign Amateur Racing Society.

First Race, 12 p.m.
Carrera Portena. Half round. Open to all horses. Weight, 145 lbs.
Entry, \$400 mps, with \$3,000 added.

FOR ROSARIO AND PORTS.

Passengers and Cargo, the Oriental Steamer SOLIS.

Captain ADOLFO FLORES.

Departure for Rosario at 12 o'clock, TUESDAY and SATURDAY.

Passengers leave by the Railway at 10 o'clock. For more information call at the Agents, Alvarez and Risso, Reconquista, 99.

English Family Wine Merchants

EDWARD MEDLICOTT & CO.

Superior Port, Champagne, &c.

Superior Port, Champagne, &c.

Superior Port, Champagne, &c.

GERMAN BURMEISTER.

Consignatario de frutas del pais.

105-CALLE VENEZUELA-105

LANDED ESTATES OFFICE.

Directed by DANIEL C. KELLY.

This office undertakes farming transactions in all its varied branches, under the supervision of the director, who is an established practical farmer of many years' experience, full conversant with the laws and country, and thoroughly acquainted with the nature and qualities of the soil in the different localities.

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

Office, corner of Calle Corrientes, in the new house of Don Juan Miguel Martinez, Montevideo.

CHAIRMAN, Francis J. Hoagland, Esq.
B. D. Pedro Kroll.
" Joaquin Belgrano.
" John McCall Esq.
" Antonio Marquez.

The undersigned hereby makes known to the Commercial Public that the Bank from this date is in a position to commence operations, will receive proposals and enter into arrangements for every class of banking operations.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Money is received on advance on current accounts bearing interest. The Depositors may withdraw the whole or part of their Deposits by cheque at sight. Cheques and Bills may be supplied to the customers by the Bank.

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 with reference to the amount and term 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 Preliminary Notes and other securities on private terms. The Bank will be open on all working days from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., with the exception of Saturdays when it will close at 4 p.m.

THE BANK OF MONTEVIDEAN is duly authorized by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay claims in Buenos Ayres with promptitude and liberality, without reference to the chief office in England.

Official registration has been entered in the Registro Publico, in accordance with the existing laws of this Republic.

Apply for Insurances and other details from 11 to 3 daily, No. 121 Calle 25 Mayo, corner of Corrientes to

CONSTANT SANTA-MARIA,
General Agent of the Company.
17-43

GUINNESS'S

Celebrated Extra Stout

in quarts and pints at BARRY & WALKER'S, Sole Agents, 97-Calle Defensa-97.

FOR ROSARIO AND PORTS.

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"THE QUEEN" FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, \$2,000,000.
INCOME, \$100,000.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

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

Rates of premium vary according to the nature of the risks, and will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices.

Losses by Explosion of Gas paid for. Losses by lightning from lightning rods good.

The advantages obtained by those who insure with "The Queen" are fully stated in the prospectus. Life Policies are indissoluble; advanced to policy holders. The "Queen" enjoys so great an extent of the confidence and support of the public in England that the Postmaster-General has selected it for the insurance of the lives of the clergy and other officials.

The undersigned General Agent of the Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company, is duly authorized by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay claims in Buenos Ayres with promptitude and liberality, without reference to the chief office in England.

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General Agent of the Company.
17-43

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Drafts at Sight for large or small amounts can be obtained from WANKLYN & Co., 104-Calle San Martin-104.

Boat, Bartrac & Eisenbahn Railway.

Between Montevideo and Tres Marias.

| Station | Time |
|-------------|-------|
| Montevideo | 10:00 |
| Tres Marias | 11:00 |
| Montevideo | 12:00 |
| Tres Marias | 13:00 |

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Consignatario de frutas del pais.

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LA ESTRELLA.
ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO.
AT FIRE PREMIUM.

Authorized by decree of the National and Provincial Governments.

CAPITAL 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS.

Directors: Sr. D. Tomas Arce, Sr. D. Manuel S. de la Cruz, Sr. D. Manuel S. de la Cruz, Sr. D. Manuel S. de la Cruz.

Superintendent: Sr. D. Manuel S. de la Cruz.

Office, 118 Calle Piedra.

STRAIGHT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISSO.

For Montevideo: The Italian Steamer VILLA DEL SALTO, Captain B. Risso, will leave on Saturdays at 6 p.m., returning on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 6 p.m.

For Salto and Ports: The English Steamer VILLA DEL SALTO, Captain B. Risso, will leave on Saturdays at 6 p.m., returning on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 6 p.m.

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THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.
INCOME, \$110,000.

LONDON.

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

Rates of premium vary according to the nature of the risks, and will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices.

Losses by Explosion of Gas paid for. Losses by lightning from lightning rods good.

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The undersigned General Agent of the London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, is duly authorized by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay claims in Buenos Ayres with promptitude and liberality, without reference to the chief office in England.

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TEATRO COLON

Prostitution POR M. HERMANN. EL MIERCOLES 5 DE DICIEMBRE. Ultima Representacion. PROGRAMA VARIADO— La Cope Misteriosa—La Silla Elctrica—El Paletoteo Viajero—El Anillo en Poligro—La Soraja Fantastica—Los Anillos Indianos. SEGUNDA PARTE— El Manuscrito Buenos Ayres—El Rosario de mi Abuela—La Naranja Mjica—El Espejo de las Damas—El Trueno Chino—El Gran Concierto. A las 8 1/2.

Teatro Franco-Argetino.

BOUFFES PARISIENS. Jeudi, 6 Decembre 1866. Représentation extraordinaire au bénéfice de Mlle J. PHILIPPE. LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS OU LA TRAVIATA. Pièce en 5 actes par A. Dumas fils. On commencera à 8 heures précises. NOTA—Les personnes qui désirent se procurer des places à l'avance, s'adresseront chez le bénéficiaire à l'hôtel St. Martin à côté de la Bourse.

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. What 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.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1866.

THE GRAN CHACO CAMPAIGN.

The week has past, the mail-steamers arrived, and yet not a single word about the mooted Gran Chaco campaign; in fact, the only feature of interest from headquarters is a story about a mutiny, which is said to have taken place in the enemy's encampment some months ago. The Marshal Caxias, availing himself of the flooded state of the laguna Piris, sent a bomb-vessel and ironclad into the lake: they seemed to have fired with precision into the trees, but what damage they caused to the enemy does not appear. Time seems now to have ceased to be any object with either of the belligerents. The Paraguayan war has assumed the character of a chronic complaint, and both parties are apparently waiting for something to turn up, and until that something do turn up we need expect no new engagement. The allies hold on, firmly convinced that Lopez must sooner or later give in from sheer exhaustion; while the Paraguayans consider the invaders on their last legs. The allies are roasted alive under a broiling sun; every cannon ball the gunboats fire has to be replaced by one brought over three thousand miles. Lopez, no doubt, tells his men that every day that passes is a gain for him; the existence of the allied troops is artificial, and only sustained by money. But, neither England with all its wealth, nor France with its armaments could long sustain such an expensive war as this Paraguayan crusade, and as long as the mandioca holds out, Lopez thinks himself secure.

It would be difficult to find in history a precedent for such a campaign as the present, and so also will its results be unlooked for: in a word, it is beyond the region of human judgment, to say how this business will wind up. Paraguay, looked at in every point of view is ruined, and the very nation paralyzed for the next fifty years; whilst, on the other hand, to contemplate the position of Brazil requires more fortitude than we possess; the auxiliary powers in the struggle have less to fear, and will emerge from the difficulty with a mixture of results. Although in possession of all the papers, and with the best and most authentic information from headquarters, the constant passiveness of the allies, the repeated schemes, counter-schemes, and projects published for the people of Buenos Ayres, mock all our calculations, and we are forced to admit that we can no longer offer an opinion in the matter.

We fully believed that the Marquis Caxias had determined to change the tactics and make a dash through the Gran Chaco; but, yesterday at breakfast, we were astonished to hear that Sr. Artigas had just made a contract with the Brazilian army for ten thousand tons of hay at 90 patacons per ton.

Now it is quite evident that since the Brazilians have made such a contract as this, the Gran Chaco expedition is completely abandoned, for it is well known that the grass in that lonely territory is six to eight feet high. The hay contract, therefore, proves beyond all doubt that the Gran Chaco expedition is given up. We confess we regret this determination on the part of General Caxias, since it deprives us of the pleasure of getting an insight into that unknown territory. Only the other day we pointed out the advantages likely to arise from this campaign, and the facility with which even the funds necessary for such an expedition could be acquired; we were even expecting to see

some Gran Chaco bonds introduced on the market and bought and sold on the Bolsa.

But the Gran Chaco campaign seems at best to have been but a dream. Caxias is not Pizarro or Hernan Cortes, and therefore sitting on the quarter-deck of a well provisioned gunboat, with a fine canvas awning to keep off the sun, is far preferable to trudging through the rank vegetation of ages, in the primeval forests of the Gran Chaco. The Tuyuti and Curuzú campaigns are not yet played out, and, from the appearance of things, we should say the Brazilian commander is determined to remain where he is, in the hopes that the next news from the enemy's lines may be that the whole Paraguayan army has mutinied, and the campaign is at last concluded.

THE INUNDATIONS IN FRANCE.

APPEAL OF THE FRENCH MINISTER IN M. VIDEO. French Legation, M. Video, Dec. 1st, 1866.

A circular from M. Moustier, Minister of Foreign Affairs dated Oct. 5th 1866, calls upon all the French agents abroad to lend their aid to the sufferers by the late disasters in France. Most of the central and eastern departments have been desolated by the floods, and thriving districts reduced to misery. The Government has done its best in such an emergency, but the aid of all Frenchmen is still necessary, and the Emperor invites them to subscribe according to their means. A list will, therefore, be opened at this Legation, and it is hoped that our countrymen who enjoy the protection of the French flag will hasten to shew their sympathy and attachment on this trying occasion.

The undersigned knows the generous sentiments of the French residents in these countries, as eloquently evinced on his recent appeal to their patriotism and gratitude. The ravages of the locusts in Algiers, the failure of the crops, and now these terrible inundations have come almost simultaneously to afflict our country, hitherto so prosperous and happy. It becomes, therefore, the duty of all Frenchmen to stand by one another against such calamities, and shew their valor under misfortune as they have so often done in the deadly breach. It will be glorious for us to shew mankind that the progress of science and philanthropy keep pace together, and that the genius of benevolence can now over-balance all the powers of evil.

I avail myself of this occasion to thank my countrymen and the other generous foreigners, as well as the liberal press of these countries for their noble contributions to the sufferers by the locusts in Algiers; and to announce that the list for relief of the districts recently flooded in France is now open at this Legation.

M. MALLEFÈRE. Chargé d'Affaires.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Montevidean strawberries seem to be all finished; yesterday it was almost impossible to get a good-sized strawberry. We hope our friends the Oriental gardeners will take compassion on us all here; if they could but see the crowds on the mole-head waiting each morning for the steamer with the strawberries, they could form some idea of the immense demand in Buenos Ayres for this Montevidean fruit. We hear that the Hotel Oriental has contracted with half the gardeners of Montevideo for the strawberry crop, and that some speculators are actually shipping strawberries to Rio Janeiro; if this be so, then the strawberry-eating public of B. Ayres is victimized.

Rear-Admiral George Ramsey, O.B., has arrived, and taken up his quarters at the Hotel du Nord, on the beach, one of the finest hotels in Buenos Ayres, with a very commanding view of the river. We salute the gallant Admiral on his arrival in Buenos Ayres, and welcome him to the queen city of the Plate.

The rumoured mutiny in Lopez's encampment was the great novelty yesterday, although our colleague the Tribuna seems to question it; we believe there is something in it, as we saw a letter from an English Doctor at head-quarters, which states that "a revolution, about 80 leagues north of Humaita, had taken place among some 300 men who were caring large droves of cattle; Lopez at once despatched 600 men to put them down. Osorio was said to be on the banks of the Parana with a large force; and four gunboats were at once despatched to meet him." Of course, if all the news is as correct as that touching Osorio, the whole thing is a 'bols'; but as some of the Paraguayans who passed over to the allies spoke with our countryman, and confirmed the story about the revolution, we suppose that there must be something in it. There is one thing remarkable in this rumour, and that is, that the rebels seem to have made for the wrong direction; as, had they marched for the allied camp, they could not be surprised. Another important matter is, that the Paraguayans seem to have large herds of cattle. If the rebellion has taken any shape it is a most important event for the Allies, and may be the beginning of the end;

but we have been the victim of so many 'canards' that probably it may turn out something like the great coal-mines hard by Mr. Fair's 'quinta'.—A flash in the pan, nothing more.

Mr. Proudfoot, Director of the Telegraph Co., arrived yesterday from Montevideo. We believe the line worked very well all day yesterday; and we hope we shall hear nothing more of wire-cutting and posts-breaking: such things are really most disgraceful.

Mr. Fezanos has given up the *Pueblo*, and no motive for his retirement has as yet been given to the public; but we believe our colleague has been knocking his head against a wall—in attacking the Ministers, and writing so acrimoniously against Gen. Urquiza. Dr. Perez Gomar has taken Mr. Fezanos's place, and seems to be about of the same politics as our retiring colleague.

On Saturday the races come off at Belgrano: as the day will be a holiday, and Watson has made immense preparations, we have no doubt the course will be crowded.

The fashionable milliner and glover's shop, almost next door to the Bolsa, was sold out on Monday: the brokers were there, and handkerchiefs and gloves and cambric handkerchiefs were knocked down at \$5 per.

Yesterday we received a visit from an English gentleman, fresh from the mines of San Juan, and gathered from him the following interesting data respecting Major Rickard's mines: In Castaño the mines at present worked by Major Rickard and Co. are 30 in number, and among them the San Ignacio gives promise of a rich yield, the ores that have been taken out being of a ley of 100 marks and upwards. This mine is decidedly the best. Some native gentlemen are paying attention to this particular mineral district, and are setting up works in that locality. In the mineral district of Tontal, also, several mines are giving good results, particularly the mine Carmen Alto, and Señor and La Señorita. Major Rickard has been buying lately several 'cajones' of ores from these mines, which have given an average ley of 120 to 130 marks. Several Englishmen have arrived at the smelting works of Hilario, and found employment there at the furnaces: there is at present no vacancy for any more: the English usually come from Chile. At Hilario the greatest activity reigns: about 100 men are constantly employed, and the furnaces brought out from England work splendidly. The prospects of the company are very bright. Owing to the row in Mendoza Major Rickard may experience some difficulty in forwarding silver to Buenos Ayres.

An American named Goodpart, and called in San Luis Sr. Buenaparte, has discovered a very rich gold mine in the vicinity of the city of San Luis, which he thinks is probably a continuation of the celebrated "Mina Carolina," a valuable gold mine in that Province; he is starting a company to work his mine, in 1,000 shares, of which the greatest portion have been taken up by local capitalists, the Governor having gone in largely for several hundred shares.

A German gentleman named Livingstone, who lately bought a large estancia in the Province of San Luis, is putting up furnaces to smelt copper. The 'chaque' from San Juan to the National Government states that Urquiza is in San Juan and no move will be made until Paunero arrives. The former Governor of Mendoza is hiding in the camp with his Minister, and cannot be found.

The Provincial Government is now beginning to see the necessity of a railway inspector, whose duty it will be to report once a week on the state of the railways; next week, probably, one will be named.

The Vice-President received a letter from President Mitre, per Cisne: he states that there is nothing new at head-quarters—everything the same old 'sa. 8d.

We are authorized to contradict a statement in the *Tribuna* of Montevideo, (which was also copied into our columns,) to the effect that Rear-Admiral Ramsey represented H. B. M. Chargé d'Affaires at the Telegraph-banket. The Admiral never represented Mr. Lettsom, and was not present at the banquet.

Mr. Posadas is closing up the cases to be forwarded to the Paris Exhibition. Our contribution consists of a file of the *Standard*.

Yesterday we were favored with two more gifts for our museum: a military belt taken off a dead Confederate soldier after the battle of Petersburg, and a walking-stick made of a peculiar wood from the Gran Chaco. Many thanks to the donors.

The concert of the Musical Society comes off to-morrow evening at the Coliseum: we have been favored with an invitation, and understand the tickets are not sold.

Last week the dead body of a man was found among some weeds near the Convalecencia, with sundry blood-marks: it is supposed he was a footpad and got shot by some one he attempted to rob.

Two men in a dying state were conveyed to the Policía on Sunday morning: one of them had gone into a bar

race in the Once de Setiembre where several peons were at breakfast and discharged two revolvers at them, wounding one in the forehead: he then fired a shot into his own mouth. The breaking of the telegraph-wires was malicious, some fellows near Bella Vista having lassoed a post and pulled it down.

The donkey-race will be a great novelty next Saturday: several donkeys are entered, and one of them is to run backward.

Numbers of Englishmen have taken up quarters for the summer at Watson. We learn that a woman was killed on the Boca Railway at 12 o'clock on Monday, and the driver is in custody.

A hatter was arrested on Monday for robbing a cloth-shop at 95 calle Victoria, but while the vigilante was searching him he bolted suddenly, elapped the street-door after him, and left the vigilante fumbling with the lock inside.

The Consular body in Mendoza have labored ineffectually to restore peace and quiet in that province. They first sent a note to the new Governor, deploring the continued fighting. Sr. Rodriguez seemed disposed to come to terms, and they then started off for Lujan to see Igarzabal, who commands the National troops. This officer declined to come to any terms before the legitimate authorities were reinstated. The Consuls then fell back and a fight ensued, the particulars of which we published yesterday. Igarzabal is now probably in San Juan, where great preparations are going on to put down the revolution.

Entre Rios shows the most decided signs of progress. Englishmen are all settling down in the camps, buying sheep, building 'puestos' and estancia houses. We read now that, through the aid rendered by General Urquiza, a small steamer, the *San José*, has been started, which will make three trips per week to Paysandú and Villa Colon. This will be a great boon for the estancieros. General Urquiza has another contingent of 200 men ready to send to the army. They will be forwarded by the Rio Paraná, and go under a strong escort.

Within the last few days no less than 162 bullock carts entered the South Plaza with hides and wool. It is really astonishing the enormous trade going on in that plaza. At present there about 70,000 ar. wool there on sale.

Notwithstanding all the noise made by the politicians about the row in the interior, we gladly notice that the Cordovese Government has sent sixty soldiers as a contingent to the war, and will keep sending until the full number (300) is despatched. What about the soldiers for Frayle Muerto?

Last Thursday was the Thanksgiving Day in the United States ordered by President Johnson. This day was kept with great solemnity, but at present the most unhappy disputes are going on, and some of the stump orators go so far as to call for the impeachment of the President.

Our evening colleague gives a terrible account of some disgraceful street riots in Calle Maypu, near Calle Paraguay: the owner of the confectionary was all but killed. We trust the Chief of Police will take this matter up and punish the offenders.

The tiger caught on Saturday night at Las Compuas, will be sent into the Exhibition at the Plaza Lorea. People had better be on their guard, for if he breaks his cage he may do much damage.

At the Merced church on last Sunday there was a very spicy row caused by some 'free' and enlightened Captain of the Port's sailors entering the booths and insisting upon voting; as they were not in the Registro Civico, they were not allowed to vote, and then a sort of indiscriminate scolding ensued; chairs, tables and stoves were seized on. Luckily Pacheco with his men was there, and drove back the marine rioters. The Port Captain it does not seem knew anything about the affair until it was over.

A Rioja *chacque* has arrived at the National Government-house, after a most tremendous gallop, to inform the Vice-President that every preparation was being made at Rioja and San Juan to put down the revolution.

An expedition to the Chaco is talked of in Sta Fé and Cordova. We believe the object is to drive back the Indians and get the lands surveyed. The new Municipal board which we published yesterday is one of the best ever named: we have no doubt they will do something for the town. We notice that the repairs in the streets have commenced: Victoria and Defensa are now in the hands of the laborers, and part of them shut up.

A very severe storm visited Rosario the other night; two schooners laden with coffee slipped their chains, ran into each other, and then and there went down.

Another Brazilian transport, the *Leopoldina*, has passed this city with a freight of wounded, which she discharged in Montevideo.

Some Englishmen from Gualaguay, chu complain about some of the Consuls not holding their flags on a Sunday. The steamer *Guazu* has now commenced her regular trips. Gualaguay is going a-head.

A very extraordinary auction is to come off in a few days at Demarchi's; 2,000 leeches. As it is the first time we have heard of leeches being sold by auction, we call attention to it.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

ARRIVAL OF THE CISNE. The Cisne arrived on Monday night with dates from Corrientes on Friday, 30th ult.

On the 29th two bomb-vessels entered Lake Piris and opened a heavy fire against the the enemy's lines: result not known.

Some passengers bring a wonderful story, which, if true is of great importance. It is said that 400 of Lopez's soldiers mutinied one night and started off towards Candelaria: they were pursued by 600 others, but some of these joined the mutineers, and the rest, after a short skirmish, had to return. Lopez then sent 800 men with 4 pieces of cannon: the mutineers halted and gave them battle, capturing two of the guns, and proceeding on to Candelaria, whither Admiral Tamandare sent two gunboats to protect them. (It is not shown how the gunboats ascended the perpendicular falls of Apipé, but they may have been carried overland by means of bullock-carts). The *Tribuna* discreetly opines this news to be apocryphal.

The *Esperanza* says—The fleet is at its old anchorage, near Curuzú: the only novelty was shelling the enemy's lines on Tuesday. Baron Amazonas, it is said, is to take command of the fleet, vice Tamandare retired; with Capt. Elisario as second in command. On the 27th, the Coimbra and a gunboat entered Lake Piris and fired at the enemy, who replied with little vigor.

On the night of the 25th and morning of the 26th, sharp skirmishes occurred near Tuyuti, accompanied with artillery firing. Gen. Mitre has been unwell for some days, but is now better: the climate of Paraguay in this hot weather, and trials of the campaign, have told on his health, but we wish him a speedy and total recovery.

NEW BANK-NOTES FOR SPECIE. It will be remembered that the National Government negotiated with the Provincial Bank for the emission of Four Million patacons in a new kind of paper-money, on the strength of the same amount in Treasury bills voted by Congress for war-expenses, these Treasury bills being handed over to the Bank, and to be gradually amortized by the extra-duties recently imposed.

These new specie-notes are of various values, and we have before us one for 200 patacons, of exceedingly neat design and tasteful execution. It is printed on blue paper, with pink ground, green border, and black letters. At the corners are the Argentine arms and the figure "200": on the right margin is a light-house beautifully engraved, and the centre is occupied by an emblematic design of Ceres, surrounded with implements of husbandry, &c.

The note bears the following legend: Buenos Aires, July 1st 1865. The Bank of the Province of Buenos Aires will pay to bearer and at sight, in gold money of legal tender, the sum of two hundred hard dollars— By the Directors

N. B. It is surprising that these notes should be dated more than a year back; although of such recent creation.

NEWS FROM THE CAMPS.

WEEKLY REPORTS FOR 'STANDARD.'

PARTIDO DE JULIO. November 25, 1866.

Sales of sheep, cattle, &c., in neighborhood—Two flocks of good mestiza, sold to a foreigner at \$28. I have heard of some others at \$30 mpc. Not many flocks sold in this partido. Settlers generally bring their surplus stock from inside.

Señaling done—Very good done this season, but all over long since. Land, rented or sold—The right of two leagues sold to a foreigner at \$50,000 per. Some other sales have taken place, but I have not been able to ascertain the price. Camps excellent for sheep and cattle.

Peone's wages, and if wanted—In steady demand, and any number of constant employment at \$250 to \$300 mpc per month.

General remarks—Newly arrived capitalists, as also sheepfarmers, who intend moving from the overstocked camps of Buenos Ayres, would do well to pay this district a visit; they would thus be better able to judge. Of late we have had many foreign arrivals; and, in fact, it is now becoming quite an English settlement.

SORIANO, BANDA ORIENTAL.

December 1, 1866.

Sales of sheep, cattle, &c.—Fat depones at 9 rls., after shearing. Land, rented or sold—None heard of. Births, marriages, and deaths in neighborhood [foreigners only]—A German found drowned. Name unknown.

News in town—It is said, as a curious fact, that all campmen are wide-awake during shearing time, and the authorities asleep.

State of camps, &c.—High grass and higher thistles. No want of water.

Peone's wages, and if wanted—Shearing nearly all done. Peones in abundance. Good foreign shepherds always wanted.

Price of stock—Oxen, \$13; cows, \$10 to \$11. Prices of cattle by the cut going up.

General remarks—I saw the other day a few observations about the new order for marking the sheep in the ear. It was \$9 we had to pay for registering our sheep, and the marking iron cost 9 rls. It is all very well marking our cattle and sheep, but what is the use of it, if the very men who ought to protect our property are robbing them? I know of a case where a foreigner hired a large camp some months ago, and bought the cattle thereon. He had to pay 800 patacons for the right of the 'marca'. A good many animals having gone astray, no peones were to be found to collect them, and knowing it to be true, he paid the money. Some days ago he was able to send a trustworthy person, but no animals were to be found anywhere. They had all been confiscated as 'agenos,' and Master Gringo lost his money. President Flores is, no doubt, an honest man, but cannot find out some means to detect and punish these land-sharks? Are we now to be plundered, because we have gone through a glorious revolution, as Master Hector will tell us any day? We do not want any railway just now; things are going fast enough to ruin if not mended soon. The marine telegraph will bring much news, but will it ever tell you, "Mr. Gringo's murderer has been caught and executed three days afterwards?" or "Mr. John's cows were stolen by Commissary So and So, and the thief being detected, he was ordered to sweep the streets in irons for life?" The camps are not satisfactory.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM BANDA ORIENTAL. SALTO.

Nov. 17th.

The undersigned secretary of the local committee begs to hand in a schedule of the articles from this district to be forwarded to Paris. We have got together as many as possible, and are now packing them up neatly with name and number outside, ready to be shipped direct for France.

Stones: 25 crystallized specimens, a collection of agates, quartz from the streets of Salto, a mosaic of shells with the word 'Salto', the trunk of a petrified tree, several small petrifications &c.

Products: a box of indigenous cotton, 3 horses' tails, a lion-skin, a small crocodile, a tiger cat's skin; carpincho, ostrich do., a Rambouillet skin of 12lbs weight.

Wool: samples from various estancias, ostrich feathers, a viper (*vivora de la cruz*) in spirits of wine. Beef: a barrel of Morgan beef; half-barrel id.

Some of the stones cost us the sum of \$800 mpc., and we trust the head committee will send us a cheque for this amount.

Tomas Gomezarro. MELO.

The delay in sending forward articles from this department has been caused by the non-arrival of samples of wood, stones etc. from the town of '33', which if they come hereafter I shall duly send you.

I now send by 'diligence', the following— 3 fleeces of wool. 2 samples of iron from a mine called Frayle Muerto. Fossil-leg of an antediluvian animal. A seal-skin and 2 petrifications. Joaquin Suarez.

MALDONADO. Nov. 16th.

The drought and storms suffered since Oct. 1865 prevent us from contributing many articles from this department. Within the last two months, alone, we have lost 100,000 head of cattle, and all our crops have perished, except the wheat. Some ears of the latter, and a few fleeces of good wool are all we can offer, and these I shall send in before the end of the month.

Sandalio Ximenez. PAISANDU.

Nov. 16th.

Having been advised that it was necessary to send the articles for the exhibition by the French packet of December, I sent orders to all the rural authorities to invite people to send in some of the articles mentioned in the catalogue. No local committee was formed here, but if any articles be contributed I shall at once forward them to the head-committee at Montevideo.

Ventura Torres. SAN JOSE.

Nov. 10th.

I duly received the notification of the 15th Dec. being positively fixed as the last day for receiving articles to be forwarded to Paris, and at once sent a copy of said note to the local committee, who will, I trust, give the matter proper attention.

Jose Mora.

THE MARSHALL MURDER IN SANTA FE.

British Consulate, Rosario, Dec. 1st, 1866.

To the Editors of the Standard.

Gentlemen, As you have aided us very often in demanding of the Government that the guilty in this case should be punished, I append hereto copy of a circular that has been sent round this week, which will explain the result of our endeavours to bring the criminals to justice. From the nature of the defence, it seems that the judge could only bring in a sentence of homicide, and as the subscribers to the 1,000 Bolivian dollars reward for the capture of the murderers—said reward to be paid after conviction and sentence—have not paid in to the commission more than one-third of the amount for which they have put down their names, I must ask you to let me solicit, through your columns, that those who have paid in their one-eighth will not delay in responding to this circular. I am happy to acknowledge that several of the subscribers paid in their whole amounts.

Besides the expenses of transporting the accused from Cordoba to Rosario, we have had likewise to incur the debt of a lawyer's opinion. I believe if we had not acted on that lawyer's (Dr. Ferreira) advice there would have been no conviction, because there were no depositions taken, until he insisted upon its being done, as ordered by the law, at the Policia in Rosario.

As soon as the reward is paid to the Cordoba comisario, Don Pancho Jigena, and the lawyer's bill settled, an account will be published—with the subscribers' names and amounts, and each particular item of expenditure—audited by accredited dockets. If there should be a surplus, over the expenses, of the money paid in, they will be returned to the subscribers in the relative proportion of the sums subscribed.

I am, Gentlemen, Yours faithfully,

THOS. J. HUTCHINSON.

[Circular].

THE MARSHALL MURDER.

Rosario, Nov. 30th, 1866.

Sir,— The commission, charged by the British residents here to aid the authorities in prosecuting the murderers of the late Mr. Frank Marshall, have to inform you that judgment has been pronounced in the case, by the Judge of 1st Instance Criminal, at Santa Fe, on the 31st of last month.

The sentences are—in the person of the principal, Jose Alarcon, ten years hard labour, in fetters and chains, on the public works; and his accomplice, Manuel Carrizo, three years military service, in whatever place the Executive power may choose to send him.

The commission has therefore to solicit that you will, at the earliest convenience, pay to any of the undersigned the amount of balance of your subscriptions, as per margin, in order that the Cordoba comisario, Don Pancho Jigena, who arrested the culprits, may receive the reward that was offered for their capture and conviction.

We are, dear Sir, Your obedient servants,

(For the commission.)

THOS. J. HUTCHINSON, H.B.M.'s Consul, Chairman of the Commission.

WILLIAM PERKINS, Secretary.

CHAS. W. BOLLARERT, Treasurer.

[NOTE.—We have much pleasure in learning that George Buckley Mathew, Esq., O.B., Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic, has given a personal subscription to the fund in the foregoing case, to the amount of one hundred Bolivian dollars.]

THE MARSHALL MURDER.

The Camp, Santa Fé, Nov. 30, 1866.

To the Editors of the Standard.

Gentlemen, In your impression of Nov. 27, and under the heading of "Mails from Rosario," I observe it stated:—"José Alarcon, the murderer of the lamented Mr. Marshall, has been found guilty of homicide, and is sentenced to ten years' penal servitude: this is most unsatisfactory to the English residents, who spent \$1,000 pata in getting him caught."

The being "most unsatisfactory" in this case must mean that the thousand dollars were subscribed on the conviction that the culprit would be executed, if found guilty; and no doubt every one believes that he deserved such a fate. But we must take into account that the law all over the world is supposed to lead to the side of mercy; and it appears to me, from the sentence that has been pronounced, that Englishmen might be satisfied, instead of considering the outlay of their money as "most unsatisfactory." Ten years' hard labour in the public works, with fetters and chains! is the punishment awarded to the principal—José Alarcon. In the preamble of the judge's sentence a plea appears set up that Marshall had been in the habit of ordering all the gauchos from his land, as well as refusing them permission to water their herds.

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CAUTION. LEA AND PERRINS. Beware of cheap imitations. The Public is warned against the sale of cheap imitations.

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MESSRS. GABRIEL. THE OLD ESTABLISHED. PATENT, MARCH 1st, 1883.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. This exquisite Florida Water is prepared from the finest Florida Water.

NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, DEBILITY, AND HYSTERIA. It is a sure and speedy relief. With the very slight dose of this Florida Water.

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Spectacles Pincettes, &c. Of the World-renowned 'Bathlow' in Germany, on Sale at Holojoria de Rarita.

CARRIAGES AND OMBUSSES WITH THE TRAINS. Will commence running between the 25 de Mayo and Buenos Aires on Sunday, 18th November.

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BAYLEY'S. The Purity, Palatableness, and Speedy Efficacy of this unrivaled preparation has obtained for it general approval.

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Sewing Machines. Of superior quality warranted. For all kinds of work from the finest cabinet to the heaviest leather.

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