

# The Standard

## AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

No. 1085 — Fifth Year.

BUENOS AYRES, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1865.

Circulation, 2,000.

### MAUA BANK,

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101—103

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

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable 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, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubletons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazils, 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 3 p.m.

P. P. MAUA & Co.  
WILLIAM LESLIE.

### MAUA BANK

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101—103.

**INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH, IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.**

For balances in our favor, 15 per cent.  
For balances in favor of Customers 8 "

**IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.**

For balances in our favor, 15 per cent.  
For balances in favor of Customers 8 "

Deposits for a fixed term in specie or currency, at conventional interest.

P. P. MAUA & Co.,  
WILLIAM LESLIE.

Aug. 1, 1865.

**Briton & Medical General (Incorporated with the Unity General) Life Assurance Association**  
Chief Office—WEST STRAND, LONDON, W.C.  
Capital—3,000,000. Sterling

Proposals for Life Assurances are received, and immediate attention paid to the same. A Prospectus of rates and other particulars will be furnished on application to the Company's Agent in this City.

**GEORGE WILKS,**  
7 Calle Mayo.

**The Argentine Marine Insurance Company.**  
Established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.

Office—118 CALLE PIEDAD.

**DIRECTORS.**  
Sr. Don Tomas Armstrong, President.  
Jacob Patrino, Vice-President.  
Eduardo Lumb.  
Ambrosio P. Leticia.  
Eduardo Tomkinson.  
Mariano Casares.  
Bernardo Yturzape.  
Francisco F. Moreno, Ocorrente.

**THE GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**  
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Established 1821, and empowered by special Act of Parliament.

Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and River Plate: DR. A. B. BROTHERS and CO., CALLE PIEDAD 12.

**La Zingara and Istria.**

All Parties indebted for passage money to the above mentioned ships are requested to call at my Office and pay their passage, within two months from this, otherwise a special order will be given by Government to the different Justices of Peace to remit into Buenos Ayres all defaulters.

G. WILKS, 7 Calle Mayo.

**American Dentist.**  
Dr. N. O. CORNWALL  
Calle Rivadavia, 315.

**ARTIFICIAL TEETH**

Inserted in the neatest and most approved manner, so as to have a beautiful life-like appearance, cause no irritation in the mouth, and serve all the uses of the natural organ. Teeth made promptly for dental operations, combining excellent light with facility for privacy and comfort. He has recently received an addition of the most modern and approved instruments with monthly information by each European Packet of the latest and most important improvements in Dental Science. Also, by the latest improved gas fixture, can always afford relief to those suffering from Toothache, at night as well as in the daytime.

Montevideo, May 8, 1864.

**Dr. P. Bourse,**  
SURGEON DENTIST,  
Of New York.

Has removed his Office to the New Building, No. 200 CALLE DE MAYO, MONTEVIDEO. The beautiful suit of rooms are fitted up in the most modern style, affording great facilities for dental operations, combining excellent light with facility for privacy and comfort. He has recently received an addition of the most modern and approved instruments with monthly information by each European Packet of the latest and most important improvements in Dental Science. Also, by the latest improved gas fixture, can always afford relief to those suffering from Toothache, at night as well as in the daytime.

Montevideo, May 8, 1864.

**For Sale.**

Two thousand five hundred sheep of very superior quality in the Banda Oriental, near the Estancia Nueva Alemania, as there is a port on the Estancia they could be shipped to Entre-Rios with great facility. They will be disposed of with or without capones at buyers option. For further particulars please apply after six o'clock p.m. at Wells Beckhouse & Co., Calle Piedad 173.

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### THE LONDON, BUENOS AYRES AND RIVER PLATE BANK, (LIMITED),

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

Authorized Capital ..... £2,000,000 sterling.  
Subscribed Capital ..... £1,000,000 do.  
Reserve Fund 30th Sep., 1864. £44,000 do.

Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances. Customers have the advantage of drawing cheques—of having approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of depositing bills, coupons, &c. for collection—and of lodging with the Bank valuable property in the fire proof strong rooms for safe custody.

Deposit Accounts—Deposits received from the public generally—either for fixed periods or subject to seven or thirty days notice of withdrawal—Interest on 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,  
Dublin,  
Paris,  
Amsterd.,  
Hamburg,  
Genoa,  
Rio de Janeiro,  
Montevideo.

J. H. GREEN,  
Manager.

Buenos Ayres—March 15, 1865.

### THE LONDON, BUENOS AYRES, AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED),

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

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

**ALLOWED**

On deposits on account current, 6 per cent.  
Do. for ninety days fixed, 8 "  
Do. subject to thirty days notice of withdrawal, the rate is 2 per cent. more than that paid in account current, therefore for the present this class of deposits gain, 8 "

**CHARGED**

On debit balances in account current 12 "

J. H. GREEN,  
Manager.

Buenos Ayres, Aug. 18, 1865.

### LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

Life Assurance and Saving Fund Association.

FOR THE CREATION OF CAPITALS, LIFE ANNUITIES, INHERITANCES, &c.

Approved by Government and founded in accordance with Law.

Capital subscribed up to 31st December, 1861—  
In hard dollars, ... 244,467 dohs.  
In paper currency ... 425,000 "

**INVESTMENT OF FUND.**

Purchase of the Houses Nos. 214, 216, and 218. Calle Corrientes; No. 119 Calle de Santiago del Estero; and Nos. 249, 251 and 253 Calle de Moreno.

**DIRECTORS.**  
D. Miguel Azcuena, President.  
D. Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President.  
D. Antonio Marco del Pont.  
D. Jacobo Paravicini.  
D. Constante Sotomayor.

**MANAGING COMMITTEE.**  
D. Estanislao Irujo,  
D. J. A. Fernandez,  
D. L. B. Wilke,  
D. Mariano Billinghurst,  
D. Ladislao F. Martinez.

**GENERAL:—D. JUAN CASADO;** Domicilio, Buenos Ayres, BARRAS—The Casa de Moneda; Domicilio, Buenos Ayres. The Society has for its sole object to render fruitful the savings of all classes.

By the accumulation of small sums, capitals are created for the purchase of real estate property within the municipal bounds of the city.

Subscriptions are received with or without loss of capital. With loss of capital gives a right:

- 1st. To compound interest on such capital.
- 2nd. To a proportionate share in the capital, interest and premiums of those who die in the respective section.
- 3rd. To a proportion of the interest and premium of all who may forfeit their shares.
- 4th. To a proportion in the gains from investment of capital.

Without loss of capital gives a right:

- 1st. To compound interest on such capital.
- 2nd. To a proportion of the interest and premium on those who die.
- 3rd. To a proportion of the interest and premium of forfeited shares.
- 4th. To a proportion of gains from investment of capital.

**Capitals with Compound Interest.**  
Deposits for the credit of capitals will be received, to be returned at any given period.

**Paper Money Section.**  
The currency of Buenos Ayres receives on the same conditions as specie.

**Life Annuities.**  
Capitals received to be paid out in life annuities. Subscriptions to any of the sections, whether in specie or currency may be made in bulk, or monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly.

For further particulars apply at the Office,  
No. 87 CALLE SAN MARTIN (Alto).

### BILLS OF EXCHANGE—SIGHT DRAFTS.

Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from **WANKLYN & Co.**

No. 104 Calle de San Martin,  
On the following places:—  
LONDON,  
LIVERPOOL,  
All branches of the National Bank  
IRELAND,  
Amsterd.,  
Hamburg,  
Paris,  
Genoa,  
Cadix,  
Bayonne,  
Buenos Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864.  
**WANKLYN & Co.**  
104—Calle San Martin—104.  
20 d3 x.

| REGRESO.                |             | DIAS DE TRABAJO.        |             |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| 25 de Mayo.             | 25 de Mayo. | 25 de Mayo.             | 25 de Mayo. |
| Belgrano, Retiro.       | 9 25        | Belgrano, Retiro.       | 9 25        |
| Olivos, Belgrano.       | 9 15        | Olivos, Belgrano.       | 9 15        |
| S. Fernando, S. Isidro. | 8 55        | S. Fernando, S. Isidro. | 8 55        |
| Olivos, Belgrano.       | 8 35        | Olivos, Belgrano.       | 8 35        |
| S. Fernando, S. Isidro. | 8 25        | S. Fernando, S. Isidro. | 8 25        |
| Olivos, Belgrano.       | 8 10        | Olivos, Belgrano.       | 8 10        |
| S. Fernando, S. Isidro. | 8 05        | S. Fernando, S. Isidro. | 8 05        |
| Olivos, Belgrano.       | 8 00        | Olivos, Belgrano.       | 8 00        |
| S. Fernando, S. Isidro. | 7 55        | S. Fernando, S. Isidro. | 7 55        |
| Olivos, Belgrano.       | 7 45        | Olivos, Belgrano.       | 7 45        |
| S. Fernando, S. Isidro. | 7 35        | S. Fernando, S. Isidro. | 7 35        |
| Olivos, Belgrano.       | 7 25        | Olivos, Belgrano.       | 7 25        |
| S. Fernando, S. Isidro. | 7 15        | S. Fernando, S. Isidro. | 7 15        |
| Olivos, Belgrano.       | 7 05        | Olivos, Belgrano.       | 7 05        |
| S. Fernando, S. Isidro. | 7 00        | S. Fernando, S. Isidro. | 7 00        |
| Olivos, Belgrano.       | 6 55        | Olivos, Belgrano.       | 6 55        |
| S. Fernando, S. Isidro. | 6 45        | S. Fernando, S. Isidro. | 6 45        |
| Olivos, Belgrano.       | 6 35        | Olivos, Belgrano.       | 6 35        |
| S. Fernando, S. Isidro. | 6 25        | S. Fernando, S. Isidro. | 6 25        |
| Olivos, Belgrano.       | 6 15        | Olivos, Belgrano.       | 6 15        |
| S. Fernando, S. Isidro. | 6 05        | S. Fernando, S. Isidro. | 6 05        |
| Olivos, Belgrano.       | 6 00        | Olivos, Belgrano.       | 6 00        |

| DIAS DE TRABAJO.        |             | DIAS DE FIESTA.         |             |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| 25 de Mayo.             | 25 de Mayo. | 25 de Mayo.             | 25 de Mayo. |
| Belgrano, Retiro.       | 9 25        | Belgrano, Retiro.       | 9 25        |
| Olivos, Belgrano.       | 9 15        | Olivos, Belgrano.       | 9 15        |
| S. Fernando, S. Isidro. | 8 55        | S. Fernando, S. Isidro. | 8 55        |
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| Olivos, Belgrano.       | 8 10        | Olivos, Belgrano.       | 8 10        |
| S. Fernando, S. Isidro. | 8 05        | S. Fernando, S. Isidro. | 8 05        |
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| Olivos, Belgrano.       | 6 15        | Olivos, Belgrano.       | 6 15        |
| S. Fernando, S. Isidro. | 6 05        | S. Fernando, S. Isidro. | 6 05        |
| Olivos, Belgrano.       | 6 00        | Olivos, Belgrano.       | 6 00        |

### BUENOS AYRES GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

| Stations.       | TIME TABLE.     |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                 | 1st & 2nd class | 1st & 2nd class |
| Buenos Ayres    | 9 15            | 5 30            |
| Barracas        | 9 15            | 5 40            |
| Lomas de Zamora | 9 55            |                 |
| Glew            | 10 10           |                 |
| San Vicente     | 10 30           |                 |
| Donsellaar      | 11 11           |                 |
| Ferrari         | 11 35           |                 |
| Jeppener        | 12              |                 |

E. BANFIELD, Gen. Manager.

**Deafness.**  
ABRAHAM'S Celebrated Apparatus for Deafness.  
49 Rue d'Angoulême St. Honoré a Paris.  
Consisting of small voice conductors so placed in the ear as to be imperceptible, being the colour of the flesh, by which the sound is conveyed without any inconvenience and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly.

**COFFEE-HOUSE—CAFE DU RHIN.**  
CALLE PIEDAD 123.  
JEAN ARMBURG has the honour to announce to the public that he has now opened his Coffee-house to be conducted on the best style of similar establishments in Paris and London, with numerous stalls or cabinets for small private parties.

**Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.**  
A depot of the above Society has been established in the Vestry of the English Church, calle Mayo, where Bibles and books of common prayer in various sizes and bindings in English, Spanish, French and Italian, as well as other works issued or published by the Society, may be obtained or ordered from the General Depository in London.

**The History of the Argentine Republic.**  
In English, price 20 currency.  
Also Vol. 1 of the River Plate Magazine, price \$100, now on sale at Messrs. Mackern's and Mr. Loedel's Book Store, Calle San Martin.

**Stationery, Books, Music, Printing Ink, &c.**  
Exported by F. P. BATES, 4 Edward-street, Newington-street, London, England.  
Newspapers and periodicals despatched with regularity.

**COLEGIO DE SAN PATRICIO, SAN JOSE DE FLORES.**  
MERCANTILE, LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE.  
PRINCIPAL.  
DOCTOR FITZSIMON, A.M., Dr. Ph.  
London University.  
Rector of one of the London University Colleges.

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**Notice.**  
Rosario de Santa Fe, 1st April, 1865.  
The undersigned beg to inform the Mercantile Community, that they have established in this City a commission house; that they are open to receive consignments and act as Forwarding Agents for the provinces.  
**SEVERIN and FREDRICKSON.**  
75—3.mo.j.17

**National Steamer ESTRELLA DEL NORTE.**  
In combination with the Diligencias of Messrs. Luis Saenz and Co. (Mensagerias Carreas Nacionales Interoceanos) for the Provinces of Cordoba, Tucuman, Santiago del Estero, Salta, Jujuy, Catamarca, Villa Nueva, San Jeronimo, Rio Cuarto, San Luis, Mendoza, and San Juan, carrying the passengers and parcels: will sail from the Tigre every Saturday for Rosario and Intermediate Ports (Returning every Thursday morning).  
The train leaves the 25 de Mayo Station at 10 past 10 o'clock a.m.

**Grand Lottery**  
Of lands situate in San Isidro, with permission of the Municipality.  
1st Prize. A chaeta containing 105 yards front, by 497 in depth, all fenced in, with garden of fruit-trees and two thatched houses, distant only three squares from the railway station.  
2nd Prize. A plot of 25 yards front by 56 deep.  
3rd do " " " " 60 "  
4th do " " " " 37 "  
5th do " " " " 39 "  
All fronting on the Calle Real.  
6th do A plot of 32 yards by 42 fronting Calle San Martin.  
7th do A plot of 21 yards by 37 in same street.

**John Greenway,**  
Agent for the Board of Underwriters "in New York." Apply at 186 Tucuman from 8 to 10 a.m. or 5 to 7 p.m., or at the Exchange rooms from midday to 4 p.m.

**THE "WEEKLY STANDARD"**  
On Sale at the Nueva Libreria Inglesa,  
75—SAN MARTIN—75  
Newly opposite the Balsa.  
69. Spj10

**FOREIGN AMATEUR RACES.**  
SPRING MEETING, NOV. 1st, 1865.  
FIRST RACE, 12 1/2 P.M.  
FOR AMATEUR STAKES—FOR GENTLEMEN RIDERS.—Entry, \$200 m.c., with \$2,500 m.c. added.—Once round, weight 135 lbs.  
SECOND RACE, 1 1/2 P.M.  
THE HALF ROUND STAKES.—Entry, \$400 m.c., with \$3,000 m.c. added. Half round, weight 145 lbs.  
THIRD RACE, 2 P.M.  
THE BELGRANO STAKES.—Entry, \$400 m.c., with \$5,000 m.c. added. Once and a half round, weight 145 lbs.  
FOURTH RACE, 3 1/2 P.M.  
THE TRIAL STAKES.—Entry \$500 m.c., with \$1,000 m.c. added. Once round, weight 145 lbs. For horses that have never run at any previous meeting.  
FIFTH RACE, 4 1/2 P.M.  
THE CRITERION HANDICAP.—Entry, \$400 m.c., with \$3,000 m.c. added. Once round, weight for age, viz., 3 years old, 110 pounds, 4 years old, 120 lbs., 5 years and aged, 150 lbs.  
SIXTH RACE, 5 P.M.  
THE CHALLENGE STAKES.—Entry, \$500 m.c., with \$1,000 m.c. added. Twice round, weight 140 lbs.  
SEVENTH RACE.  
THE CONSOLATION STAKES.—(For beaten horses of the day.) Entry \$200 m.c., with \$1,500 m.c. added. Weight 145 lbs., once round.  
MARES allowed 7 lbs. WINNERS at any Public Meeting of the distances in which they are entered, to carry 5 lbs. extra, if winners of more than one 8 lbs. extra.  
Nominations, amount of entries, names, marks, and colors of horses, colors of riders, to be made on the 16th October, next sealed and delivered at the office of the Secretary, at 10 o'clock on or before the 23rd October. English Jockey costume to be strictly observed.  
at No. 7 Calle Mayo.

**For Boston.**  
The new A. 1. fast sailing copper and copper-fastened National bark  
**"JUAN P. PEARSON."**  
Having a considerable part of her cargo engaged, will be dispatched as above. For balance of freight apply to the Messrs. S. B. Hall and Co., or to the T. & Upton, Ship Brokers, 39 Reconquista.

**For Boston.**  
The new A. 1. fast sailing copper and copper-fastened National bark  
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THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

OUR ESQUINA CORRESPONDENT.

GENERAL STAND STILL.

TWO BRAZILIAN COMMANDERS ARRESTED.

AWFUL CONDITION OF ESQUINA.

Esquina, September 2.

Gentlemen,

Emigrants are arriving here in numbers from the north, both by land and water, mostly from Goya, or those of Bella-Vista that had taken refuge in the islands of the Paraná. Many are quite destitute, fit objects of commiseration: numbers are suffering from the measles, whose afflictions are aggravated by exposure and defective nourishment. In vain, attempts have been made to collect funds to alleviate their most pressing wants. The most part of the little gathered for their benefit was bestowed by persons who are in a condition not much better than are the paupers to whom they gave the succor. Here all in the house-keeping line is three times dearer than formerly: dry goods are proportionately high. Unheard of charges are made for house rent. A building, the monthly rental of which was twenty-two hard dollars before the invasion, and then considered dear at that price, has since gained a daily rent of half a doubloon: in some instances 'ranchos' are being let for a sum per month, equal in value to the whole tenement and land. The transportation of goods or furniture for any distance, costs nearly as much as the property carried is worth. What used to be paid for in rials, now the same number of patacons will scarcely cancel the charge.

On the 28th two Brazilian gunboats passed here, bound downwards. The captain of the Parahiva, and another officer go passengers under arrest, it is said for being too brave; that contrary to orders they did at Cuevas as Admiral Murature had done. Other accounts state, that while the Parahiva remained in the locality of the battery, only two men were visible on her gun deck, the pilot and the man at the wheel.

Yesterday an armed steamer, showing Italian colors; with a schooner brig in tow, passed upwards; she did not touch here. During the week six vessels have passed down bound to Rosario or Buenos Ayres, with passengers.

Yesterday the steamer Feliz Colon, from your city, bound north, also touched here: she has quite a cargo of provisions and other necessaries for the destitute families that are upon the islands, or in the Gran Chaco. The recipients will be overjoyed, and bless the souls of those that sent her.

The Paraguayans still persist in the old dodge of marching and counter-marching from Bella-Vista to Santa Lucia, backwards and forwards, for what earthly purpose, or what they mean by doing so no one can divine. The country they pass through in these journeys has long since been wasted by them. It is supposed the reason that detains them from sacking Goya [which is very feasible] is the want of working oxen or mules to carry away pillage, they having worked to death all their draught cattle in transporting the booty of the hamlets and towns that came in their way in former raids.

Certainly there cannot be any very profound military combinations, in going to and fro threatening a defenceless city which is utterly helpless and passive. Others fancy they mean to make a simultaneous attack upon the allied fleet by land and water. Again it is surmised that nothing else is meant by trudging up and down the ravaged plains of Bella Vista other than teaching their men to perform long foot marches. One thing certain is the enemy is secure in his position: in fact he has nothing to fear inasmuch as the allies have not a single soldier to boast of beyond the River Corrientes to dispute with him; while the forces of the invaders there are variously stated to be from ten to three times that number of thousands. At the present moment a hundred men, or half that number, might sack Goya with impunity; a similar force might come here and do the same, as there is, as I have said, not one man to oppose them. A column of Paraguayans had left their main force with the inevitable team of unloaded carts, taking the road for the Department of Mercedes, which is one of the richest districts in the Province.

The Correntino army is 25 leagues hence, encamped a little distance north of the pass of Santillan on this side of the river Corrientes. Caeres, when last heard from, was in the Department of Curuzú Cuatiá, on the march to concentrate with the allies upon the Uruguay. We have no news from

Paunero or Flores for the last eight days. Lagraba, with his escort, is at an estancia of his own in the district of Curuzú Cuatiá.

Gentlemen, we are exceeding thankful for the kind reminiscences in your allusion to our position. The Divinity that shapes our ends has placed us in a situation not to be envied, still we hope and trust through Providence that the energy of the Argentines, their steel and gold will ultimately accomplish our salvation, although till now we only see in the gloomy future that dreadful fate the giant cannibal promised Ulysses, or the faint hope we quote from history's page: "The greatest of generals repeatedly and emphatically declared that even the admirable army which fought its way under his command from Torres Vedras to Toulouse would, if he had suffered it to contract habits of pillage, have become, in a few weeks, unfit for all military purposes." What then was likely to be the character of troops who, from the very day on which they enlisted, were not only permitted, but invited to supply the deficiency of pay by marauding? They were, as might have been expected, a mere mob, furious indeed and clamorous in their zeal for the cause which they espoused, but incapable of opposing a steadfast resistance to a well-ordered force.

We have passed another quiet week. We have the Colonel here of the division that left this four months ago. He tells me that of the troops he marched with from here only eight men are in the camp; some have died, others have been sent to join Paunero, and not a few have deserted. As I have told you, all the part of the Province north of the river Corrientes is abandoned to the mercy of the Paraguayans. I believe things are coming to a crisis on the coast of the Uruguay—this is only surmise; every spare man or horse is sent in that direction. I mean to be at the boca of our riacho when the steamer touches, in order to see if I can pick up anything worth telling, and if I do I will give you a synopsis of it by a passenger. We are in utter darkness as to what is doing by the allies in Rio Grande. SIBBARD.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

URUGUAYANA HOLDS OUT.

THE EMPEROR NOT ARRIVED.

On Wednesday the steamer, Rio de la Plata, arrived from Concordia. As it was supposed by many that she would bring the news of the surrender of Uruguayana, the Mole was, as a matter of course, crowded. But that town still holds out, and Estigarribia refuses all parley or treaty. The following letter from our correspondent shows the real state of affairs:—

Salto, September 4. Colonel Saldanha returned to-day from above. He brings the news that Flores had given the garrison of the town of Uruguayana until the 6th instant, to surrender, in order to prevent, if possible, useless effusion of blood; but people here say that as yet the preparations are not fully completed for attacking the place, and consequently the allied forces take, or rather wish to take, every possible credit to themselves [until they are ready to strike the blow] of avoiding a conflict. The Paraguayans are evidently determined to resist to the very last, and every one expects great bloodshed on the issue.

Baron Tamandare arrived at Concordia on Monday night, and took President Mitre up with him on Tuesday morning to Federación, where he had a steamer in waiting to convey him across the river.

The Baron of Port Allegre, who is the Commander-in-Chief, has refused to allow Flores to bombard the town of Uruguayana, whereupon Flores at once despatched a 'chasque' to Mitre, who briefly replied, "use your guns." The near approach of the Emperor, however, and the constant solicitation of the Brazilian commander not to destroy the town has induced Flores to await the arrival of his Majesty.

No Paraguayan force whatever has come to the relief of Uruguayana, and people wonder what Lopez is about. It is said he is in Humaitá, constantly dictating orders and despatching messages by his telegraph wires to Corrientes.

It is rumored, we know not with what truth, that the allied army, under Mitre and Ossorio, has marched to the Correntino frontier in the direction of Curuzú Cuatiá.

The Paraguayans in Uruguayana exhibit no disposition whatever to surrender. The most formidable barricades are going up on all sides, and the town, besides being walled, is now ditched in. Provisions are not by any means scarce, but Estigarribia is holding out, in the hopes that Barrios or Robles will come to his succor.

Several officers came down in the Rio de la Plata, and a German gentleman who has been recently on the heights which overlook the doomed town of Uruguayana.

THE SIEGE OF URUGUAYANA.

(Army Correspondence by Colonel Palleja.)

Aug. 25th. The storm even more furious than yesterday: the vessels all remained on the Corrientes side, afraid to venture across the Uruguay. Horses dying of cold and hunger. An Argentine soldier died last night from exposure. No firewood, the river banks inundated, and only a few green twigs to be had which would not light. We are in a wretched state: not a wagon in the whole army; the meat 'cansada' and unfit to eat; our men on half-rations, which give them dysentery. The camps so bare that the horses cannot pick up an ounce of grass. Our operations of course are quite paralyzed. A foreigner who has escaped from Uruguayana informs us the merchants in that town have engaged to support the Paraguayan forces for four hundred days on dried provisions which the Brazilians left behind on evacuating the place. Of live oxen they have only 40 now, and they kill 4 daily: he says the fortifications give much trouble, owing to the rocky soil, and the parapets are faced with timber, the trenches not being very deep. Yesterday 200 of the garrison sallied out to reconnoitre about a mile, exchanged shots with us and retired. Awfully cold night: double watches to prevent a sortie by the garrison.

Aug. 26th. After the rain, a sharp gloomy day: no firewood or victuals, and the men beginning to grumble. A huxter's cart now would make its owner's fortune. Sent for the cannon-balls. Flores is on the river bank hastening the crossing of the other troops: he sent me a handkerchief-full of biscuits, which we devoured like wild-dogs, after 4 days fasting. Served out 2 3/4 rations of bad beef which must sicken all my men. Brushed up arms and accoutrements. The siege is to begin to-morrow.

Aug. 27th. Fine weather at last: the warm sunshine gave vigor to our troops exhausted by wet and cold during the last 3 days. Sharp frost last night: two men of the Florida and Abril battalion died of cold and hunger; yesterday morning one of the Garibaldi volunteers, and the day before one of Col. Orma's men died from the same cause. This shows the want of attending to the proper food for our soldiers: if we were far in the interior I could understand the difficulty or neglect in doing so, but here on the banks of the Uruguay our men ought to be abundantly supplied with such restoratives as biscuit, brandy, wine, farina and coffee. The poor fellows have suffered horribly during the last two months of severe winter, and have yet before them long marches and hard fighting. People fancied this campaign would be a trifle, but they will yet learn it is a serious business: while we are every day farther from our base of supplies, the enemy draws nearer to his. Montevideo is too far from our operations on the Uruguay: our centre ought to be Salto, with stores of every kind there in abundance. We can't do impossibilities, campaigning in a country utterly devastated by the enemy. Instead of reaching here in 10 days, we have been two months making dreadful marches and are now completely beaten up: we are besieging an enemy in possession of abundant supplies left behind by the Brazilians. At Restauracion 500 of our poor fellows are stretched on the ground without bandages for their wounds, or medical stores: our Surgeon-general was killed in battle, and besides a few Argentine and Brazilian doctors we have only 3 half-skilled assistants. If the enemy had had artillery our wounded would be far more numerous, and now at this siege of Uruguayana I tremble for our condition after some hard fighting. Major Oleros, commander of the San Nicolas batt., blew his brains out yesterday, driven to madness by the horrible state of his men. To-day we have got over the Argentine artillery and 2 Brazilian pieces. Gen. Flores is expected to pass the night with us.

Aug. 28th. Bad weather again: frost and sleet. Desertions taking place: five deserters captured to-day at Capireby 7 leagues south; all are foreigners and I have put them under arrest till I get orders from General Flores. In landing our guns to-day, a rifled piece and two powder-chests, fell overboard, but perhaps we shall recover them. A Brazilian gunboat fired two shots at Uruguayana, to which the garrison replied: these Paraguayans are well-disciplined and resolved to fight, not a single man having yet passed over to us. They are working away at their trenches, and burning houses:

yesterday they burned down the Custom-house and other buildings on the water-side, in order to keep the place clear for their guns if we should attempt a landing. Supplies of farina and brandy have arrived for the Brazilians. General Flores is trying to get some for the Argentines and Orientals. No men died to-day of hunger up to 4 p. m. although we have nothing to eat. All our horses and some bullocks have died for want of pasture.

Aug. 29th. Night passed quietly: the enemy still working in the trenches. To-day we expect to have all our artillery across. Restauracion is garrisoned by an Argentine battalion and a corps under General Madariaga of 300 Paraguayans taken prisoners by Goyo Suarez. We can do nothing till after Sept. 1st. The weather has set in fine, and this may aid us. The Uruguay goes down to Buenos Ayres to-day, taking those most badly wounded to be cared by their friends. We have given the 300 muskets and ammunition taken from the Paraguayans to arm the Brazilian cavalry.

TELEGRAM FROM GOYA.

September 1st.

All the inhabitants, except 16 Italians, have fled on board the vessels in the Riacho. The Paraguayans have dug a fosse 4 miles long at Las Cuevas. The Brazilian fleet is at Rincon de Soto, daily expecting an attack from the enemy.

BATTLE OF YATAY.

Under date Aug. 25th, Gen. Flores sums up the casualties of the victory as follows:

Paraguayans: 6 officers and 359 men wounded; 1300 prisoners; killed not told. Orientals: 3 officers and 58 men killed; 25 officers and 136 men wounded—222. Argentines: 3 officers and 12 men killed; 11 officers and 71 men wounded—97. Brazilians: 1 man killed; 1 officer and 13 men wounded—15. Total of allies hors de combat—334.

IMPORTANT FROM ROSARIO.

MUSTER OF THE CONTINGENTS.

We have received no papers, but a passenger arrived, per Espigador, from Rosario gives the following news:

Gen. Emilio Mitre and Col. Guiffra are drilling the contingents of San Juan, San Luis, Mendoza, Cordoba, and Sta Fé, which together make up nearly 2,000 men: they are encamped south of the town, and are beginning to wear a soldierlike appearance. On Sunday a squadron of 150 cavalry arrived from San Lorenzo. The Pampero arrived on Monday, to convey the Santa Fé battalion to Concordia. News from Cordoba states the 2nd contingent (1000 men) had set out for Rosario. Gen. Taboada's army [1300], said to have mutilated, has not arrived.

Mr. Wheelwright was going to run his first locomotive 6th inst. on the road already finished (25 miles). A grand masked-ball took place on the 30th (St. Rosa). The body of a man belonging to Bustamante's battalion was found with his throat cut, near the Capitana: it was allowed to remain a whole day before being removed. The principal streets are now well-paved and Rosario is much improved.

HEROIC REPLY OF COLONEL ESTIGARRIBIA.

The Commander-in-chief of the Paraguayan forces on the Uruguay Headquarters on march, at Uruguayana, Aug. 20th., 1865.

Viva la Republica del Paraguay. To Brigadier-General V. Flores.

Late last night I received your note of yesterday conveyed by the prisoner, Lieut. José Zorrilla, who will also give your Excellency this my answer.

I have attentively perused said note in order to answer it as becomes a soldier of honor to whom his Government entrusts a delicate post. I must therefore tell your Excellency that as a Paraguayan, a soldier, and a defender of the cause and independence of my country and of my Government, which is determined at all cost to maintain the integrity and equilibrium of the River Plate Republics, I neither can nor ought to accept your proposals.

Even supposing, as you say, that I am lost and can hope for no relief from the armies of Paraguay, honor and obedience impose on me the necessity to die rather than deliver up the arms entrusted to me by H. E. Marshal Lopez, President of the Republic, in defence of the sacred rights of so noble a cause, to a foreign foe. The officers and men of my command are of the same opinion, and resolved to die at their post sooner than accept a proposal which would dishonor and brand with eternal infamy the name of Paraguayan soldiers. Content with the

modest position which I occupy in my country, I covet neither honors nor distinctions to be acquired at the cost of my country's honor and for the profit of a few unfortunate Paraguayans who have enlisted in the service of the enemy.

I, and all my division, desire the moment to prove to your Excellency that the Paraguayan soldier neither asks the number of the enemy nor offers to treat with them, when he has to defend such noble and cherished rights. God preserve &c.

ANTONIO ESTIGARRIBIA.

GOVERNOR SAAVEDRA'S BUDGET.

The Finance-minister (Don Luis Dominguez) of the Provincial Cabinet of Buenos Ayres has laid before the local Legislature his Budget for the ensuing year, amounting to \$39,778,883 m/c, and the estimate of ways and means summing up \$39,752,000 m/c, leaving a trifling deficit of 26,000 paper dollars. The principal items are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes English Debt (\$9,857,650), Home Debt (7,804,600), Provincial Gendarmes (4,000,000), Administration of Justice (4,745,760), Hospitals and charitable institutions (3,089,584), Schools and University (2,650,440), Public officers, Treasury &c (1,704,900), Governor and 2 Ministers (1,144,800), Pensions and Monte-pio (1,125,349), Miscellaneous expenses (3,655,800).

39,778,883

The ways and means are made up thus:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Subsidy from Nat. Gov't (\$24,000,000), Balance from 1865 (2,000,000), Stamped paper (5,600,000), Property-tax (3,200,000), Public Lands (2,000,000), Judicial Fees (100,000), Toll at Barracas Bridge (340,500), Duties on Saladeros (1,239,000), Do. Grease-refiners (72,000), One-third of Lottery profits (1,900,000), Miscellaneous (200,000).

Respecting items of expenditure we have little to remark. We had somehow formed the idea that the English Debt was last year transferred to the charge of the National Government, but it seems such was not the case. The administration of Justice is rather dear at 4 1/2 millions, since unfortunately it is almost a dead letter in the Province. The item of four millions for country-police is a novelty, but we believe the original purpose has been changed and, instead of protecting life and property, this force has been sent to swell the war-contingent. The votes of three millions for charitable institutions and nearly an equal sum for public-schools, are money well laid out. The Home-debt, or Credito Publico, of Buenos Ayres figures largely, and we understand this valuable Government-stock is at a high premium, affording a strange contrast with the National Bonds. The expenses of Governor Saavedra and his Cabinet are exceedingly moderate, only a little over a million m/c, or about £8,000 per annum.

The largest item in ways and means is 24 millions guaranteed by the Nat. Government in return for the Custom-house of B. Ayres ceded by the Province to the Nation. The surplus of 2 millions from last year is a good feature, showing that Governor Saavedra wisely lives within his income. The stamped-paper is expected next year to give an increase, owing to a change in the scale. The property-tax or Contribution Directa appears low at 3 1/2 millions, although of course it only includes rural estate and nothing within the city. The item of 2 millions for public-lands shows that Government only calculates a very small return from this invaluable source of income. The Barracas bridge, it will be seen, yields a splendid toll of nearly \$1000 per diem. The duties on Saladeros seem oppressive, when we remember the heavy export-duty also levied on produce. The immortal Lottery yields \$3 million per annum, of which one third falls to Government.

THE NEW PAPER-MONEY.

Everybody is talking about the new bank-notes and nobody seems to like them. One would think the paper-money of Buenos Ayres had already reached Bathos, and that any change in the form or value must be an improvement; but in sight of this new currency and the universal complaints against it, we are almost led to believe that the old money (if we can use the term) was after all not so bad as the London money-changer said when he declared it absolutely worthless, devoid of security, and not even pretending to represent any standard of value.

The 1st of September in England is the date when oyster-fishing begins, and this was the eventful day fixed by our Bank-directors for emitting the new notes which come forth small at

first [10 dollar ones] like chickens recently hatched, and are to increase in size every successive month, fifties, hundreds &c.; till they reach the maximum of 5,000\$, which we calculate will be in the month of grace, April 1866. The 10\$ note just issued reads thus  
1st January 1864



El Banco y Casa de Moneda.  
Reconoce este billete por Diez pesos, moneda corriente.  
El Directorio  
J. Nuñez.

Now this is a serious alteration from the wording of the old currency which ran "El Estado de Buenos Ayres reconoce": we know of no law having been passed to shift the obligation (if any there be) from the State to the Bank, and if this be considered a mere matter of form, we might as well leave out both *Estado* and *Banco*, and put "Don J. Nuñez reconoce este billete por Diez pesos"; or if that gentleman shirks the responsibility substitute this "Todo el mundo reconoce," or more truthfully perhaps "Nadie reconoce."

But this is not the objection most generally urged, since the commercial public seems less particular about what is written on the note, than the quality of the paper used for the notes; not so much from a sense of any intrinsic value, as to guard against swindling forgeries. The Bank-directors assert that the new notes will be much more difficult to forge than the old ones, and this is in some manner borne out by the clearness of the water-mark, and the fantastic form of the number "10". But it must be remembered that lithographing is carried to great imitative perfection in Buenos Ayres, and we have seen, not a year ago, forged 100\$ bills actually bearing the water-mark. The chief security is in the kind of paper used, and here the new currency is vastly inferior to the old.

We should even be inclined to withdraw our first objection, as to the wording of the notes, if the Directors improved the quality of paper, which at present looks no better than a lottery ticket. After all, we hardly comprehend the motive for making such an entire change in the outward form of our currency, which seems at first sight, to have no other purpose than the same as that of changing the names of streets and steamers, to confuse people. We must, however, humbly bow our head and suppose that there has been really some good reason for the measure.

It would be entertaining to form a collection of the various kinds of paper-currency used in Buenos Ayres during the last 40 years. Some of the old issues represent vessels under full sail entering port, others flocks of sheep peacefully browsing, others with railways and steamers in bass-relief; others bearing the awful legend "Mueran los Salvajes," others exhibiting beehives and sheaves of corn with Neptune in the middle, others in fine with a thousand winning devices.

One thing seems certain about the new currency; that it will be self-amortizing as it is sure to wear out if carried much in one's pocket. Above all we advise our friends to beware of mistaking the color, for whereas the old blue notes were worth 5,000\$, the new ones are only worth 10\$.

**PRESENTATION TO ADMIRAL CHAIGNEAU.**

ON BOARD H. B. M. S. NARCISSEUS AT RIO JANEIRO.

On the 14th of August a grand festival was held on board H. B. M. S. Narcissus in the bay of Rio Janeiro, on the occasion of the Captain and surviving crew of the ill-fated Bombay presenting a sword of honor to the French Admiral in recognition of his kind services towards them.

Admiral Chaigneau and his staff being invited to dinner on board the flag-ship, the chair was occupied by the commander, Captain Colin Campbell, who had the French Admiral on his right, and Admiral Elliott, the chief of the station, on his left. The lady of the gallant British Admiral also assisted. As soon as the viands were discussed Capt. Campbell filled a bumper, and after the toasts of loyalty and courtesy to Queen Victoria and the Emperor Napoleon, presented Admiral Chaigneau with a magnificent sword specially manufactured by Messrs. De-lacons and Backers, at the same time addressing him as follows:

"Admiral Chaigneau: this sword, which I have the honor to present to you on behalf of myself and the surviving officers and crew of the Bombay, has been defrayed by a subscription in which all, without a single exception, have had the honor to contribute, hoping to render this present worthy of him to whom it is offered, and as a record of their gratitude towards you. It was ordered before we

knew that your countrymen in Montevideo had made you a similar present in token of acknowledgement for your having saved them, their families and properties from impending danger and destruction. It is now my duty to tell you, Sir, in presence of several of the Bombay's officers and of the gallant sailors who surround us that we shall never forget the kind attentions, brotherly aid, and tender care with which you treated us, and the cordial and generous hospitality which we experienced on board 'La Fortune.' We all consider it our bounden duty to imitate your noble conduct, if through any mishap we should at a future time meet any sailors of your illustrious nation in danger or requiring assistance. Your conduct, Admiral, has been highly appreciated in England, and if our Government had not at once hastened to offer you the thanks of the nation, the whole British navy would have joined us in this expression of profound gratitude, which I am unable fully to interpret, in spite of my good will. This is a full-dress sword of the French General officers, and in offering it to you we pray God that you may long wear it for the glory of France, the honor of your family, and the satisfaction of your friends. Such are our fervent wishes, and we hope they may be fully realized." (Loud and long continued cheering.)

In reply to this flattering address, Admiral Chaigneau said: "Gentlemen, I am overcome with gratitude for the honor just conferred on me in so spontaneous, and enthusiastic an expression of your sentiments towards me, and in spite of the profound emotion I feel I will endeavor to convey my acknowledgements of gratitude. The simplest words when coming from the heart are the most eloquent. Relying therefore on your indulgence and my own conviction, I beg to say that my officers and men can only accept your praise for our conduct and sympathies in a misfortune so courageously supported, as a valuable testimony of the generous sentiments which animate you, and the mutual esteem which unites your country and mine.

"In presence of the gallant sailors of the Bombay here beside us, and of my honorable colleague, your worthy Admiral, I feel most happy in repeating, with a profound conviction that the sorrow of Great Britain for losing so magnificent a vessel and so many of her brave sons, must be mitigated by the noble example given to the navies of the world by the crew of the Bombay, who acted the part of valiant and resolute men, relying on the skill of their officers, and more anxious for the preservation of the ship than of their own lives. This was truly a splendid spectacle presented us by the commander, officers, and crew of the Bombay; and I am proud to have the occasion of again congratulating you for the same. You have just said, my dear Commander, that you hope to see me long wear the sword now presented to me: I do not know how many years I may have yet to run, but I assure you that I shall gird it on to-morrow with pride to celebrate the anniversary of our august Emperor, and if at a future day I shall be called on to use it for my country's glory and defence, I trust it will be to maintain at the same time the 'entente cordiale' so happily existing between Great Britain and France, an alliance that guarantees the peace of mankind, the progress of civilisation, and the freedom of the world."

This eloquent speech, like the former, was greeted with enthusiastic hurrahs, and the happy reunion was kept up till midnight, when Admiral Chaigneau took his leave of the English flag-ship, and was saluted at his departure with Bengal-lights and other demonstrations of sympathy and respect.

We have taken this account from a letter addressed to the 'Siglo' of Montevideo, and feel much pleased at the above manifestation, which shows such friendly feelings between the representatives of the two great powers of Christendom and reflects no less honor on the donors than the recipient of so well-deserved a gift.

**INSTALLATION of the RIGHT REV. DR. GELABERT, NEWLY APPOINTED BISHOP OF PARANA.**

On the 23rd ult. the R. Rev. Dr. José Maria Gelabert y Crespo was installed Bishop of Paraná in the Cathedral of that city. On the evening before, the Rev. Claudio Segui, Vicar of Rosario, presented himself to Canon Velasco, ecclesiastical Governor pro tem., to exhibit the powers of the newly-elected Bishop accrediting him to the Chapter, as authorized in the Bishop's name to take possession of the see. The Papal Bulls being duly examined by the Chapter and found to bear also the *Esquator* of the Argentine Government, the hour of 10 next morning was fixed for

instalment, and the clergy, people and authorities invited to be present.

Accordingly the Cathedral was crowded at the appointed hour, and Canon Velasco ascending the pulpit explained the Bulls in question. The Rev. Dr. Segui, acting as Ecclesiastical Attorney, proceeded to the high altar accompanied by the Chapter and Choir, and took formal possession of the Diocese in Dr. Gelabert's name. Canon Velasco again ascended the pulpit to announce that the Chapter had duly installed Dr. Gelabert, and he was to be received as the new Pastor. A solemn Te-Deum was then sung, and the ceremony terminated.

As the Rev. Mr. Segui only brings powers to take possession of the See, we do not know whom Dr. Gelabert will name as Vicar-General until he arrives in Paraná, which will be after his Consecration. The latter ceremony will take place shortly, probably at the Cathedral of Buenos Ayres.  
El Paraná.

**SUBSCRIPTION FOR DISTRESSED CORRENTINOS.**

We have been requested by the Committee to publish the following invitation to the clarity of our readers, which bears with it our best wishes for its success. The appeal is so eloquent, speaking on behalf of those who have suffered so terribly in the Paraguayan invasion, that we can add nothing to the circular, which is as follows:

"A committee having been appointed by the National Government to relieve the distressed families driven from their homes in Corrientes by the destroying invaders from Paraguay, the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres are requested to come forward in aid of so noble and humane a purpose, by sending their contributions to any of the undernamed offices:  
"The 'Standard,' 'Tribuna,' 'Nacional,' 'Nacion Argentina,' 'Pueblo,' and 'Comercio del Plata' printing offices.  
THE COMMITTEE."

**IMPORTANT ENTERPRISE.**

PROJECTED PLANTATION IN THE DELTA OF THE PARANA.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 5th 1865.  
May it please Your Excellency.  
The undersigned N. N. resident in this city respectfully begs to state that he is in legal possession of the islands of the Paraná in the mouths Paraná-Guazú and Paraná-Mini, as marked in the map annexed. My object in acquiring said islands was to raise large plantations which would both turn said islands to account and supply a great want felt in this country, of timber for the commonest necessities of life.

Such an enterprise requires on my part the inversion of a large capital, and the fullest security that I and my successors shall one day enjoy in undisturbed possession the fruits of my labors if they prove successful. My intention is, to plant Eucalyptus and other timbers which promise a source of riches to the country; but in order to do so on a large scale I require full titles in fee of the lands already held by me on precarious, though legal, tenure, and this I humbly solicit from Your Excellency as indispensable for my project.

In order to shew how much this concession will result to the benefit of the country, I will quote some proof of its importance as bearing on the wealth of the nation. "Bernardo de Palissy wrote 3 centuries ago—I have often studied to enumerate the arts which must perish when there would be no more timber, but after setting down a great number I could never come to the end, for I believe not a single one could exist without timber—These few lines by so distinguished a French *savant* shew the economical, industrial and commercial importance of this element of the vegetable kingdom." With this text M. Maugin commences his interesting article on timber in the 'Diccionario Universal del Comercio' published by Guillaumin and Co.

According to the best estimates, the forests of Europe cover a superficies of 75,000 sq. leagues and yield annually 36,000 millions cubic feet of lumber of all descriptions. The trees on the banks of rivers, in parks, gardens, &c., not comprised under woods are incalculable, but may be said to yield at least a further quantity of 10,000 millions cubic feet.

Yet this immense supply is insufficient for the European markets, and North America has to send an annual subsidy of 100 millions cubic feet of timber for building purposes. In the simple item of firewood the city of Paris alone consumes 36 millions cubic feet per annum, in spite of the increasing consumption of coal. The forests of Europe are daily diminishing, not only owing to the great consumption, but also in the reclaiming of land for arable purposes. The United States and Canada annually export timber to

the value of 30 millions hard dollars. The yield of the European forests annually is valued at 2,000 millions hard dollars (at 23 cubic feet per dollar). The influence of forests on climate, atmosphere, &c., is abundantly proved and no one will deny that a country without timber can hardly advance in agriculture.

The European Governments are so impressed with the importance of Woods and Forests that these form a public department with special laws and regulations. 'Arboriculture' has now become a science specially taught in Model-schools, and concerning which a new branch of literature has sprung up, connected with political economy and natural history.

Let us take a glance at the River Plate and enquire how is Buenos Ayres off for woods? The province of Buenos Ayres is utterly destitute of timber, with only a little firewood in the suburbs, and no trees whatever in the Pampas. There is a scanty supply of timber on the banks of the lower Paraná, and that will shortly be used up. There is plenty on the upper Paraná and Paraguay, but that's too far off, and would cost too much to cut down and convey hither.

We depend entirely on N. America for lumber and on England for fuel: the imports of these two articles appear as follows.

1855—1 million c. ft. pine, and 5,000 tons coal.

1865—2½ millions c. ft. pine, and 50,000 tons coal.  
and in this proportion 1875 will shew 8 million ft. pine and 200,000 tons coal. The value of these imports is at present about 1½ millions hard dollars; and in ten years it will probably reach 5 or 6 millions dols. But besides the commercial importance here demonstrated, there is a political point. For instance if a war broke between North America and Great Britain, this would put a stop to commerce and the importation of these articles: our steamers, railroads and industries would come to a stand-still, and we should suffer a calamity like the recent cotton-famine in England.

If this country had woods it would present a very different appearance from its present condition. Timber, cheap and abundant, is an element of civilization and welfare: without lumber we can have neither houses, bridges nor ships; without fuel, no industry. England owes her wealth and greatness, her moral and material progress, to her coal mines; and the U. States could not have made such wonderful strides without her coal and immense forests. Where there is no coal an abundance of firewood supplies its place, as in many countries; and the floating-palaces on the Mississippi and the lakes are impelled by steam from firewood. The immigrant who lands in North America finds everywhere plenty of timber to build his hut and make his pot boil.

If we had plenty of firewood cheap we should no longer require to import 50,000 tons of coal per annum for our steamers, railways and factories. If we had plenty of lumber we might save the cost of 2½ million feet of pine brought from N. America. Our railways would then cost less in building and working, our rivers would boast bridges and wharfs, our dockyards would construct vessels, our town-houses would be cheaper, more comfortable and wholesome, the miserable Rancho would disappear from our campaign, to make room for decent habitations, our flocks would be sheltered from the seasons; in a word the improvement would be general, public and individual wealth increased, and the political independence of the country better guaranteed.

But a forest is not the work of a day; a man's lifetime is short in comparison with the time requisite for a tree's growth. Pine, which is the most useful and quickly raised, requires 80 to 120 years; oak from 110 to 200. The efforts of one man or even of a company can do little towards furnishing a country with woods, so enormous is the outlay; and experience shews that it is difficult to propagate timber in countries where it is not indigenous. Moreover, we have here peculiar difficulties from the heat and dryness of the climate, the violent winds, and number of noxious insects and animals. The trees best known, such as pine and oak, require too long a time for growth to answer our purpose, but the Australian Eucalyptus is more suitable and gives excellent timber. Our enlightened prime-minister, Dr. Rawson, was the first to perceive the advantages offered by this tree, and to encourage me to prosecute my project.

Your Excellency has always favored public enterprises, granting them concessions, subsidies, privileges, monopolies, and guaranteeing interest on the capital, besides donations of public

lands &c., I come to ask neither money, privilege nor monopoly, my own capital being quite sufficient, and my wish far from excluding any competition. If I succeed, I shall have created a new source of wealth to this home of my adoption, the country of my children: if I fail I shall have sacrificed my fortune and prospects to a great dream.

All I require and solicit from Your Ex. is, your protection to ensure me undisturbed possession of lands which I am about to plant: they have lain uncultivated since the time of the conquest, within the reach of all, but sought by nobody, tenantless and uninhabitable, and only valuable for the purpose at hand. It will be necessary for me to lay down from 3 to 6 thousand dollars per 'cuadra': the soil is loose and marshy, not even giving pasture for work-animals. But this same moisture suits it for plantation. The islands can never serve for pasture; the Pampa can never produce forests. I possess already sufficient lands, for 6 or 8 years plantations, but I want the title to be guaranteed beyond question at any future time. The shepherd may whenever he chooses move his flock from one place to another; the farmer throw up his land after reaping his crop; but a wood is inseparable from the land on which it grows, to-day it is sown, after many years it begins to yield fruit, but the crop reaches over a century. To plant a wood, the title of the land must be indisputable.

If the title be conceded to me I shall be able to shew one million plants within 3 years from the date. By that time I shall have spent over 50,000\$ in improving the land, and the same sum in seeds and wages. This sum of 100,000 hard dollars will be lost to me if I fail. The State can neither risk nor lose anything. This million of plants will be only a first experiment, succeeding in which I will make larger plantations every year; and I promise that within 6 years from the date all further imports of coal will be unnecessary, and within 20 years we shall import no more lumber.

If I succeed, millions of dollars will be thus saved to the country, other similar enterprises will be started, and the islands of the Paraná, now desert and unproductive, will teem with valuable woods.

On these grounds I trust your Excellency will confirm my title to the islands or solicit authority from the Legislature to do so. If the matter be quickly despatched I shall be able to commence at once; otherwise it will throw me back to 1867. And your petitioner will ever pray &c.  
N. N.

**NEWS FROM THE PROVINCES.**

The Estrella del Norte arrived on Thursday with papers from Salta to the 12th, Santiago to the 20th ult., Cordova 1st, and Rosario 5th inst. The Tucuman contingent arrived at Santiago on August 15th, under charge of Gen. Rojo and Dr. O'Donnell: the latter had many of his men too sick to proceed on the march, and a fine young fellow aged 25 was shot the same day for having deserted. On the 18th Gen. Toboada set out with them for Matariá, and expected to reach Sanja Fé in 30 days. Gen. Latorre is appointed to lead the Salta contingent when ready.

Affairs are going on badly at Rioja; the rebels have increased to 900, yet the Government reports frequent victories, the last at Oipa on Aug. 12th; the people of San Juan fear an invasion of these rebels. D. Macario Torres has committed suicide like his brother Emilio, whose death we reported a few months ago. The 2nd contingent [450 men] left Cordoba on the 29th: one man dropped dead at starting. Gen. E. Mitre is about to leave Rosario for Concordia with the contingents.

**URUGUAYANA.**

The Paraguayans in Uruguayana have supplies, we learn, for several months: the town was to be bombarded on the second inst., but as the guns which the allies have are not siege pieces, it is believed this Uruguayana business will be longer than was expected, besides, after the experience we have of the bombardment of Sebastopol and Charleston, it is more waste of time to keep firing on a town which sooner or later must be taken by assault. We know it for a fact that the Paraguayan army on the Paraná is making forced marches across the country to come up to the relief of Egastarría: a gentleman whose house has been sacked informs us that the Paraguayans last week were considerably this side of Goya, but had not entered the town, it was supposed not to delay its march to the Uruguay. The general impression now is that the real fighting will be in Entre Rios, and that a battle which will decide the fate of Paraguay is not far off. Urquiza is at San José but receives chasques daily.

## THE "STANDARD"

Sent to Subscribers in Europe by each fortnightly mail.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Weekly Standard, £1 per Annum.

Daily Standard, £2 ..

## AGENTS.

Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill, London.  
Mr. J. C. Sharpe, Reuter's Telegram Office, Southampton.

## NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

WANTED—One hundred capitalists with a capital of £1000 sterling each; annual profits, 60 per cent.

WANTED—Five hundred good female cooks and housemaids; wages, £2 10s. per month.

WANTED—Ten thousand labourers; wages four shillings per day.

WANTED—Twenty thousand good shepherds; wages, including board, lodging, horse-hire, and washing, £1 10s. per month, with a certain prospect of getting a flock of sheep, in a few years, on shares.

NOT WANTED—Commercial clerks or shopboys.

## 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 falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."  
CICERO.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1865.

## REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The Paraguayan war continues; nothing of importance in a military point has occurred since the sailing of the English Packet. The Paraguayan vanguard under the command of Estigarribia is still hemmed in at Uruguayana, and would have probably succumbed ere this, but for the urgent solicitations of the Brazilian commander to General Flores not to destroy the town by a bombardment. General Mitre has gone in person to superintend the attack on the town, and we all anxiously await the arrival of the steamer from Concordia with news of the fall of Uruguayana. Since the victory of Yatay the Paraguayans seem to have halted in Corrientes, and it is generally believed that when the allies reduce Uruguayana, the invaders will at once retreat to the frontier line of Paraguay. A small body of Paraguayans is said to have penetrated the Gran Chaco with the object of entering the province of Santa Fé, but the Governor of that province aided by General Emilio Mitre [the President's brother] has displayed such activity that we feel confident, before the Paraguayans enter that province, the Argentine Government will have a powerful force ready to meet them.—As the winter is now past and the fine weather has set in, we look for more active operations on the part of the allies, who with a splendid army, a fleet commanding the rivers, and the most unanimous support from the whole country have as yet done comparatively speaking nothing.—The Emperor of Brazil has crossed Rio Grande and is now close to the banks of the Uruguay, where he will shortly hold an interview with President Mitre and General Flores. The war has as yet had little effect on business in the River Plate: articles of consumption for army purposes have of course increased in value, but the public securities of the country have not suffered. The credit of the National Government was never better, our paper currency is steadily improving, and our agricultural interests never more prosperous.

On the 15th inst. the Boca Railway will be opened to the public as far as the Boca and Barracas. This road which is the sole property of a few English capitalists will, we have no doubt, do a good paying business, as it connects with this city our only coast-wise port, the Boca, and also the growing and fashionable suburb, Barracas. The Great Southern Railway, which was opened on the 14th of last month, is now doing a splendid busi-

ness; the traffic has so increased that we understand the manager purposes running two up and two down trains daily instead of one; and the works of the road are now pushed out to Chascomus, which is the terminus of the line, and to which point the road will be opened to the public early next month.

Congress has been occupied with the discussion of the new Custom House law: a question having arisen as to the continuance of the extra duties on exports for the ensuing year, it was decided affirmatively: the bill has not yet passed both houses, but we apprehend that the import and export duties will be the same as those at present in force.

The estancieros and sheep-farmers are already beginning to prepare for shearing, which in consequence of the great scarcity of hands in the camp will commence earlier than usual: the flocks never were in better condition, the wool clean and full grown, and the camps good: the increase in the flocks has been over the average, the total amount of the clip it is estimated will reach three millions and a half arrobes or one hundred thousand bales. It is with unfeigned pleasure we advert to the great prosperity of our countrymen engaged in sheep-farming business: all those who began on a small capital two years ago are to-day independent men, and on the high road to wealth. Few of our readers at home can imagine the immense foreign agricultural interest to-day in the River Plate. In every partido or county our countrymen are to be found, and in some they are more numerous than the natives of the country. As foreigners are specially exempted from military service, the war, so long as it is confined to distant parts, in nowise affects them beyond making labor somewhat dearer, which could be easily remedied by increasing emigration to this country. The Liverpool lines of steamers have done much in this respect, but we hope that on the conclusion of the present war the Government will at once take steps to give free passages to all agricultural laborers who wish to emigrate to the River Plate.

Money is so abundant that the rate of interest has sensibly declined, but this extreme ease in the money market is more attributable to the very dull state of trade than anything else. Our articles of export are all but exhausted, the saladeristas have not as yet recommenced working, the wool-buyers are waiting for the new clip, and dry hides and sheepskins are held out in the country until the bullock carts are sent into market with the wool.

The general state of the country is highly satisfactory: the only alloy to our prosperity is the Paraguayan war but we all repose the greatest confidence in the ability of President Mitre and the justice of his cause. The whole feeling of the country is hostile to Paraguay, and the result of the struggle is a mere question of time. Paraguay must succumb before so powerful a force as that which the allies have brought into the field against her.

## POLICE-CITATION.

It will be remembered that on Thursday morning we published the news of the Paraguayans having invaded the Gran Chaco, a large column under the traitor Telmo Lopez advancing towards Santa Fé. This news was well-known through town, and has since been given under a still more alarming form in special bulletins by the Rosario and Buenos Airean papers, calling even on the foreigners of the former city to take up arms.

About half past six on Thursday evening, after concluding our daily labor

and retiring to our country-house in Barracas, we were just at dinner when a policeman presented himself with a slip of paper bearing the seal of the Policia and the following words:

"The Editor of the Standard will please present himself at the office of the Chief of Police, at 9 o'clock to-night."

Our first idea was to postpone the visit till next day, and we explained to the policeman that having no horse at hand it was impossible to go into town that night; but as he stated it was 'urgent,' we considered it best to comply, and one of the editors at once started on foot for the Policia.

It was half past seven when I reached my destination, and on accosting one of the clerks he declared his ignorance of the matter and presented me to the Commissary, a respectable mild-looking old gentleman who saluted me very politely. I remonstrated with him that a summons at so late an hour was highly inconvenient as I lived in the suburbs and my family would feel uneasy if I did not return same night. He then said it would answer as well if I came next day at 1 p.m. and that he would inform Sor Cazon of my having presented myself although at much inconvenience.

On Thursday, accompanied by an influential friend of the city press, I again attended, but Sor Cazon not being present, the chief secretary received us. My friend explained that I was anxious to know the motive of so unseasonable a summons, adding that the news in question was published in all the papers, and there was no reason why the English paper should be marked out for censure. The secretary replied that it was not lawful to suppose the said news to be the motive, since the Chief now declared that the editor of the 'Standard' was not required: he regretted the policeman had taken the note (which he said was an invitation not an order) to the country-house, as he had been only sent to the printing-office; he regretted that Mr. M. had had the inconvenience of coming up from Barracas which was never intended, and the policeman had committed a 'barbaridad' in saying it was 'urgent.' My friend still insisted that I had a right to demand the motive of the summons, but the secretary denied this, and finally went to consult the Chief (who had just come in) returning with the same answer "that I was not wanted and might retire."

So ended the citation, and as the whole thing was evidently a mistake, and the police-officials showed every politeness, I felt more amused than annoyed at the occurrence. It was my first citation before any tribunal in an editorial career of 5 rather stormy years of agitated Buenos Ayrean politics.

## LATEST FROM ROSARIO.

## FOREIGNERS CALLED TO ARMS.

## RUMOURED INVASION OF THE CHACO.

The Ibiçuy arriving on Friday morning in the Tigre, and the mails containing some alarming bulletins of the 'Cosmopolita,' 6th inst. confirmed the news of a Paraguayan force under Telmo Lopez advancing through the Gran Chaco towards Santa Fé. We extract the following from the Rosario papers.

"The beat of drum, this morning (Wednesday) threw the town into alarm, but the matter is not so alarming as was first believed. A despatch received to-day from the Governor of the Province (Santa Fé) announces that a small Paraguayan force under the traitor Telmo Lopez has entered the Chaco. The Governor demands at once 600 men, and Gen. Emilio Mitre started this evening at 8 o'clock with 300 cavalry for Santa Fé, sending up

also 300 infantry per steamer Libertad. The 'Ferro-Carril' states a rumor that the invading force numbers 3,000. The 'Cosmopolita,' edited by Mr. Perkins, calls on all foreigners to take up arms as a local police-force, offering three printers as volunteers. The official journal states that Telmo Lopez disappeared from Concepcion on the 29th ult., and arrived at La Paz with six officers on the 2nd inst., when news was also brought that two columns of

the enemy, well supplied with horses, had invaded the Chaco some 80 leagues above Santa Fé, nearly opposite Goya. Ex-Governor Cullen arrived in Rosario per Pampero from Santa Fé at 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and Gen. E. Mitre at once got ready some troops. At 5 p.m. the embarkation began, and after sundown the Libertad got under weigh.

As soon as the news was known in Buenos Ayres the National Government took active measures, and the 5th battalion (Major Keen's) with six pieces of cannon, was ordered to Santa Fé. It is believed that even if the alarm prove correct, Gen. Emilio Mitre can assemble at once 5,000 men and destroy the invaders, but many people doubt the invasion, or suppose it to be only to plant a battery on the river to intercept the fleet.

## ARRIVAL OF THE TEVERE.

## LATEST FROM THE ALLIED CAMP.

## URUGUAYANA STILL HOLDS OUT.

Yesterday afternoon the steamer Tevere arrived from Concordia, bringing three days later news from the seat of war. President Mitre is with the vanguard before Uruguayana, which place still holds out: and it is said that Estigarribia has one month's provision yet on hand. Some more regiments have been ordered up from Concordia by the Commander-in-Chief to aid in the attack on the town, which it was expected would take place on the 10th instant.

General Urquiza, it is rumored, has received orders to assemble his men on the 25th, but this report requires official authentication.

Nothing was known in the Uruguay respecting Telmo Lopez and the Paraguayans in the Gran Chaco.

The allied army is in a very effective state, and the sickness amongst the troops has considerably diminished. Respecting the movements of the Paraguayans, there is nothing known. The Emperor of Brazil had not yet arrived.

The Uruguay continues falling.

## IMPORTANT FROM THE SQUADRON.

## A CHASE AFTER SR. DEL SAR.

## REAL STATE OF AFFAIRS UP THE RIVER.

## BOCA ARRIBA DE GOYA.

September 1st. 1864.

The Brazilian Squadron and Argentine flag-ship 'Guardia Nacional' are anchored here. I go frequently on board the vessels: they have all got the 'Standard' on board, with the description of Las Cuevas. The Brazilians are not well pleased with the graphic letters by an American officer, but somehow they all prefer to hear what the 'Standard,' says, than any other paper in Buenos Ayres. The Brazilians at Las Cuevas acted like good and brave sailors, no matter what anyone may say to the contrary; the Admiral gave orders to pass the batteries at full speed, and fire when passing: not a man flinching from his post although the fire from the enemy baffles all description; all the vessels suffered severely but they are now repaired, and although not so good as new, still are in fighting order and ready for another brush. Since the Las Cuevas fight and up to the time of the arrival of the news of the victory at Yatay, a party of 50 Paraguayans,

25 mounted infantry and 25 cavalry came every day to the saladero Rincon de Soto which is only 3 miles above: their first appearance caused the greatest alarm at the Saladero; the first day they kept off about a mile from the Saladero, but seeing that no vessel of the squadron made a move to molest them, they under cover of night went down to the Saladero, but retired immediately, as they did not find the person they wanted. The bird had flown. This bird is no other than Don Rafael Del Sar, manager, and I believe part owner of the establishment.

Had they caught this patriotic gentleman they certainly would have killed him, for I hear the charges against him are for furnishing the fleet with fresh and salt meat gratis. The next day the Paraguayans went down to the saladero in a body. Annoyed at not having caught the manager they took vengeance on the poor peons (who are mostly Basques), stripping them of everything in the shape of clothing and carrying off all eatables: this took place amongst the soldiers, whilst the officer in command, a Captain, was sitting down inside to a splendid breakfast which the majordomo [a wide awake Englishman] had most kindly prepared for him.

During the 'tete-a-tete' the hungry captain put a few questions to the Englishman. He asked him what was the name of the steamer with the two funnels and an Argentine flag, stating that it had caused great damage amongst his men. The Englishman answered by asking him how many the Paraguayans lost, to which he replied, 1 officer and 3 men. This, however, I am told is false, for Caeres a few days previously took a prisoner, who stated that the number of Paraguayans killed was 80, and from 90 to 100 wounded. This fellow stated that the principal havoc was done by the steamer with the two funnels and an Argentine flag. He said that a shell from that ship smashed up one of their guns, the explosion killing and wounding 11 men. I believe, but I am not sure, that your friend, the American officer, was the man who fired that gun; at least so they say here. This prisoner also stated that the enemy was still at Cuevas, and that the batteries had been increased by 30 guns more, making a total of 70 guns. He said they had no intention of retreating until they got some good cause.

For the last three or four days ago a Paraguayan is to be seen in this locality. The news of the defeat of Duarte at Yatay has frightened them. They have cleared out from here at double-quick time, in what direction I do not know, but I think they are concentrating at the batteries of Mercedes on the Paraná. The 80 guns which they have mounted at Las Cuevas, the Paraguayan prisoner stated were brought from Mercedes in three steamers. One of these steamers is now lying permanently under the Cuevas battery; the other two I hear are loading at Bella Vista. I forgot to mention that when the Paraguayans were at the saladero, and the captain eating his breakfast, the soldiers eat the dried jerked beef and cut up one or two old tarpaulins to serve as 'ponchos.' The Paraguayan soldiers I have seen are all destitute of clothing, and as for money, I do not suppose they ever see a Bolivian dollar from one end of the year to the other: but ragged as these fellows are they fight well, and with such yelling. I suppose this is Indian style.

The Brazilian gunboat Ivahy is now fortifying her starboard side by laying chains along on the Kersago style—this, I am told, was the only gunboat that fought at Cuevas; after delivering her port batteries, she turned up the river and let them have the starboard one. The Captain of this gunboat is an old friend of Commander Wm. H. Macomb of the Pulaski.

There was great rejoicing on shore and on board the fleet at the news of the fall of Uruguayana and the surrender of Estigarribia. Rockets, gun-firing, and all sorts of jollifications. On some of the vessels dancing, I hear, was kept up until midnight.

Governor Lagrãna has marched with his escort into the interior. A few days after the Cuevas fight a canoe with 3 runaways from Corrientes came down and were stopped by the fleet. These fellows state that the force in Corrientes is only 1500 men, all the rest being on the march down this way. I hear that Admiral Murature is drawing a sketch of the Cuevas battle. It will be a splendid picture, as the old Colonel inherits all the talent of his countrymen. There is nothing else up here, save a rumor that the Paraguayans are erecting batteries at some points in the Gran Chaco. The Feliz Colon has passed up; they have some news on board, but on shore we know nothing.

CRUSOE.

**LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.**

September 8.

There are different rumors rife in town to-day, which, to say the least of them, render us anxious to have some tidings of a decisive nature from the seat of war.

It is reported, but without the smallest apparent foundation, that the force under Estigarribia, now cooped up in Uruguayana, had effected a sally and fallen tooth and nail on that part of the allied camp occupied by the Brazilian troops. It is added, and the Blanco propagators of evil doings say it with undissembled glee, that the number of Brazilians placed 'hors de combat' by this sortie is very great, and affirm at the same time that this mishap has been the motive for Gen. Mitre raising his encampment and moving further north.

We are told too that the Brazilian fleet has been badly treated by the Paraguayan squadron and batteries; that Admiral Barroso's vessels have been so sadly 'mauled' in a late encounter, which is hinted at in a mysterious way as having taken place a week ago, that they will be laid up for a long time.

I am disposed to give as little credit to these reports as to that of the 16,000 ar. of pork left in Uruguayana for the Paraguayans to eat at their leisure.

The Bazaar which was to have been opened to-day in the Foyer of Solis for the benefit of our charitable institutions, has been postponed until next week, in consequence of the preparations not being in a sufficiently forward state.

The Cordova sailed yesterday for England. Her captain told me she would touch at Bahia contrary to custom, though she is only short of a very full cargo by two hundred tons. After taking in a hundred and odd tons of coal and the merchandise she can yet load at that port, she will proceed direct to Liverpool, where her captain expects to arrive considerably before the French mail that leaves us on the 15th inst.

The Brazil, Brazilian packet arrived in this port on the 6th from Rio Grande, and leaves for the same destination this afternoon. The news brought by her is utterly destitute of interest.

The Brazilian iron-clad corvette of the same name, Brazil, had not yet arrived in Rio Grande, and was said to have put back through stress of weather.

The funeral of the late Mr. Bugglen took place yesterday morning at ten o'clock. A very large attendance followed the corpse to the English burying-ground, and there in the presence of a numerous crowd of friends of the deceased, the simple English burial service was read in Spanish by the officiating clergyman, the Rev. Dr. Adams. It must be owned that this exceedingly beautiful and affecting service loses much of its effect by the translation into Spanish that is used on these occasions.

The Government has named Mr. Edwin Garcia of New York, and brother of one of our medical men here, Consul-General in the United States.

I see too the Argentine Government proposes to name Sr. Thompson Charge d'Affaires here in place of Consul-General, or perhaps unite the two, as in the case of our own Minister, Mr. Letson.

The elevation of a gentleman like Sr. Thompson to the rank of Charge d'Affaires as well as Consul-General would not only be an act of simple justice to the known worth and long diplomatic experience of one whose services in past years in the cause of Buenos Ayres merit more substantial recompense than they have hitherto received. Sr. Thompson's appointment at the present juncture to a higher rank than his present one, would be favorably received here, and circumstances may shortly arise when the greatest tact and ability may be required to adjust the different rival interests, and harmonise certain questions that may even now be looming in the distance. It is on such an occasion that the presence of Sr. Thompson in the diplomatic corps in this city may prove highly conducive to the best interests of both Governments, and to foreigners as well as to native citizens.

Sr. Conceicao has just landed a small screw steamer, which it is reported the Government intends purchasing and arming for national service. It is about the size of Mr. Wilson's steamboat, launched some short time back.

The Government has promulgated a new reformed post-office tariff, and the reductions made in the postage of letters will be consequently very large.

The new tariff comes into force on the 1st of January, 1866.

I give you the following as a brief synopsis of the reductions. The letters are classified as 'sencilla,' 'doble,' 'triple and cuadruple.' To the first we arrange the number 'four,' which stands for 'four drachms;' to the second 'eight;' to the third 'twelve;' and to the fourth 'cuadruple' 'sixteen,' or say one ounce weight.

The letters from Europe pay as follows: No. 4, that paid 9 vintens, now pays 5 vintens; No. 8, that paid 20 vintens, now pays 10 vintens; No. 12, that paid 30 vintens, now pays 15 vintens; No. 16, that paid 54 vintens, now pays 20 vintens.

Letters for Buenos Ayres and Argentine Confederation pay as follows: No. 4, that paid 6 vintens, now pays 2½ vintens; No. 8, that paid 9 vintens, now pays 5 vintens; No. 12, that paid 12 vintens, now pays 7½ vintens; No. 16, that paid 15 vintens, now pays 10 vintens.

Letters from Brazil and Portugal pay as follows under the new tariff: No. 4, that paid 15 vintens, now pays 5 vintens; No. 8, that paid 25 vintens, now pays 10 vintens; No. 12, that paid 35 vintens, now pays 15 vintens; No. 16, that paid 50 vintens, now pays 20 vintens. Thus the reduction is as follows: On Letters to Buenos Ayres, &c., No. 4, 140 per cent.; No. 8, 80 do.; No. 12, 80 do.; No. 16, 50 do. Do. from Brazil and Portugal, No. 4, 200 do.; No. 8, 250 do.; No. 12, 120 do.; No. 16, 150 do. Do. from other parts of Europe, No. 4, 80 do.; No. 8, 80 do.; No. 12, 140 do.; No. 16, 170 do.

Such a reform was much required, and Señor Gomez, our Minister of Finance, merits the gratitude of the whole community for having taken a step in the right direction. There is some obscurity with regard to the newspapers, but this consists in the text of the decree, though Señor Gutierrez, the Postmaster, has just informed me that papers for the interior and Buenos Ayres are not to pay postage. It is intended still further to reform the tariff, and I have good reason to believe that it is the intention of our active Minister of Finance to do away entirely with the postage on newspapers.

In addition to these reductions we find the Government has granted subventions to the lines of 'diligencias' that place our frontier, and capital in communication with the towns of Misiones, Uruguayana, &c. Also we shall have now a line of complete communication with the coast line of Rio Negro and Paysandu, for which a subvention is paid by the Government of \$3000 per annum.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to our indefatigable Postmaster Señor Alejandro Gutierrez and to Sr. Gomez our Minister of Finance, under whose directions these reforms have been elaborated.

Such measures do credit to any administration, and the resolution to carry them through goes far to form the real science of good Government in a free country.

**THE SIEGE OF URUGUAYANA.**

**THE PARAGUAYANS HOLDING OUT**

**SUFFERINGS OF THE ALLIES**

**ARRIVAL OF THE BRAZILIAN ADMIRAL**

**POSTPONEMENT OF THE ATTACK.**

(Army correspondence by Colonel Pallega.)

Aug. 30th. Fine weather at last. The Argentine artillery is all across, but no horses to bring the guns up here. The enemy continues at his outworks, burning houses and clearing the approaches. Messrs. Salvatierra and Zipitria frequently confer with Baron Jacuy about a surrender, but they demand no specific conditions and are only killing time. A vessel arrived from Concordia with supplies for us, but we can't transport them hither: 3 hours work takes 3 days. We are crowded with sick; there are over 500 in the two brigades of Orientals and Brazilians. This encampment and the last storm have been fatal to us: no hospital, no doctors, no drugs. I had to appeal to the Brazilian surgeon, Bonilla who now attends my men gratis. Our wounded have marched to S. Ito (40 leagues), except Captain Garcia and some others unable to move. The wounded Paraguayans are at Restauracion and will be forwarded also to Salto. General Castro, with 1,500 cavalry, is gone up the right bank of the Uruguay to occupy La Cruz pending the result of this tedious siege. Four more of our deserters were recovered by the Brazilians about 10 leagues on the road to Salto. This makes 9 under sentence of death for desertion awaiting General Flores' commands.

August 31st. Fine weather still. Received rations of soap, tobacco and yerba (the 4th time during the campaign), and our men are busy at the

wash-tub. The town is silent, the sentries at their posts, and the working-parties in the trenches and pulling down houses. To-day we intended to reconnoitre their positions, and advance our lines to-morrow to invest the place, but this has been postponed by the arrival of Admiral Tamandare in the Incaidor: he was received with bands of music and congratulatory, and has brought ammunition for the Brazilians. Colonel Saldanha is also expected from Salto with all we left behind there except the sick: everyday our force is lessening, the sick who are sent away never return. Captain Melo shot Ensign Baseda to-day accidentally, believing his revolver was unloaded: the ball smashed the jaw and two teeth, but was extracted from the palate, and it is hoped Baseda will not die. A Correntino party has captured a Lieut. and 5 soldiers of the enemy sent with despatches by Col. Estigarribia on the 21st ult. These fellows had escaped in a canoe by night and reached a wood at the Miriñay: thence they proceeded, with a native guide across the country and were taken at Curuzu-cuatia: in the despatches Estigarribia demands succor from Gen. Robles, and says his position is very critical. Col. Muñiz has informed the garrison that their messenger has been caught, and they can hope for no relief.

Sept. 1st. Drill this morning: order to be ready to-morrow to march to a stream called Ibañá near the town. Gen. Flores reconnoitring the enemy's advanced posts: he exposes himself too much, and if anything should happen to him God knows the result. The Admiral after landing two obuses from his gunboats, has returned down the river to hasten the sending up of more troops. Flores thinks the place will surrender after a heavy cannonade, but I doubt it, and should prefer storming. We shall have hard fighting at two creeks near the town and behind the trenches. The enemy's army under Barrios was by latest accounts at the Corrientes river (over 20 leagues off). Our beef is still so bad, that I have tasted none for 8 days. We have no horses or oxen: all the officers afoot except the commandeur.

Sept. 2nd. Drill until 10 a. m.; then sent the men to collect a supply of wood for 3 days. To-morrow we shall probably advance our tents close to the town. We were to have done so to-day, but the Council of Generals (including Admiral Tamandare, General Panero and the Brazilian chiefs) held in General Flores tent, issued a countermand at noon: we know not the result of the Council, but expect to commence operations in earnest to-morrow. The Admiral and Brazilian chiefs are opposed to an immediate attack on the town, before the imperial reinforcements arrive, and the Admiral proposes to send up 3000 more men by water. This delay is dangerous, as our men begin to lose spirits, and the enemy may get reinforcements. General Flores has done his best to get these (Brazilians) to fight, offering to bring over his cavalry, dismount them and form them into a corps of infantry for the assault: he has even offered to take Uruguayana with only Argentines and Orientals, but it is useless, and the Brazilians compel him to undergo an irksome delay.

**EDITOR'S TABLE.**

The Indian that arrived at Santa Fé with news about the Paraguayans invading the Gran Chaco, arrived in Buenos Ayres per Ibicuy, in the shape of supplements from the Rosario printing offices. The city was thrown into the greatest excitement by the boletín published by the 'Nacional' and posted up all through town on Friday. We ourselves were brought into immediate contact with the Policia about the same business, which, after all, may prove to be only a Bolsa 'bola.' The Government, however, seems to believe it, for the Minister of War shipped six pieces of flying artillery to Rosario, and Gen. E. Mitre has marched to Santa Fé.

The cricket match on Friday attracted hundreds to the Palermo fields. Our married friends came off triumphant. It was one of the best games ever played in Buenos Ayres. We will publish the score in our next edition.

The Chilean steamer had not arrived at Montevideo up to the time of the leaving of the Rio de la Plata: it is rumored, however, that a steamer entering that port was in sight, and some persons state that she was towing the Brazilian ironclad we have been all so long expecting.

Government we hear has determined to sell the steamers Hercules and Caaguazú. They will be sold by auction at the Boca to the highest bidder: we fear they will not fetch a very high price.

The Island of Martin Garcia is now defended by Capt. Davis's English

Brigade. We hope President Mitre feels confident that the Island is now in safe hands; as yet the garrison is rather slender only counting 47 men, but the gallant Captain has his recruiting flag flying at the Retiro and is expecting a contingent from the camp. To-day the attack on Uruguayana it is said will take place. The artillery of the besiegers has been all placed in commanding positions. It is believed that the Rio de la Plata on Wednesday will bring the news of the fall of that town.

Mr. Thornton, British Minister in the River Plate, has been gazetted as Special Minister Plenipotentiary for Rio. His Excellency will probably leave for Rio after the arrival of the Packet. We understand that Mr. Matthew has been named his successor. This gentleman has been British Minister in Central America for many years. We have received from the American Consul an account of the wreck of the pilot-boat Liberty, two men drowned; owing to press of matter we are obliged to hold it over until Tuesday. Mr. Murphy, whose family is in Buenos Ayres, we regret to say was lost.

The French packet leaves on Tuesday; mails close at 12 o'clock. The Rio de la Plata will take down a supplementary mail to Montevideo.

Captain Curlew's last words to us when the Lili was starting were "look out for me on Wednesday morning the 13th." Our readers may therefore expect the Mersey early on Wednesday.

Mr. Bugglen, not Buggler, was the name of the English gentleman who died recently in Montevideo. Through a typographical error the name appeared Buggler in Friday's paper.

We are happy to learn that the monument to the late Admiral Brown was concluded last week: it stands 30 feet high, and is erected opposite Rivadavia's in the Recoleta cemetery. We will give full particulars in our next. Drought is prevailing in some of the northern camps, and the estancieros have in some cases moved their sheep out to the frontier.

The Progreso Ball has been put off 'sine die.'

The splendid flag of Major Keen's regiment was duly blessed at the Cathedral. The Major made a patriotic, soul-inspiring speech; the men fired a salute and then marched off to the 'cuartel' where a magnificent lunch awaited the officers; the soldiers were regaled with 'carne con cuero.'

**HEALTH OF THE CITY.**

The 'Revista Medica,' 5th inst. says as follows:

In our last number we stated that the small-pox was not spreading: now, unfortunately, we have to report the contrary. The medical associations report at least 18 cases in the past fortnight. The disease takes rather a malignant form, being generally confluent and sometimes accompanied with 'purpura hemorrhagica.' We have also to notice the appearance of false croup and 'parotidas.' Diphtheria and simple 'angina' are frequent: also much bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy and rheumatism. The temperature has sustained severe and frequent changes during the fortnight.

The Sanitary Commission recently established is beginning to receive active support from the public, which argues complete success. Supplies of various kinds of articles necessary for army-hospitals have been sent in, and these will soon be ready to receive the wounded. But in view of the urgent necessity for surgeons in the field, the Committee determined to despatch two to the scene of operations, and as our medical army corps is at present so deficient, all attention should be given with preference to this matter and to the immediate care of the wounded on the field. The Committee has received from Government the necessary power to carry out their arrangements, except as regards the inspection of army-hospitals, which is left undecided, although an important point. Dr. Francisco Muñiz, dean of the Medical School, has volunteered to start for Paso los Libres and give his service gratis. Messrs. Cranwell, Murray, Wolf, Barton and other apothecaries have given drugs to the amount of 12,508\$ m/c, to the Sanitary Committee.

Mr. Charles Murray, Professor of Pharmacology and President of the Pharmaceutical Society has received the diploma of Hon. Member of the Portuguese School of Pharmacy: the same gentleman received some time ago the same distinction from the Society of Philadelphia, and we are glad to say he well deserves such honors.

The Medical B. A. association is forming a library. Dr. Quinche and others sending in some valuable contributions.

Last week a young Italian was received in the Men's Hospital with

symptoms of lock-jaw. He had a swelling on his neck, and stated that he had suffered from such tumors since his youth, but lately was seized with violent pains and a difficulty of breathing. The assistant-surgeon after prescribing some stimulants went to prepare for performing an operation in case the symptoms increased, but returning in a few hours he found the man dead. A 'post-mortem' examination was made next day; and it is to be regretted the man was not operated upon in time, as he might probably have been saved. This is the second death in fifteen days from the same cause.

Dr. Iturrios has performed a clever operation on a woman suffering from double cataract: he extracted both eyes, and has restored her sight perfectly. This is the second successful case of the same able practitioner.

The recent cholera plague in Egypt is supposed to have arisen from the great number of pilgrims [150,000] this year to Mecca.

**WILCKEN-VERNET GRANT.**

The concessionaires have secured the co-operation of Mr. J. C. Ruding, formerly Manager of the London Buenos Ayres and River Plate Bank in Montevideo and an old resident in these countries, who proceeded to England by the 30th of August packet, with the object of forming a Company for the realisation of this important scheme, which is calculated to be of material advantage not only to this country, but to the Company and industrious emigrants, from the fair and liberal spirit of its basis.

Before proceeding on his important mission Mr. Ruding made a visit to the Province of Santa Fé, and had an opportunity of convincing himself of the flourishing state of the Colonies of Esperanza, San Geronimo and San Carlos; he extended his excursion as high as La Paz; gathering everywhere most valuable information.

Mr. Charles Vernet went later on overland to the Grant, in company of some Indians and neighbors of the Calchines and returned highly satisfied with the quality of the lands, its pastures, its roads and its geographical locality.

We have been promised with a full and interesting description of his journey, which we shall publish with the greatest pleasure.

The great drawback in previous undertakings of Colonization has been the greed of promoters to secure an excessive amount of territory by promises of introducing from 10,000 to 50,000 souls.

Slow but sure is a sound proverb, and we think the moderation of the present Concessionaires will be one great element towards this success.

**ON 'CHANGE.**

|                         |              |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Paper price of ounces   | September 9. |
| Do. do. sovereigns      | 431½         |
| First price of patcoons | 132          |
| Last                    | 27 15        |
|                         | 26 95        |

Cash sales, 188,256.  
Total sales, 397,356.

Specie opened firm, but suddenly gave way, owing to the very heavy sales for cash by one or two leading native brokers. A great effort was made to sustain the market, but it proved ineffectual. Gold was too abundant, and paper money in demand. The news from the seat of war had no effect whatever on the market, but it is generally believed on the Bolsa that the invasion of the Gran Chaco is either grossly exaggerated or false. Exchange on England is very flat: few takers and still fewer drawers. The rate receded to-day to 49½. In National Bonds there was nothing done; they are very firm at 41½ cash, and 42 on time.

**CHARTERS.**

British barque, Obey, to load bones and bone ash in the Uruguay for orders, at 32s. 6d. in full.  
British barque Vineland to load in Uruguay bones and bone ash for orders, at 32s. 6d. in full.  
British barque Hannah Hicks, to load same, on same terms.

**MARITIME NEWS.**

**ARRIVALS.**

6th.  
From London, Hanoverian brig Maria, 185 tons, Captain Schultz, to Hale and Co.

**CLEARED.**

For Antwerp, barque Anna Maria, by Repotto, with hides, wool, and salt.  
For New York, English barque Morning Light, by Folmar and Co., with dry hides, &c.

**MAUA BANK.**

Balance sheet for the month of Aug., 1865:—

|                        |                 |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| Realized capital       | \$ 2,000,000 "  |
| Reserved fund          | 500,000 "       |
| Deposits and Accounts  |                 |
| Current                | 9,452,763-91    |
| Notes in circulation   | 2,895,915-26    |
|                        | \$14,848,679-17 |
|                        | CREDIT.         |
| Recoverable securities | \$ 5,293,656-21 |
| Current Accounts       | 7,496,439-72    |
| Cash on hand           | 2,053,533-24    |
|                        | \$14,848,679-17 |

E. & C. E.  
Montevideo, 4 September 1865.  
(Signed)  
p.p. MAUA & Co.  
E. BEURO.

## MONTVIDEO.

September 4, 1865.

We now know what hitherto has been studiously kept secret, that the Brazilian forces under Colonel Fernandez and other chiefs had suffered a severe defeat at the hands of the Paraguayan forces under Estigarriba on the banks of the Ibicuy. Your readers will recollect that there was a deal of fuss made about a fight that was said to have taken place between the Brazilians and Paraguayans on the Ibicuy, wherein it was asserted the Paraguayans had suffered a loss of 700 killed and wounded. If I am not very badly informed, so far from this being the case, the Brazilian troops, few in numbers, comparatively, and commanded by chiefs divided in counsel, suffered so severely that they were obliged to retire, and the falling of Uruguayana, in short, into the hands of the enemy was the consequence of this unlooked-for check.

The papers from Porto Alegre and Rio Grande, complain in bitter terms of the dissensions amongst those in high command in the Brazilian army. Neither is this all, but there are formal accusations made against these unjust stewards of a nation's honor and security of placing considerations of personal profit and advancement in the scales, and suffering these to outweigh the desire for the national weal. It is to be hoped, for the honor of those concerned, and for the future successful issue of a bloody war, that these charges have their origin more in party odium than in fact.

The arrival of the Emperor with a well-equipped body of infantry at the scene of operations before Uruguayana, will go far to restore a more healthy state of things in the army. The presence of Don Pedro II., at headquarters, will tend to abolish abuses, and at the same time stay the libellous tongues of political enemies. Colonel Regules tells us that when he left Uruguayana, now five days ago, the Emperor was at a distance of about twenty leagues from the besieged town.

Last evening a sad occurrence took place near the Caridad. A young German, of respectable exterior, was found dead in his lodgings, shot through the heart. Beside the corpse were found two letters, one in Spanish and the other in German, declaring the deceased had shot himself in consequence of unrequited love! I am not as yet in possession of the name of the unhappy suicide, but it appears he occupied a respectable position in society. The details I give are from good authority, but the desire to exaggerate in cases such as these is so strong and so prevalent, that the motives for the act may be other than I have stated.

Business continues very dull. Of course, the season of the year contributes to the general stagnation; and it is to be hoped that as the coming season will be likely to open under more favorable auspices, a revival of trade may be generally experienced.

Of course the saladeros are inactive at present, but the news from the camp is very favorable, and promises a good supply of well-fattened cattle for the forthcoming 'faena.' The absence of rain, however, is commencing to make itself slightly felt, especially in certain departments of the interior, but we may hope to have rain in the course of a few days when the moon changes, as the barometer is beginning to decline, and the weather is quite sultry for the month of September.

The United States' iron-clad 'Muscovata,' has just arrived, and is interchanging salutes with the fort of San José. She brings dates from Rio Janeiro to the 29th ult.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

That the Paraguayans are crossing the Gran Chaco and about to make a raid into the Provinces, seems now to be an almost admitted fact. Few of our readers have ever been up to the Gran Chaco: it is a country comparatively speaking totally unknown to the world. We hardly believe it possible for any respectable force to cross this lonely territory unless the Paraguayans live on the leaves of the trees, for food there is none: there is an arroyo, however, which runs almost through the Chaco, deep, wide and navigable, and possibly the invaders have sent supplies by water. Tellmo Lopez and some others they say are in the Chaco, but Genl. Mitre in Rosario has 2000 men at his command, and will be able to repel the invaders if they attempt to cross into this part of Argentine territory.

At the request of the National Government, we learn, that several Sisters of Charity will shortly leave this city to attend the hospital at Concordia. Sor Octaviano, the Brazilian Minister, has within the last few days sent a whole medical staff up to the army: his great

activity in this matter deserves our praise.

The Directors of the Provincial bank are so perplexed with the plethora of specie and paper dollars that they have been obliged to extend the jurisdiction of the country branches. The San Nicolas bank now lends to San Pedro and Obligado, the Mercedes to Chivilcoy and Lujan and the Dolores branch to all the Southern partidos.

The Emperor of Brazil is at a place called San Gabriel, which is about fifty leagues from Uruguay, and, it is said His Majesty will have an interview with President Mitre at or near Belen.

The Baron of Port Alegre has been named Commander-in-Chief of the Brazilian forces. This officer distinguished himself at the battle of Caseros. The Brazilian force around Uruguayana is stated to be six thousand men. One of the wounded at the battle of Yataty is an Englishman, Mr. Griffin, who was bandmaster of an Oriental regiment.

General Hornos has at last turned up on the south bank of the river Corrientes. His force amounts to 400 men and he is marching to join Flores. Not many days ago a friend called at our office to say that Hornos was seen just that very day riding down Calle Buen Orden. We of course discredited the story, although our friend gave it as a fact.

Mr. Posadas, our able Post Master General is improving the Post Office, by newly flagging the first patio, which was hitherto in a most miserable condition.

We are happy to inform our readers that the new line of North American steamers about to run between New York, Rio and the River Plate has been undertaken by Mr. Allen, son in law of Commodore Vanderbilt, one of the wealthiest and most enterprising steamboat proprietors in the United States. The very name of Vanderbilt is sufficient guarantee for the success of the new line, and our readers may rely on it that Mr. Allen will have on his line some of the finest steamers in the world.

The U. S. Admiral who has arrived in Rio, and is shortly expected to arrive in Buenos Ayres, is named Godon and not Gordon as incorrectly stated. We hear on good authority that the American Admiral will make Buenos Ayres for the present his headquarters.

Captain Johnson, ex commander of the Dotorell has so far recovered as to be able to proceed homeward from Rio. We entertain little hopes of ever seeing the gallant captain again in the River Plate as owing to the severity of the wounds he received from the Serenos at calle Cerrito, the doctors have ordered him to remain in a cold climate. Quere, what has become of the Serenos?

We have been requested to call the attention of the talented manager of Bienhechora del Plata to the propriety of henceforward investing the funds of this thriving company, in the new 6 per cent bonds about to be issued by Sr. Riestra in London, in preference to the National Bonds at present in circulation in this city and which properly speaking may be termed the Home debt. As we believe that the suggestion is of sufficient importance to call for an expression of opinion by the shareholders, we trust Sor Moreno will duly consider the matter. The statutes, it appears, provide that the funds of the company shall be invested in the 6 per cent National Bonds: it seems plain therefore that it is optional with the manager when there are two classes of 6 per cent National Bonds to select either, the reduced price of the bonds constituting the home debt is not sufficient to justify the company in sinking its capital in a second class security. So long as these bonds were the only ones in circulation it was all very good, but now the new bonds should have a preference; at all events it is a subject which merits discussion, and the more it is ventilated the better for the company and the public. One of the principal objections which we hear so constantly urged against the Bienhechora del Plata is the fluctuating character of the securities in which its funds are invested. The new bonds will have a much more certain ascertained value, and for this reason alone they should be preferred by the company.

We hear nothing more about the signal flag-staff at the Captain of the Port's, and fear that until the Paraguayan war is terminated we must abandon all hope of having it put up; yet nevertheless we do insist that for a port of such importance, and with the shipping so far from the shore, it is an instance of the most scandalous neglect on the part of the Government that we have no means of communicating by signals with a vessel in the inner or outer roads. We understand that a leading English merchant now about to return to his native country, did

some years ago propose to the Captain of the Port to lay down telegraph wires between the guard-ship and his office, but although the cost was a mere trifle, our friend met with no assistance, on the contrary he was politely informed that 'saluus' were just as good and infinitely cheaper. We hope Dr. Rawson, who, we all know, is a go-ahead man will take the matter up, and have a signal flag-staff at once put up.

The hill in front of the British Hospital is now being greatly cut down and levelled. This will prove a great convenience as hitherto the street (calle Bolivar) in that neighbourhood was in a terrific state, and the hill almost as steep as Mont Blanc.

At the stations along the Great Southern Railway there are several good openings for English hotels, stores, &c. We call the attention of some of our friends who have nothing to do, to this matter: good well-managed establishments must pay in these localities. One first-rate concern is about to be started at the Jeppener station.

Capt. Page, so well known in the River Plate, along with all the crew of the Stonewall, has taken service under Maximilian.

One of the Brazilian gunboats which arrived yesterday in port, is almost a complete wreck. She was riddled by the batteries at Las Cuevas, and had to be towed into port.

Messrs. Makern's well-known stationery in Calle San Martin, is about to be enlarged. The premises which the Messrs. Makern at present occupy not being sufficiently large to meet the requirements of their very extensive business, the shop next door is about to be annexed to this well-known English book store.

Admiral Elliott is expected to return next month from Rio to the River Plate: owing to the absence of a British Minister in Rio, the Admiral is a necessarily obliged to bebut in Rio, the 'on dit' is, that Her Majesty's Government has already named a Minister to Rio.

The news that the Progreso Club is about to give a grand ball has caused greater joy amongst the ladies than even the victory of Yataty. It appears that the fair Portenas had given up all hope of another ball at this fashionable Club until after the allies had entered Asuncion, but great as is the glee of the ladies, it is nothing to that of the 'tenderos,' who for the last few months have sold almost nothing. As the ball in question does not come off until next week it will probably be in celebration not only of the victory of Yataty, but the surrender of Uruguayana, the news of which is hourly expected in town.

It is said we know not with what truth that at the battle of Yataty, Urquiza had two spies watching the fight, and that at the affair of Cuevas 'chasques' were despatched with the news to Entre Rios. We are inclined to regard both statements as mere 'bolos,' as also the story that San José was deserted.

The steamer Rio de la Plata arrived on the 30th ult. from Concordia with 127 passengers, heavy mails, and despatches for the Government. We spoke with some English passengers who came down in her; they say that in Concordia it was rumoured the bombarding of Uruguayana was to have commenced at 6 o'clock on Monday morning, with 47 guns on the part of the allies. From the tone of Estigarriba's reply to Gen. Flores note, a very sanguinary resistance is anticipated, but as the Brazilians have been reinforced by some five thousand infantry under the Count D'Eu who is now the Commander-in-chief, it is not supposed that the Paraguayans can hold out long. A strong Paraguayan force is said to be crossing the Province of Corrientes by forced marches, but they can render no assistance, and run every chance of being cut off like Duarte.

Mrs. Young has opened a travellers' home near the Southern Railroad station: the house is good and airy, and will be found convenient, being so close to the Southern Market.

The steamer Feliz Colon which, it may be remembered, was despatched by Government to rescue the unfortunate families in the Gran Chaco, has arrived up as far as Paraná at latest dates, and will probably be in time to afford assistance at Goya.

The Italian war steamer Veloce has gone up the river, but as yet has not reached the Rincon de Soto, where the squadron is. We believe, however, she will be allowed to pass up: the Argentine Admiral we know will make no resistance, and it is not probable, as the Italians have lent their magnificent Hospital to the Brazilians, that Tamandaré will offer any opposition to the Veloce.

Respecting the rumour so current a few days ago in reference to Urquiza having left San José, we learn that the General did leave his estancia, but only for the purpose of having an interview with President Mitre about the conduct of the war. It is said that the Entre Riano chieftain got the cold shoulder at Concordia, but this is of course only a rumour.

The best news we have from the interior is that Taboada, at the head of 1,500 men, had arrived at Santa Fé: he will shortly arrive at Rosario. The St. Luis contingent, 300 men, has arrived at Rosario.

The Provincial Government has published a decree prohibiting fowling in the suburbs and partidos adjacent to the city. This new law has caused the most profound grief amongst our sporting friends, and not a few insist that it is unconstitutional.

The Vice President of the Republic made a trip on the Great Southern Railroad on last Wednesday. Although the Manager had only five minutes' notice of his Excellency's intentions, he put on a special private coach. We understand that the Vice President was highly pleased with his trip. The business of the road has so increased that Mr. Banfield, we hear, proposes shortly running two trains per day. The works of the road progress rapidly and it is rumored that about the middle of next month the line will be opened through to Chascomus. Meanwhile, the Jeppener Station is something like the allied camp—carts, tents, sheds, every possible device for shelter has been resorted to, and now at last we are to have a "Traveller's Home," conducted on the English style. We predict for Mr. Petty a splendid business. In the vicinity of the station the ground has been marked out for a new town. Mr. Jeppener, who is the lord of the manor, has gone to great expense, and most liberally given ground for a public square, church, school-house, and Municipality and we have every hope will, in the same liberal spirit, also give a small site for the "Standard" agency.

A young man, a clerk in the house of Ochoa and Co., we understand drew half the great prize in the Uruguay lottery, five hundred ounces. We congratulate our unknown friend on his good luck.

Sr. Cataldi has at last disposed of his 'Album': the committee paid him 2,000 patacons, and the Oriental Government 400, which is less than half the price asked by the artist.

Our Oriental colleague, the 'Tribuna,' states that Srs. Carreras and Aguirre are on board an English gunboat in the harbour of Montevideo. We have reason to believe our colleague is mistaken. These political refugees were to have gone down in the Mersey, and to be transhipped on board the Vadaras, but they did not come down from Entre Rios.

One of the heirs to the estate of the late Patrick Pew was on his way out to this country to take possession of his property, when he was taken sick at Liverpool, and, after a few hours' sickness, expired. Mr. Daniel Loftus, of this city, now comes in for a handsome fortune.

We are happy to say that the Boca Railway will be opened to public traffic as far as the Boca, and Tres Esquinas of Barraes, this week. Six trains will run daily each day, and the uniform charge will be \$5 mpc. We believe we may add that it is intended to run two omnibuses, along the calle Larga and calle Nueva, meeting at the Yellow-house, to pick up passengers for each train. The rails were concluded to the Tres Esquinas last night. Tickets will be issued at the temporary station near Llavallol's barraea.

We expect to receive from Sor Gimenez's plantation near Goya a couple of hundred arrobes of cotton in the seed. Any party ambitious of purchasing it will please advise us at once, as unless the Paraguayans have taken it, it ought to arrive this week.

The Emperor of Brazil, we hear, at the head of ten thousand men with some fifty pieces of artillery is marching towards Uruguayana. We hear that within the last 12 months his majesty's hair is become completely white.

Our Captain of the Port has written a severe despatch to the Captain of the Port of Parana for his conduct about the Apa. It appears that the man who was said to have died of small-pox expired from tetanus, having had both of his legs shot away by a cannon ball at Las Cuevas.

The Italian Minister has armed the Little Bee and sent her up along with the Triunfante to aid the Veloce in rescuing the unfortunate Italians said to be perishing in the Gran Chaco. We heard nothing more about the two French Barbers who escaped from Bella Vista.

The Paraguayans have we hear walled in the whole of the town of Uruguayana, and in order to obtain sufficient bricks, pulled down several of the houses. The circumference of the town is about four miles, but the Paraguayans have only seven or eight pieces of artillery. Laguna and Saldafia and other Orientals are with Estigarriba. Colonel Bustamante has been named Military Commander of Restauracion and his regiment now numbers 400, having been augmented by a number of Paraguayan prisoners.

The Provincial Chambers have ordered the payment of one hundred thousand paper dollars, to the committee for the relief of the emigrant Correntino families. This is very liberal on the part of our Provincial legislators. We receive at our office subscriptions for the same object which our readers may think proper to give.

President Mitre when the last steamer arrived down from Restauracion went to see the wounded on board, spoke with them familiarly, and gave to each a gold sovereign.

Mr. Leslie the manager of the Maná Bank and Sr. Carril, the two principal directors of the Gualaguay Railway, have petitioned the National Government to subscribe for three hundred shares of the company: the Government has passed no resolution on the petition, but sent it to Congress. We hope that the Congress men will not fail to perceive the importance of the road in question. We understand it is to connect the port of Ruiz with the town of Gualaguay, which would be of immense convenience for the residents in that district; our Finance minister must not consider that the public moneys employed in railways is badly invested, on the contrary we feel satisfied that he will impress upon the members of Congress the great importance of the enterprise.

Respecting the proposed gunpowder factory, we are authorized to state that an Englishman, for 25 years connected with the home-manufacturers of this article, petitioned last year for a patent, and after three months failed, although he had all the machinery ready in this city, and Congress had just then given Mr. Perkins of Rosario a patent for making gun-cotton. Having disposed of the last machinery, he expects a new supply shortly from England.

Rain, rain, rain. This is the cry we hear from all quarters. In the north the drought is becoming alarming. In some parts the camps are so bare that the sheep have to be moved off. In the south the land being so much lower preserves its moisture, but the 'lagunas' are all drying up: a dry Spring is even more dangerous than a dry Summer. Santa Rosa has passed without even the semblance of a storm, greatly to the satisfaction of some of our railway friends, who looked with much apprehension to the supposed inevitable storm.

The United States iron-clad Muscovata has arrived at Montevideo. She is a powerful, strongly-built vessel, and we hear will come up to Buenos Ayres. The Brazilian steamer Apa was to have left Montevideo yesterday for this port. She only brings mails, and will proceed up to the fleet.

Captain Richards, of the Maid Marian, has saved the lives of the captain and crew of the Brazilian brig Acaso. We call attention to the notice in another column, which reflects so much credit on our friend Captain Richards.

By advices received yesterday from Montevideo we learn that the Emperor of Brazil is within twenty leagues of Uruguayana, and it is currently stated in town that President Mitre is about to go up to the vanguard to meet the Emperor.

The Brazilian iron clad, which we mentioned yesterday, had to put back to Rio, we have since learned was all but lost in the water and so heavy that the water almost made a clean sweep over her. She is expected this week in Montevideo.

Respecting Captain Harrison's River Plate Steamboat Company, we have been informed on good authority that it will not be launched until after Sr. Riestra concludes his loan.

## BIRTHS.

On 10th July last at Blenheim Cottage, Marlborough Road, London, the wife of Edward M. Gregory, Esq., of a son.

In Chascomus, on Sunday the 27th inst., the wife of Mr. John Grant, San Pedro, of a daughter. On the 10th of Sept., Mrs. John P. Boyd, of a daughter.

## DEATHS.

At the Villa Lujan, on the 20th inst., Mr. James Dalton, aged 70 years. Deceased was a native of Ireland and many years in this country. He died from injuries received by a fall from his horse in the late storm. R.I.P.

At the Fortin de Arcevo, on the 22d inst., Mr. Fitzpatrick. Deceased was a native of England, and for many years a pilot in this port.

Mrs. Ellen Healy, native of Moyvora, County Westmeath, Ireland, August 12th, aged 67.

SCREW AND PADDLE STEAMERS, &c.



G. H. HARRINGTON AND CO., NAVAL ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS, 27, Leadenhall Street, LONDON E. C.



BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES' EXPORT DRUGGISTS, Coleman-street, London.

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO Engineers, Manufacturers of Portable and fixed Steam Engines, Machinery for Pumping, Hoisting, Grinding, Sowing, and Agricultural purposes, &c., &c., specially Adapted for the Colonies.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES for driving Cotton Engines. PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES and PUMPS for Irrigation. PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES and PUMPS or Sheep-washing.

INDIGESTION & STOMACHIC WEAKNESS. PEPSINE. T. MORSON AND SON, Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturers of the far-famed PEPSINE WINE.

TEETH WITHOUT PAIN. OSTEO OIDON PATENT, MARSH 1st, 1862. Messrs. GABRIEL & CO. THE OLD ESTABLISHED DENTISTS.



CAUTION. The Patentees being established the validity of their Patent, in an action tried on the 20th and 21st of June last.

ELLWOOD'S Patent Air-Chamber Hats and Helmets. The Patentees being established the validity of their Patent, in an action tried on the 20th and 21st of June last.

ORANGE, BON, A. D'EFSEMEYER, 23, Bedford Row, Solicitors for Messrs. Ellwood and Sons, 24, Great Charlotte Street, Southwark, Patentees for Air Chamber Hats and Helmets.

ELLWOOD'S Patent Air-Chamber Hats and Helmets. The Patentees being established the validity of their Patent, in an action tried on the 20th and 21st of June last.

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RICHARD GARRET & SON,

LEISTON WORKS, SUFFOLK ENGLAND, Beg to inform their friends in the Colony, that they are in a position to supply their Celebrated COLONIAL HORSE-POWER THRASHING MACHINES CORN DRESSING MACHINES, CHAFF CUTTERS;

Protection from Fire. PRIZE MEDAL, 1862. BRYANT AND MAY'S PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND CIGAR LIGHTS.

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Watch and Clock Maker, by Special Appointment, to His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales.

Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862.

"As a sample of English clock work on a large scale, the works of this are probably the finest finished that have ever been seen in this country. No Chronometer could be fitted with more perfectly or more perfectly adjusted mechanism."

"The watch is a triumph of ingenuity." Telegraph March 11 1862. "A more splendid and exquisite finished piece of mechanism we have never seen."

"Some of them are of great beauty and if the English watch trade only follow the example of these, there is no reason why we should not get the trade entirely into our hands." Times, June 23, 1862.

"Ranched around the base of the clock were the 'Watches which Mr. Benson exhibited, and which have been universally admired for the beauty and elegance of the designs engraved upon them. The movements are of the finest quality which the art of horology is at present capable of producing."

Watches, adapted for every class, climate, and country, wholesale and retail. Chronometer, Duplex, Lever, Horizontal, Repeating, Centre Seconds, Keyless, Astronomical, Reversible, and Chronograph, from 200 guineas to 3 guineas each.

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BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH—A first class London made Lever watch, complete, adjusted for hot climates—Silver Case, Open-Face, £11 10 0. Hume's, £12 12 0. Gold Case, Open-Face, £13 0 0. Hume's, £14 0 0.

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"No family ought to be without this incomparable remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Hoop-cough, Cramp, Spasms, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Furuncles, Contractions, Chellitis, &c., &c. The inestimable properties of this simple compound consist in its positive inability in subduing inflammations and swellings, no matter how violent or from what cause. The disease must yield to its soothing influence."

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The Report states that "the two Gins exhibited by Burgess & Key were found capable of giving a greater quantity of Cotton than all the other Gins of different systems."

The many improvements made in these Gins by Burgess & Key, have been the result of experiments made on every variety of Cotton, and also from experiences in Egypt, India, Italy, Greece, Smyrna, Australia, &c., &c. where many of the largest Ginning Establishments, have adopted these Gins, and in one case twenty-one of them are used in one establishment, each of which will turn out 360 lbs. of clean cotton per "hour."

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SHIPS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Table listing ships in the port of Buenos Ayres, categorized by language (English, American, French, Spanish, Italian, Dutch, Russian, Hamburg, Prussian, Bremen, Swedish, Belgian, Oldenburgh, Hanoverian, National). Columns include ship name, tonnage, captain, arrival date, and consignee.

RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT. NAMES OF STEAMERS. CORDOVA, PARAGUA, PARAGUAY, URUGUAY, LEDA. One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 1st of each month.

Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave. In order to facilitate immigration to these countries the rates have been reduced as follows— 1st Class...£35. 2nd...£25. 3rd...£16.

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

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

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

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Valuable Books—Just Received The Encyclopaedia of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines; American Annual Cyclopaedia for 1865; Merivale's History of the Romans, in 7 vols.

Parish's Buenos Ayres and the Provinces of La Plata, Davy's Chemical Philosophy, Cousin's Lectures on the True, Beautiful and Good; Henck's Hand Book for Engineers, Templeton's Mechanic's Pocket Companion, Marsh's Bank Book-keeping and Joint Stock Accounts, Chevalier on Gold, translated by Cobden; Holly's Country Seats, Lauder's Modern Architecture, Dubzid's Illustrated Goldsmith, Class Book of Botany, 1 vol. 4to; Hand Book of Dining, Rollin's Ancient History, Smith's Mercantile Law, Bryant and Stratton's Commercial Law, Overman's Metallurgy, Scott's complete works, in 10 large vol. beautifully got up; The Waverley Novels in 5 vols. different styles of Binding, Beautiful Editions of the Poets, Shakespeare, Byron, Scott, Moore, Milton, Wordsworth, Cowper, Burns, Crabbe, Tennyson, Hallecks, &c.; Arabian Nights' Entertainment, 600 Engravings; Speeches and Addresses of John A. Dix in 2 vols, Dr. Hays's History of the Christian Church, 1 large vol.; Pulpit Cyclopaedia, Newcomb's Financial Policy, Morin's Mechanics, Life of John Randolph, Grasse's Evenings at the Microscope, Life of Charlotte Bronte, Memoir of Mrs. Keith, Winter Wealth of Summer Flowers, elegantly bound and illustrated, Troggs Dictionary of Chronology, Autobiography and Correspondence of Lyman Beecher, in 2 thick vols.; The Churchman's Family Magazine in 3 vol. illustrated, London Society, in 6 vols. (only 3 copies left) and finally many other works too numerous to mention but which the Public are very respectfully invited to call and see at 75 San Martin.

A lost man's body identified. HOW? HOW? HOW? By having his clothing marked with one of Bagley's Stencil Plates. Where can they be had? At 157 Calle de la Piedad. The price? \$20 mje. Including indelible ink and brush? Yes. As they are so useful and the price so reasonable, you may make one for each member of my family.

GERMAN BURMEISTER, Consignatario de frutos del pais. Wool and produce broker, 105-CALLE VENEZUELA-105

GEORGE ELLIS, Tailor and Clothier, No. 39 Calle Defensa. Respectfully invites his friends and the public to see his select stock of ready-made clothing for men and boys of all sizes.

Club del Progreso. Teniendo en vista el estado de ansiedad publica con motivo de las operaciones del ejercito sitiador de la Uruguayana, la Comision Directiva ha resuelto suspender el baile que debia tener lugar el 11 del corriente. La Comision. 42-1p s10

THE TRAVELLER'S HOME. JEPPIER STATION. The undersigned begs to inform the Public that on the 14th of September, 1865, he opens his new establishment at the Jeppier Station on the Southern Railway. He will receive newspapers, parcels, etc., for his constituents, and will have good and safe accommodation for horses, English and French, etc. House conducted on home style. Comfortable beds and every accommodation. 1-3m s2 THOMAS PETTY, Proprietor.

500\$ REWARD. A Boy, 14 years of age, named Patrick Ferguson, of fair complexion, brown hair, blue eyes, of Irish descent, but very intelligent and smart at camp work, has fled away from his home at his sister's, Mr. Torney, Partido Moreno.

Removal. The old established Upholsterer and Furniture Store of John Underwood is removed from No. 89 calle Potosi to No. 69 and 71 in the same street. The undersigned takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous customers for their liberal support, and begs that they will continue to favor him with their orders. 10-2 m at JOHN UNDERWOOD.

Edward Morrison, Manufacturers' Agent for Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Sheffield, and German Goods for export. 23 TEMPLE-STREET, LIVERPOOL. 111 3m a21

PARKINSON & FRODSMAN, FABRICANTES DE CRONOMETROS. Y Relojos para la Real Armada de la Gran Bretaña y de la Compañia de las Indias, de la Marina Real de España, de S. M. el Emperador de las Rusias, de S. M. el Emperador de Austria, de la Gran Comandante Federal de los Estados Unidos y de otras Naciones Maritimas. No. 1, CHANSE ALLEY, GRESHAM. En frente de la 164-165, R. de LONDRES. Cronómetros de Bolsillo, Relojos de escape, Duplex y de escape ligero y Compensacion, Repetidores, Relojos Astronómicos, &c., &c. Agent in Buenos Ayres for the sale of the above. J. H. Paul, Pott & Co. Rivadavia 165. 112. xp 17.

JAMES CLEMONS THOMPSON, Deceased. Pursuant to the act of Parliament, 22d and 23rd. Victoria, cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees," Notice is hereby given, that all Persons having any Claims or Demands against or upon the estate of James Clemons Thompson, formerly of Buenos Ayres, in South America, and late of Liverpool, in the county of Lancashire, and of Birkenhead, in the County of Chester, merchant, deceased, who died on the 17th day of February, 1864, at Birkenhead aforesaid, and whose Will was proved in the District Registrar attached to her Majesty's Court of Probate at Chester, on the 10th day of June, 1864, by William Charles Thompson and John Denby both of Buenos Ayres aforesaid, merchants, the executors therein named, are requested to send in the particulars of such claims or demands to the said William Charles Thompson and John Denby, or to their solicitors, the undersigned, on or before the 31st day of December next, as on or after that day the said executors will proceed to distribute the whole of the assets of the said James Clemons Thompson among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims (if any) of which they shall then have had notice, and that they will not be answerable for the assets so distributed or any part thereof to any person of whose claim they shall not then have had notice. Dated this 30th day of June, 1865. STOCKLEY & WRIGLEY, 16, Castle-street, Liverpool, Solicitors to the Executors. 70-3m s18

Notice and Reward of £50 sterling. WILLIAM GIBBONS, MAJINER, Son of the late JOHN GIBBONS, Lieutenant-Adjutant of the Royal Perthshire Militia, and residing in Perth, Scotland, is hereby requested to place himself in communication with the Subscribers, he having lately become entitled to considerable Property by the Death of a Relation, for whose Estate they are Agents.

The said Wm. Gibbons joined the Ship "Froo Trude" of Glasgow, (Captain Webb), at the Port of Glasgow, whence she sailed on or about 4th February, 1862, for Singapore and Penang. He left said vessel at Singapore, and has not since been heard of, but is understood to have sailed from that Port in some other ship. The Subscribers are authorized to pay a reward of Fifty Pounds Sterling to any one giving such information as will enable them to trace out the said Wm. Gibbons, or to prove his death. DONALD & SPENCE, WRITERS, Glasgow, N. B.

Wanted. A young Man, of good habits, and about one year in the country, wants a situation as Barman or Coachman in town. Apply to 168 Calle Reconquista. 25-3p s6

Wanted. An engagement as Clerk, Book-keeper or Correspondent by a young Englishman; understands book-keeping both single and double entry. First-class references. Address X. Y. Z. Standard office. 34-6p s8

IMPORTANT AUCTION. By order of the Court, Por disposicion del Señor Juez do la Instancia en el Civil Dr. Dn. Daniel Cazon so han de hacer almonedas y remate en los dias 26, 27 y 28 del entrante mes de Setiembre, bujo las galerias de la Casa do Justicia, de una casa, sita, en esta ciudad, Calle de Libertad núm. 82, perteneciente a la testamentaria de D. Juan C. Smith; cuya estension se compone de 8 metros y 25 centímetros do frente al Este, con 30 metros y 10 centímetros do fondo al Oeste, tasado en sus respectivos ramos en la cantidad de ciento treinta y un mil quinientos diez y seis pesos, sesenta y un centavos moneda corriente. Los que se interesen en su adquisicion pueden ocurrir por manjormenores a la oficina del que firma. Buenos Ayres, Agosto 29, de 1865. MANUEL MALMERCA.

FOR EL MISMO. En su casa, calle de Potosi No. 70. De vinos finos. El Lunes 11 del corriente a las 11 en punto de la mañana so han de rematar a la mas alta postura y plizas quo se estipularan los articulos siguientes: 49 cuarterolas vino priorto añejo, 10 bordalesas vino Burdeos, 10 barriles jerez de 4 arr., 8 id oporto de 2 arr., 15 cajones vino mudeira, 30 id vino de oporto mares corona, 50 id vino Burdeos, 50 canastos champagne. Al mismo tiempo. Por cuenta de quien perteneciera y con conocimiento de la Aduana, 200 canastos champagne.

FOR EL MISMO. En su casa Calle Potosi No. 70. De 50 Cameros Padres de la raza Negretti procedente del afamado Establecimiento del Sr. Dn. Claudio Stegman denominado Porngitos. El Miercoles 13 del corriente a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la mas alta postura y dinero do contado. 50 Cameros Padres de raza Negretti, sangre pura y madre Europea, nacidos en el afamado y antiguo establecimiento del Sr. Dn. Claudio Stegman conocido por la estension de "Porngitos". Estos animales criados y mantenidos enteramente a la Europea, en el producto de ovejas y cameros negretti, escogidos personalmente en Alemania por el Sr. Stegman que introdujo al pais, procedente de las acreditadas cañadas de Pomerania, Moravia y Mecklenburgo, y son dignos de inspeccionarse pues superan en tipo, calidad y largo de la lana, a los padres y madres ya cuanto de mejor se han introducido en el pais, con la ventaja que desde que han nacido en el pais y llegado a la edad de un año y mas, estan connaturalizados con el clima. Desde el Miercoles 6 estaran a la vista en casa del rematador donde los interesados podran juzgar por si mismo de la verdad de lo que aqui se espone. 2-1p s2

FOR EL MISMO. En su casa calle de Potosi No. 70. De orden del Sr. Juez Com. D. Francisco Gintenez. De objetos de marmol, agata y alabastro, cuadros al oleo y otros articulos pertenecientes al concurso de Sabatini y Costa. El jueves 14 del corriente, a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, porcion do obras de marmol, agata y alabastro trabajados primorosamente a cincel y se componen de 2 Hercules, una Cleopatra reclinada, etrusco do mancho merito, camapa de Medicis, un Javali, pilas, fuentes, masas para jardin y otros objetos dandono para salones, cuadros grandes cuadros al oleo con matos donados y tallados, representando episodios de la libertad de Napoles por el General Garibaldi, 16 cuadros con la sustriccion, paisajes, episodios de la guerra con los austriacos, paisajes, algunos cuadros costumbres do Italia, 2 estatuas de Jurlin, una representando el otoño y la otra a Hercules. Todo lo que se haya a la vista desde ya en casa del Rematador.

TEATRO COLON. OPERA ITALIANA. El Domingo, 10 de Setiembre. AARIEDAD FUNCION. 1ª Parte—Sinfonia, 3ª Acto de la Opera TORQUATO TASSO. 3ª Parte—Aria Pia, Brindisi della LUCRECIA BORGIA; 3ª Acto, anunciándose al final de la Opera MARTA. 3ª Parte—Ultimo Acto de la Opera LUCIA. a las 8.

Theatre Franco-Argentin. BOUFFES PARISIENS. Sous la direction de Mr. D'Hote. Dimanche 10 Septembre 1865. Indiana et Charlemagne. L'imege. La Styrienne. La lait d'anesse. A 8h.

Loteria de la Beneficencia del Uruguay. PREMIO MAYOR. 500 ONZAS DE ORO. 8,000 PATACONES. LA LOTERIA que está en circulacion es compuesta de 8 millares y 600 suertes, numerados desde el 1,000 al 8,999. Los Billetes son impresos en papel blanco, tinta amarilla, numeracion y sello negro al reverso del billete. Se juega el 11 de Setiembre. El valor de billete entero es Cuatro Patacones dividido en cuartos de un patacon. SUERTES. 1 do 8,000 patacones. 2 do 1000 " 4 do 500 " 10 do 200 " 20 do 100 " 30 do 50 " 34 do 25 " 50 do 15 " 120 do 12 " 319 do 10 " 600 suertes a 2,400 cuartos. La Empresa da 2 aproximaciones de 200 pesos fuertes en la una. QUINTO SE DEDUCEN DEL PREMIO MAYOR como generosamente lo hacen todas las otras Empresas. LA EMPRESA. Concepcion del Uruguay, Agosto 29 de 1865. 82 3p

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