

The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

No 1093—Fifth Year

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1865

Circulation 1,799

MAVA 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 and other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened 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 doubloons 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 Brazil, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

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

The establishment is always open from 9 a.m. till 3 p.m.

P. P. MAVÁ & Co. WILLIAM LESLIE.

MAVA BANK

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101-103

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH, IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

For balances in our favor of Customers 7 1/2 per cent.

For balances in favor of Customers 7 1/2 per cent.

For balances in our favor 8 per cent.

For balances in favor of Customers 7 1/2 per cent.

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

P. P. MAVÁ & Co. WILLIAM LESLIE.

Sept. 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 action 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 Paravici, Vice-President.

Edouard Lumb.

Ambrósio de Lanza.

Benigno Tejada.

Mariano Casares.

Bernardo Yturrapé.

Francisco F. Morua, Gerente.

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: DRABBLE, SMITH & Co., CALLE PIEDAD 130.

La Zingara and Latria.

All Parties indebted for passage money to the above-named ships are requested to call at any Office and pay mentioned sums as mentioned on this paper, otherwise their passage, within two months of the date of this notice, will be given by Government to the different special order will be given by Government to the different Justices of Peace to remit into Buenos Ayres all defectors, Dsr

American Dentist.

Dr. N. O. CORNWALL, Calle Rivadavia, 215.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Inserted in the most and best approved manner, so as to have a beautiful life-like appearance, cause no irritation in the mouth, and secure all the uses of the natural organ. Teeth filled with gold or metallic cements, so as to last for years or for life. Tartar cleaned off teeth, and roots extracted, and all operations performed with the least possible pain.

Dr. F. Bourse, SURGEON DENTIST.

Has removed his Office to the New Building, No. 300 CALLE DE MAYO, MONTEVIDEO.

The beautiful suit of rooms are fitted up in the most modern style, and the most convenient for the accommodation of patients, affording great facilities for Dental operations, including the extraction of teeth with the most skill and comfort. He has recently received an addition of the most modern and approved instruments with specially information by each European Faculty of the latest and most important improvements in Dental Science, also, by the latest improved gas apparatus, can always afford relief to those suffering from Toothache, at all times 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 Alencania, as there is a port on the Estancia they could be shipped to Entre-Ríos 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 Piedras 173.

Edward Morrison, Manufacturers' Agent for Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Sheffield, and German Goods for export.

23, TEMPLE-STREET, LIVERPOOL.

Removal

The old established Upholsters and Furniture Store of John Underwood is removed from No. 89 Calle Posado 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 & 4 JOHN UNDERWOOD.

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., 1865. £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 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, Antwerp, 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:

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 " "

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, 1864—

In hard dollars, 214,462 do.

In paper currency, 45,900 " "

Investment of Fund.

Purchase of the House No. 214, 216, and 218 Calle Corrientes; No. 170 Calle de Santiago del Estero; and Nos. 245, 251 and 253 Calle de Moreno.

DIRECTORS.

D. Miguel Acunaza, President.

Bernald Ocampo, Vice-President.

Antonio Marco del Pont.

Jacobo Paravici.

Constant Santamaría.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

D. Estanislao Peña.

J. A. Fernandez.

J. B. Wilcke.

Mariano Billinghurst.

Ludovico F. Martinez.

GERENTE—D. JUAN GARGALLO, Domicilio, Buenos Ayres, BANKERS—The Casa de Moneda; Domicilio, Buenos Ayres. This Society has for its sole object to render fruitfull the savings of all classes.

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

Subscribers are received with or without loss of capital.

Without 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 of 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 creation of capitals will be received, to be returned at any time.

Paper Money Section.

The currency of Buenos Ayres received on the same conditions as specie.

Life Annuities.

Capitals received to be paid out in life annuities.

Subscriptions to any of the sections, whether specie or currency may be made in bulk, or monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly.

Subscribers particulars apply at the Office.

No. 87 CALLE SAN MARTIN (altos).

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,

Antwerp,

Hamburg,

Paris,

Genoa,

Cadix,

Bayonne,

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864.

WANKLYN & Co. 104—Calle San Martin—104. 20 d. 3 x.

BUENOS AYRES GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Stations: TIME TABLE.

Stations:	1st & 2nd class	1st & 2nd class
Buenos Ayres	9 A.M.	11 P.M.
Barracas	9 15	5 40
Lomas de Zamora	9 35	
Glew	10	
San Vincente	10 30	
Donsellaar	11	
Ferrari	11 35	
Jeppener	12	

Stations:	1st & 2nd class	1st & 2nd class
Jeppener		
Ferrari		
Donsellaar	2 30	
San Vincente	2 45	
Lomas de Tamora	4 10	
Barracas	5 15	
Buenos Ayres	6 30	

E. BANFIELD, Gen. Manager.

REGRESO.

IDA.	REGRESO.
Tren. 23 de Mayo.	Tren. 25 de Mayo.
Retiro.	Retiro.
B. Franco.	B. Franco.
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Subscription to the "Standard," \$30 PER MONTH. ADVERTISEMENTS Not exceeding five lines inserted three times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatsoever 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.

"We shall continue, wherever we can find it." CINCINNATI.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1865.

IMPORTANT FROM GOYA.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.

ANOTHER NAVAL BATTLE IMMINENT.

Rincon de Soto, Sept. 16, 1865.

To the Editors of the "Standard," Gentlemen,—

On the 10th of September a column of 5,000 Paraguayans passed the Santa Lucia River and marched on San Roque, having frequent encounters with the Corrientinos under Gen. Caceres. On the 11th the Paraguayans recrossed the Santa Lucia and marched towards Cuevas. On the 12th Gen. Caceres succeeded in capturing a large quantity of cattle and sheep, which the enemy were driving toward Cuevas, and several prisoners were taken, who state that Telmo Lopez and several others had passed on to Humayta; they also state that the rest of the Paraguayan army does not advance because it is ordered not to do so; that there is a great scarcity of clothing, the troops being almost naked. On the 13th a Paraguayan steamer came down the river within sight of the Brazilian squadron, supposed to be the Pierebelec, and news was received from Curuzu Cuatiá stating that Gen. Mitre intends to starve the Paraguayans out of Uruguayana. The Brazilians were still at anchor below the Rincon de Soto. The Belmonte is going down for repairs after the ironclad Brazil arrives here. It is also rumored that the Paraguayan fleet are coming down to attack the Brazilians again.

The Italian gunboat Veloce left Goya on the 12th, and anchored at the Brazilian squadron the same night, next day she proceeded up rivers to Corrientes leaving a schooner with some of her crew on board at Goya.

The river is still ebbing, six miles below the squadron there is only 12 feet of water; there are very few families on board the schooners at Goya, many of them have gone back to the town, others are going down the rivers on board the Felix Colon. There is no news from Corrientes or B. Vista.

Yours, &c.

TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

LATEST FROM EQUINA.

TERRIFIC STORMS.

Equina, Sept. 16th.

Gentlemen,

Another quiet week has passed: we have had no accounts of battles and of sieges, in fine no war news of any description to tell you, not even as much as the disembowelment of a stray hamlet, or the severing the head from its trunk of an innocent, helpless female that was in the last stage of pregnancy, to boast of. We need not thank the brutal Paraguayans for it. They are as rampant and as full of their fiendish wickedness as ever. What has prevented them from persevering in their hell-fraught intentions, has been the stormy weather. On Saturday last at evening it commenced raining in torrents, and continued to do so day and night without intermission until mid-day of the following Thursday, during the storm there was much thunder and lightning, the winds were moderate and always veering. The rain gauge indicated a fall of fifteen inches, which amounts to half the annual depth of rain that falls in England. Although much of the water that fell has been carried off by the numerous streams that intersect the Province in every direction, still there are broad sheets of it upon the plains, quite enough to put a temporary stop to the Paraguayan mode of conducting military operations. The Corrientinos, under the command of Herros is

still encamped at Paso Nuevo upon the south margin of the Corrientes, twenty-five leagues hence. Caceres was when last heard from in the district of San Roque, they have no infantry or artillery. The Paraguayans are hovering about at Cuevas, a column of them had left there shaping their course eastwards. It was announced here yesterday by a despatch from Goya that there was a force of fourteen steamers and a number of sailing vessels at anchor abreast of Cuevas, one hour's steaming distant from the allied fleet. The inhabitants of Goya are still on board, or upon the island of the Parana. The only reliable news we have from the Uruguay is that the siege is conducted in a proper manner, that ere long the garrison must either surrender or perish with hunger. We also know that Dom Pedro II. Christian Emperor and perpetual defender of Brazil, is at Alegrete a distance of twenty leagues from Uruguayana. It is likewise reported that Gen. Mitre, President of the Argentine Confederation, is en route to have an interview with H.M. As there are no hills, churches or windmills, in the vicinity of Uruguayana where a clear view of the beleaguered town may be taken, a staging is being erected [Napoleon stood upon such a one in the battle of Waterloo] for the use of the Emperor. It is not said if from thence he will ride on the whirlwind and direct the storm.

We hope it will not be so. For such an enterprise, men like Gen. Mitre, Flores, Count D'Eu, Paunero, Arredondo, in a word, any one in preference to the scion of the house of Braganza.

Your Goya colleague is here with his Penates. He showed us your remarks upon his valedictory; he was not displeased with the observations. He regrets of his having been too lenient in his strictures. Gentlemen, it must be borne in mind if he has spoken bad of Lopez 'twere a grievous fault, and grievously hath he suffered for it. Twice chased from his home, his future prospects blasted, his house—a valuable tenement—made a pile of rubbish, its owner is now a penniless fugitive, charged with a young family. His journal, for a provincial one, had an extensive circulation; he could boast of subscribers in Great Britain as well as on the continent.

Your Montevideo correspondent is mistaken when he intimates that Paraguay is so completely blockaded that a canoe cannot pass. To our unspeakable grief, not only canoes, but steamers and sailing vessels, come from Humaita to Cuevas and return to their own territory charged with booty, property wrested by ruffian hands from its legitimate owners, not a mere bagatelle, but everything portable of value found in a well-peopled district, which has a splendid area larger than Ireland, to say nothing of women and children being carried into captivity for no other motive than the husband or father is supposed to be inimical to the invaders cause.

We were sorry to see Maraturi blamed; it is true he committed the same fault as did Lord Cardigan, yet no breath of censure was ever heard for the hero of Balaclava; on the contrary, he was applauded and caressed by all. Is this fancy, or is it fact? The Napoleonic maxim, "to inflict the greatest loss on the enemy, with as little loss as possible to himself," was not observed by its author either at

"Lodi's bridge, Marengo's field, or Wagram's ridge."

The annexation alluded to "is a consummation devoutly to be wished for." We hope it may soon be realized. The ill-fated Corrientinos desire it for a thousand causes; still, we fear when that event occurs a voice from the Imperial cabinet may be heard to say "Touch not Saguntum." SINGAPORE.

LATEST FROM PARANA.

Parana, Sept. 16.

The Entre Rian cavalry has not yet formed at Maria Grande, but orders are given for all the families to leave before the army forms.

No further news.

RUMORED SURRENDER OF URUGUAYANA.

A PRIVATE LETTER RECEIVED.

Yesterday it was currently rumored through town that Uruguayana had capitulated. Estigarribia surrendered, and all the Paraguayan troops passed

down the river in canoes as prisoners of war. After the most unceasing efforts to obtain the source of this highly important news, we discovered that one of our private banks had received a letter from the Montevideo manager, in which it was stated that Uruguayana had surrendered, and that the writer had himself seen the terms and conditions. The letter in question mentioned nothing more about this matter; but nevertheless the rumor got wind, and, as a matter of course, all sorts of exaggerations were current. It was stated that President Mitre and Colonel Estigarribia were breakfasting together on a savoury Uruguayana beefsteak when the 'chiasque' started for Salto.

People paid little attention to this rumor until it was known that Sr. Gutierrez, the editor of the 'Nacion Argentina,' had left in the morning in the Tevere for Uruguayana, taking with him a sort of flying printing-office. We adhere to the belief that the English gentleman who wrote from Montevideo was mistaken or deceived, particularly as Sr. Octaviano, the Brazilian Minister, pleads ignorance of the whole matter.

LATEST FROM URUGUAYANA.

The latest dates contained in the correspondence of the morning papers are to the 12th inst. and it believed the attack on Uruguayana would commence on the 15th (Friday). General Paunero writes on the 11th, that Dom Pedro and President Mitre had both arrived, but the garrison 7,000 or 8,000 men under Estigarribia had rejected all overtures, and resolved to die fighting: he adds that 50 pieces of cannon and 9,000 muskets would soon open fire on the town.

The 'Tribuna' correspondent hopes the attack will be made at once, as the besiegers are spending their powder on salutes every day for anniversaries or personages arrived. President Mitre arrived on the 10th, and was received in Paunero's tent by Flores, Tamandare, Baron Port Alegre, Canavaro, Paunero and a host of other Generals, who exchanged flattering compliments. Next morning at 10 a.m. the Emperor arrived, accompanied by Count D'Eu, Prince Saxe, General Caldwell, and other dignitaries, and was received by Gens. Mitre, Flores, Paunero, &c.

Estigarribia sent to the allies requesting permission for the families in the town [numbering 200 persons] to go out, but the allies refused until the bombardment should commence. General Mitre, however, on arriving, at once acceded to so humane a request. Two Brazilian battalions, and Col. Ayalos's force from Santa Fé arrived on the 11th. The Paraguayans Decoud and Alonso in the allied camp sent long letters to Col. Estigarribia, begging of him to surrender, to which he paid no attention.

President Mitre was delayed in his trip from Federacion to Uruguayana: by the bad weather, and the steamer (Inciador) being obliged to take two schooners in tow with troops. Dom Pedro on his arrival shook hands with the Generals, and astonished both Argentines and Orientals by his affability, the Princes of Saxo and D'Eu also putting questions to the officers quite freely. The Emperor and Princes wore ponchos, black jerry-hats, long boots, swords and revolvers. His Majesty under a heavy rain-storm, proceeded with 6 lancers to visit the encampment, and when within half-league of the trenches was almost surprised by a regiment of the garrison making a sortie, but the Marquis Canias gave the alarm in time.

The allied forces on the 12th numbered 9,500 infantry, 8,500 cavalry, and 42 pieces of artillery, but as the cavalry could be of no use, it was resolved to wait till 5,000 more Brazilian infantry (left behind by the Emperor) should come up. It is thought an attack must be attended with fearful bloodshed although one point of the fortifications is commanded both by the adjacent hills and from the river.

The 'Nacion' asserts that the families on leaving Uruguayana were most kindly received in the allied camp. Gen. Mitre on arriving assumed supreme command, and the discussions among the Generals ceased: he will now, however, hand over the command to Dom Pedro. On the 11th Gens. Mitre, and Port Alegre, with the Brazil-

ian Minister of War, reconnoitred in a steamer the enemy's outworks on the river-side, going within cannon-shot without being molested. The garrison has only six pieces of cannon. They have eaten most of their oxen, and their horses are getting thin.

Gen. Mitre's staff is busily off for clothes, having left everything behind at Concordia: Captain Martinez de Hoz took off his pantaloons to dry them and had none to put on. A council of war was to take place immediately: the allies meantime making gabions to cover the assault. The Emperor complimented Paunero on the state of his troops, and saluted Mitre as the soldier-poet. General Enrique Castro with 100 cavalry has over-run Misiones, and was by latest accounts near the Paraguayan fortress of Itapua on the upper Parana.

ALARMING NEWS FROM CORDOVA.

INDIANS AT RIO DE AND CONCEPCION.

THE MONTONEROS IN RIOJA.

The 'Discussion' and 'Eco' of Cordoba to the 10th inst. announce an Indian invasion at Concepcion on the 4th: the savages came within 600 yards of the town, murdered 5 men and one woman, leaving 4 others for dead and carrying off several as captives. They amounted to 150, and Major Ferreyra with 20 men badly armed and mounted set out for relief towards Morteros, but has not since been heard of. The Governor at once sent 50 muskets to arm the townspeople, as it was feared the Indians would attack the place. From Rio Cuarto we hear of a formidable invasion, and the only arms that could be sent from Cordoba consisted of 50 lances: the frontier being now unguarded, the Indians come when they like in spite of the recent treaties with Gen. Emilio Mitre.

It was rumored [says the 'Eco'] that the rebels of Rioja have captured the towns of Mendoza and San Juan; but the 'Zonda' says nothing of it. The defeat of the Government forces was confirmed.

The murderers of Mr. Marshall were sent from Cordova on the 4th, in a coach for Rosario. The contingent arrived at Villa Nueva with 20 wounded.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

ARRIVAL OF FEVERE.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT IN SOLIS.

THE NEW PAPER.

THE MOHONGA RETURNED.

Montevideo, Sept. 18th.

Last evening a most serious accident happened in the 'crash-room' of Solis Theatre, to Sr. Aguilar, our Chief of Police. It appears that about nine o'clock in the evening, while the bazaar was yet open and numerous visitors were promenading through the large saloon or 'foyer,' where the stalls have been placed, at the moment when Sr. Aguilar was passing under the chandelier in the centre of the saloon, it came down with a crash to the ground, carrying with it the unfortunate Chief, whose head, neck, and body have been most severely cut and bruised. He was immediately taken to an adjoining room, and afterwards transported to his residence in a carriage. His medical attendants speak favorably of his state, and after making the first examination they tell me there is no vital organ injured, and that the patient, though sadly shaken, and suffering from the very painful nature of the wounds in his head, is still progressing favorably. Of course, as always happens on such occasions, rumour with her hundred tongues, has been busy in attributing the misfortune to intended malice on the part of some of Sr. Aguilar's enemies. There is no shadow of grounds for supposing this to be the case, and the fact of the chandelier being suspended from the centre of a lofty ceiling by means of a wire with a hook at the end, seems to prove pretty clearly that no machinations of the kind had taken place. It seems more natural to suppose that owing to the careless way things are permitted to run to waste and destruction among us, that owing in part to the extra friction caused by the daily cleaning of the chandelier required since the opening of the bazaar, the sustaining wire has given way, without the necessity of any further or more improper interference with it.

The affair might have resulted in a still greater disaster had it not been for the presence of mind of Sr. Mateo Magarinos, who, seeing the continued escape of gas from the open tube, was able, with some difficulty, to turn the stop-cock. Otherwise, the consequences might have been serious, for had the saloon contained a little more gas the danger of conflagration in the presence of such a mass of inflammable material as was there brought together would have been very great.

The Mohonga, the U. S. ironclad, having left for the Pacific, encountered the gale which blew on Thursday to Friday, on the open sea. I understand that she was in considerable danger at one time, as her steering gear was almost completely carried away, and the vessel consequently had become unmanageable. The officers and crew are real and experienced seamen, and were enabled by unflinching constancy and watchfulness to bring this fine little war-vessel safely into our port on Saturday morning.

I am told that had the gale lasted a few hours longer with the same unabated violence as when the Mohonga first lost her steering gear, there would have been but a small possibility of saving her.

The new and long announced paper, the 'Correo,' has at last made its appearance. It is edited by Sr. Augustus Kahl. I leave to your readers the unenviable task of criticising your new colleague. I can only say that in the new literary luminary I find little to approve and little to condemn, and though there are some dark spots on its luminous disk, on the other hand there are some redeeming lights that look all the brighter by the contrast.

We are to have another meeting of the 'Sociedad Filarmónica' on the 23rd instant, when we look forward to the pleasure of hearing several new voices that have not yet taken part in the former performances. Dr. Estrazulas' lady and daughter, Miss Ventura Estrazulas, are now amongst us for a short time, and I believe we are likely to hear this young lady sing on the occasion of the meeting of this society. To those who have had the privilege, like your correspondent, of hearing Miss Estrazulas sing in a private circle of friends, the treat that is reserved for us will not appear small, nor unworthy of notice.

I notice in your edition of Friday last, a communication from 'Nemo,' with regard to our new post office regulations, and, 'inter alia,' some very just remarks on the error committed by your correspondent as to the rate of reduction in the P. O. tariff.

While thanking 'Nemo' for the good taste he has displayed in the very difficult task of 'showing up' your correspondent without giving offence to the party thus convicted of error. I cry 'peccavi' to a certain degree only—to the well-grounded accusation made against me. And this I do though, as 'Nemo' truly says, 'the propositions he makes are self-evident,' and that, 'ex nihilo nihil fit,' to which he might have added as a kind of clencher, 'in nihilo nil posse reverti.' I notice the error is perpetuated in the columns of the 'Pueblo' and 'Tribuna.' I must put in one plea against what may be considered a calculation of mine. I only wrote from particulars given to me in writing, and though I am not at liberty to mention the name of the party who furnished me with these data, the details that I gave are copied from a paper now lying before me. In the hurry of a correspondence and, 'currente calante,' I copied too the 'pro-rata' reduction without noticing the strange error which had been committed. I cannot refrain from trying to justify myself, even at the risk of being accused of trying to share the blame with a third party.

'Nemo's' apposite remarks are justified to a certain extent, but I think he carries his strictures on the conduct of the Post-office authorities here rather too far. It is useless to expect a sweeping reform in a month, or even a year, and it appears to me that the gradual passive reform is far preferable. As I alluded to this subject in my last, I will now conclude by observing that 'Nemo' is hardly justified in complaining of the invidious distinctions between the rates to Buenos Ayres and those to Europe; the for-

mer being placed in the more favored position. That Buenos Ayres is more favored is true, but then this is rendered necessary as well as highly convenient, under the recent postal treaty signed by the two Governments.

In ordinary times, with steamers running between this and Buenos Ayres, four or five times a week, or say arrivals and departures together forty voyages in the course of a month, it is natural to suppose that the correspondence, comprehending as it does both native and foreign letter-writers, must greatly exceed the contents of the mail-bags brought fortnightly from Europe to Montevideo. Thus this Government, by lowering the rates to Buenos Ayres still further than what it has done with letters from Europe, has rather benefited than otherwise the general public.

MORE NEWS FROM MONTEVIDEO.

CAFE CHANTANTE GOING AHEAD.

GREAT SHEEP AND WOOL AUCTION.

LOSS OF THE LUCIE.

September 18.

Gentlemen,

With the permission of your talented correspondent, I send you the following items:—

The general dull state of this place continues, and will not cease until the long-expected fall of Uruguayana be reported.

The only place in town which is crowded every night is the new Casino Concierto, where the Escudero family and some other 'artistes' are giving vocal and dancing performances with the greatest success. If we had two or three more establishments of this kind they would pay well.

The new paper, 'El Correo,' made its appearance on Saturday. As far as we can judge from the first article, it promises to be another opposition paper, though every relationship to the deceased 'Reforma Pacifica' is formally denied. However if the published political programme will only be strictly observed, and every matter discussed with moderation, it is all right, otherwise we may have the old polemics amongst the papers.

To-morrow (19th) there is to come off an auction of 10,000 first-class merino sheep and 1,600 arrobes wool (from the estancia Piedra Chata). The auction is held by Mr. Ruano, and will take place at Mr. J. Jackson's 'bar-raca.'

The French barque Lucie, bound from Cardiff for Montevideo or Buenos Ayres, with a cargo of coal for Messrs. Getting Brothers and Co., has been entirely lost the same night at Punta Garda; all the crew saved.

A valuable Chinese cargo arrived by the Hamburg barque Magdalena, from Wampoa. The sale of it has already commenced, and the silks (sederias) especially are in great demand. A part of the cargo will probably proceed to Buenos Ayres.

The third concert of our Sociedad Filarmónica has been postponed until the 23rd instant. The talented singer, Miss Estrazulas, came down yesterday from Buenos Ayres, for the purpose of taking part in the concert.

DIAGENES.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS

STATISTICS OF THE CAMP DISTRICT.

A few days ago we published the statistics of the city, for 1863, and now we take up part II of the same official returns, referring to the rural departments of Buenos Ayres.

The births during the year amounted to 12,358, according to the returns of baptisms: of these no fewer than 33 per cent were illegitimate. The sexes were pretty well distributed, being as 58 males to 42 females. We have seen a great preponderance of foreigners in the city, but in the camp the natives have a large majority, appearing in this table as 7 to 1 with the foreigners. It is remarkable that out of some 2,500 children of mixed or foreign parentage only 30 (or about 1 1/2 per cent) are illegitimate. The population seems unevenly divided: Dolores, first on the list, shows 1,184 births, and Las Conchas only 47. Bragado is the only district where the number of illegitimate farms half the whole number of births, and Flores on the other hand shows 92 per cent. born in wedlock. In Belgrano, San Fernando, Conchas, Pilar, San Pedro, Rojas, Flores,

Mercodes, San Antonio, Florida de Areco, 25 de Mayo, Barracas, Ranchos, Tandil, Bahía Blanca and Patagones, the females were more numerous, but in the remaining 28 districts the males predominated. In 25 de Mayo the females were almost 3 to 1 with the males. The present return shows the largest number of births ever known in the camp, and is an increase of 17 per cent. on the previous year. The figures were, in 1824—3,032; in 1854—9,000. It will be remembered that the city births in 1863 only numbered 5,092, by which it appears that the camp is more than twice as populous.

The marriages numbered for the year—1675 (or 508 more than the city): Dolores, as before, occupies the first place and Las Conchas last. The colored population barely stands for one-tenth, although in Chivilcoy they outnumber the whites. More than half were under 25 years of age, which shows early marriages to be the rule; only one-seventh exceeded the age of 35. Two-thirds of the marriages were between Argentinians, one-sixth between foreigners, and one-sixth mixed, thus: Argentinians 1,155 couples, Foreigners 255, Mixed 265.

Sheep-farmers and laboring men are most numerous in this list, and it may be taken as a sign of prosperity that the number of marriages exceeds any former year (except 1854), being 393 over the previous one (1862).

The deaths amounted to 6,291, or about half the number of births, a striking proof of the salubrity of the country parts, compared with the city (where births and deaths were almost in equal number). There is a wonderful difference between the sexes—males 4,104; females 2,187. The total mortality of foreigners is trifling; only 391, of whom 54 are English. The great preponderance seems to be, as usual, of unmarried men. Taking the mortality table as a guide, we find the foreign population in the camp in the following order: Spaniards, French, Italians, English and Germans. The net gain of births over deaths was 6,067, of which 3,775 natives, and 2,292 foreigners; shewing the comparative increase of foreigners to be just 10 times as rapid as that of natives [of course without at all counting the influx by immigration], so that within ten years the population will probably reach a million, of which more than half will be Europeans and their families. Never in any previous year has the excess of births over deaths been so great. The net increase in the camp in 8 years (1856-63) was 43,675; in the city during the same period it was only 9,910.

The colored population in the camp appears as one fifth of the total mortality one-third was of infants under 12 months. In only one department Las Conchas, did the deaths exceed the births, the former being there 102 and the latter only 47. Colored people in Chivilcoy seem double the number of whites, but in Rojas and Belgrano not a single negro appears on the list. The proportion of deaths over 60 years is almost equal in town and camp, averaging about 9 per cent.

EDITOR'S TABLE.
The steamer Tevero brought us great news from Montevideo. Our correspondent's letter will be found most interesting. The Chief of Police of Montevideo met with a frightful accident, but happily was not killed; our friend Mr. Cazon ought to take warning by the fate of his colleague.

We have received from Montevideo an interesting diary of a journey from Santa Fé through the Gran Chaco to San Xavier, by Mr. Vernet, which we will publish to-morrow.

A subscriber from Rojas writes us that all the cavalry in his neighbourhood have been discharged on furlough, reason not known; but supposed because horses are rather scarce. This is not so, however, the soldiers have been sent home because Telmo Lopez's invasion has proved a 'bola'—plenty of rain out at Rojas. Farmers doing well, preparing for shearing, plenty of shears, but very few shearers.

The new English steamer The Powerful belonging to Mr. Lafont of Liverpool, is expected hourly in Rio Jamez: she was to have left Liverpool on the 2nd Sept., her news therefore will be several days ahead of the French Packet.

Messrs. Wright and Kelso of Liverpool have added another splendid steamer the Ada to their River Plate line, we believe she will follow the Leda.
A new mercantile house under the firm of Parsons & Co. has been started in Montevideo; partners, Charles W. Parsons, S. A. Barros, Antonio Sosa and Domingo M. Medeiros, capital 26,000 Nat. dollars, partnership for 3 years; we believe the leading partner in the house is the American Consul of that port.

The Captain of the British barque Queen states that on the night of the 14th inst. being anchored between the Banco Chico and Point Indio, he sighted the English barque Saladin sailing with only one jib; he supposes therefore the vessel lost her anchors and had taken the direction of Martín García. The cargo of this vessel is bones and bone ash, which she took in at Almiron, in the Uruguay. On the same night another vessel passed the Queen, apparently dragging her anchors. The Nat. barque Primogenita arrived at Montevideo on Saturday; this vessel was all but lost on the Rio Grande coast, during the recent gale: 2 of her crew were severely wounded.

The Liverpool steamer Galileo left Montevideo for England on the 16th inst.; the damage which she received in the recent collision was of a trivial nature.

The 'Tribuna' of Montevideo publishes an important letter on the great impunity for the crime of murder in the River Plate; we thank our colleague for taking the matter up, and will publish, in English, the article. A shocking murder was perpetrated in the very Policia of Buenos Ayres, right under Mr. Cazon's nose, in the very house which is occupied by comisarios and policemen and boasts of a sentry and yet with the exception of a few hurried lines in the 'Nacion,' our colleagues have not said one word about this alarming, appalling, disgraceful matter, "O Tempora, O Mores, this is most scandalous. Colleagues please take the matter up.

Up alongside of the very Captain of the Port's house there has been a robbery of 500 Pats. perpetrated; it is surpassing strange that neither the sentry on guard nor the soldiers next door heard the burglars.

The British mail steamer Mersey will leave this port on next Tuesday the 26th inst., the mails close at 10 o'clock at the Consul's office. We believe this will be the last trip of the Mersey as a mail steamer. The splendid new steamer Arno takes the Mersey's place. We learn on reliable authority that she will prove the finest steamer that ever entered the port of Buenos Ayres.

The Esmeralda arrived yesterday from Goya bringing us our Esquina correspondence and Provincial exchanges. We note that the pass of the Andes is still open, as we received the West Coast papers also.

The Treasurer of the Foreign Racing Society begs to acknowledge the receipt of £50, from his Australian friends, being for the first cup to be run for at the next Autumn Meeting; said gentlemen having most munificently promised to give a cup each day.

The English steamer Virago which is at present in port at anchor off the end of the mole, is the fastest steamer that ever entered Buenos Ayres. She is on sale, but the Government thinks the price asked £22,000 is too dear.

The Captain of the guards of Gualeguaychú has published a stirring proclamation to his men calling on them to turn out and take their place in the allied army: the day specified for assembling is the 24th inst. and the rendezvous Saicita. We notice that the tone of the proclamation is less than that of General Urquiza last May. In Gualeguaychú there is an unusual stir, and the Jefe is to march at the head of his men to-morrow.

Dr. Paz's new play called "Charity" is declared a complete success, Atar-Gull is thrown altogether in the shade. On Friday night the Victoria theatre was crowded and the play drew thunders of applause the talented author was called out amidst the most vociferous applause.

The Hon. Mr. Pakonham, First Secretary of the British Legation in the

River Plate, will, during Mr. Thornton's absence, act as Chargé d'Affaires, and probably hold this post until the arrival of Mr. Edwards, the new Minister.
There seems to have been a sort of stampede at the Argentine Legation of Washington, Mr. John Lavalle, one of the Secretaries, has left the States and gone to Peru, and young Mr. Mitre, the President's son has joined a class at West Point academy and thrown up his diplomatic post for the purpose of pursuing his military studies at this far-famed military school.

The Provincial Bank of Buenos Ayres has, in consequence of the great plethora of gold, reduced the rate of interest to 4 per cent per annum which our readers must bear in mind is the same as the bank of England.
The Gualeguachú Steam Navigation Co. is dissolved, the shareholders receiving the amount of their shares at par and 35 per cent premium. Previous to the dissolution of the Company the shareholders voted 200 Pats. to the Hospital; we may remind our readers that the manager of this Company was the late Mr. Meuzies, and the Agent of the Company to whose untiring efforts much of the success of the Company was due, our old friend Mr. Dowse.

The long talked off little steamer to ply between Fray Bentos and Gualeguaychú is at last placed on the line, greatly to the convenience of the travelling public. Passengers now by the Uruguay steamer find no difficulty whatever in crossing over to Entre Rios and vice-versa.

Young Doctor Obligado has called public attention to the fact that in the Argentine territory several Rio Grande slaveholders have their slaves, some of them in irons. Mr. Obligado states that he with his own hand liberated one which he found heavily ironed in Federacion; we had no idea that such a state of things was possible in the Upper Uruguay, as there is no fugitive slave law in force, we apprehend that all Brazilian niggers the moment they touch the Argentine soil cease to be slaves; however, it may be possible that some clause in the Triple Alliance provides for the case in question.

IRELAND.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Dublin, August 8.

The natives of 'the sod' in Buenos Ayres will be glad to learn that Ireland this year is blessed with an early and abundant harvest, and that the condition of the people 'at home' is on the mend. The drain of emigration has gradually raised the wages of the labouring classes; and now that potatoes will be plentiful and work to be had, Paddy will resume his wonted elasticity of spirit and gaiety of heart. It is wonderful to contemplate the effects of a favorable season on the people of a country mainly dependent on agriculture. The prospect of abundance checks crime, allays discontent, and enables the capitalist to invest in schemes of improvement and utility with confidence and hope. No doubt there is a good deal which does not meet the eye in the present peaceful condition of Ireland. There is Fenian organisation going on, and the old game of Government informers and helpless dupes; but, in the main, the prospects of the people of Ireland have not been so full of hope since the famine year.

The general election passed off in comparative peace. True it is that the Monaghan, Limerick, and Carlow elections produced something like the smart 'shindies' of former days, when an unlimited supply of whiskey filled electors and non-electors with a due sense of their ability to crack each other's skulls in the cause of 'ould Ireland.' At one of the polling places for Monaghan, Castleblaney, a worthy scion of the notorious 'Sam Grey of Ballybay,' shot down an unfortunate Catholic, an act which was the signal for a hot encounter, resulting in the dragons charging on the turbulent mob. At Limerick and Carlow men were stabbed by the Peelers, houses were wrecked, and many an individual, holding the all-important privilege of the franchise, was bent black and blue, solely because he would not vote as his friends desired. But it is useless to record details of these events, with the nature of which my countrymen

have been familiar when at home. The all-absorbing matter of interest is the Atlantic cable. After months of preparation, involving expenses to the amount of £7,000,000, the undertaking has come to an unfortunate termination. The cable had been paid out to the extent of 2,000 miles [more than half the distance] when the electrical communication with Valentia ceased. Up to the present the cause of the misfortune is shrouded in mystery. The general opinion however is, that the cable has been renewed at a point in the Atlantic where the soundings reach a depth of five miles.

An alarming disease has broken out among the cattle, and the symptoms are described as follows:
"Variations in the earliest indications of the disease will be manifested, these depending somewhat on the severity of the attack, but more especially on the circumstance as to whether the digestive or respiratory system is the chief focus of the malady.

"As soon as the affection declares itself the animal ceases to take any kind of food, and in most cases even refuses water. Rumination is suspended, and the animal stands with its head drooping and the ears drawn back. If made to move, it shows great prostration of strength, and frequently staggers as if about to fall. The skin is hot in places, and often remarkably so between the limbs, the hind ones in particular. An exudation early takes place from these parts, and is succeeded by cracks and sores. The hair is staring, especially along the upper part of the neck, shoulders, and back. The extremities are cold, even at the commencement of the disease, and in a latter stage the increased heat of the surface of the body gives place to a remarkable coldness, especially along the course of the spine.
"Tears trickle from the eyes, which are red and expressive of suffering, and a watery discharge flows early from the nostrils. There is a continuous increase of these secretions, which become more or less purulent in the advanced state of the malady. The mouth is hot red, and 'furred,' often presenting here and there raw-looking spots, especially on the inner side of the lips and along the roof. The breath is fetid. The respiration is increased, and generally accompanied with a moan in the advanced stages. A slight cough is also present in some cases. The pulse is quick and weak, and scarcely to be felt, excepting at the heart, even at the commencement of the disease.
"The bowels are sometimes torpid at the outset, but diarrhoea, leading to dysentery, mostly follows, the evacuations being slimy, liquid, and of a dirty, yellow colour, occasionally tinged with blood. Tenesmus is likewise present as a rule. Slight tremors of the muscles of the shoulders and thighs are to be observed in some cases, and so also in an emphysematous condition of the skin along the upper part of the back. In milch cows the secretion of milk is quickly arrested, a remarkable diminution in the quantity taking place as one of the early indications of the attack. As the disease advances towards a fatal termination the prostration of the vital powers becomes more marked, the breathing short, quick, and more painful, the adhesive evacuations-fetid and more slimy, and the surface of the body deathly cold. The animal will sometimes sink as early as 12 hours from the commencement of the attack, but in many cases the disease will be protracted to the fifth or sixth, and occasionally to the eighth or ninth day.
"The period of incubation of the disease is found to vary, the majority of animals sickening on the tenth day after exposure to the infection, but some have been attacked on the seventh day."

ON CHANGE.

Paper price of ounces	\$42.01
Do. Sovereigns	128 1/2
First price of patacons	26 30
Second	26 20
Last	26 25
Cash sales, 49,655.	

Specie opened rather weak this morning, and fell at once ten centesimos. Later on paper was felt so extremely easy, that gold recovered five centesimos, but the market closed flat. For the end of September 169,000 were sold at 26.25, and on long date 117,500 at 26.30.
In Exchange there was a good deal done at 49 to 49 1/2. Very few merchants are draw-

ing by this pocket, and the banks have the business all to themselves.
In National Bonds there were buyers at 44, but no sellers. In charters nothing doing.
The Provincial Bank has reduced its rate of interest to 4 per cent per annum. The private banks have not changed their rates. It was currently rumored on 'Change that advice had been received from Montevideo of the surrender of Uruguayana, but few attached any credit to it, as the Brazilian Minister knew nothing about it.
We heard of a sale of 6,000 capones in the south at \$3, on a well-known native estancia.

BIRTH.
On the 16th inst., in this city, the wife of Mr. James Weston, of a son.

Mr. Thos. G. Evans.
The above-named Gentleman, who is supposed to be in the Villa Mercedes, will please call at the 'Standard' Office at his earliest convenience. 67-520

The Buenos Ayres British Library.
The Annual General Meeting of Subscribers will be held at the Library Rooms on the evening of the 21st inst. at 7 1/2 o'clock. By Order.

Telegrafo Electrico.
Un telegrafo electrico completo para dos estaciones, se vende en la calle Esmeralda No. 43. En la misma casa se encuentran toda clase de aparatos electricos y demas accesorios para las aplicaciones de la electricidad. Se construyen y colocan Pararrayos garantidos. 78. G p. -n. 19.

For Sale.
A small fire engine, suitable as an irrigator, can be transported with ease and worked by two men. Apply 117 Paseo Julio. 83-15p s19.

To the Gentlemen Estancieros.
We beg to inform, that about the middle of next month Messrs. Kousen Hopman and Co. will receive a magnificent lot of 69 pure blood Negrotti rams. They are taken from 5 of the most celebrated flocks of Germany, and some of them were exhibited and obtained prizes at the last grand exhibition of Scotland.
The best recommendation we can give to the gentlemen estancieros is, that these animals are selected by the highly intelligent Mr. Alfredo Rosenthal, and the description received of them states, that amongst them are specimens of great value, possessing in the highest degree density and fineness of fleece as the pure Negrotti type in the shape of the body. As soon as the ship 'Ludwig' that sailed from Antwerp the 5th of August, will arrive we shall advertise the public sale for the space of 14 days.

Benjamin Nazari & Co.
Victoria No. 184.
85-10p s19.

Lost.
On Monday, between Calle Buen Orden and the Old Market, a black leather pocket-book with some letters and a bunch of keys. For anyone leaving same at the 'Standard' office will receive a reward of \$50. 84. 6p s19.

Professor of Music, Piano, and Singing.
The undersigned has the honor to offer his Professional services to the Public.
Residence "Maison Universelle," next to the Bols. room 18, 1st floor, CARLOS L. ALBARRA. 80-10p s19.

\$500 REWARD.
Stolen on the night of the 16th inst., from Mr. Michael Hallen, Lobos, 7 horses. Any person bringing them to their owner will receive the above reward. 82-5p s19.

Notice.
The friends of Alfred Krause, lost overboard the barque Centaur, for Liverpool, are requested to call at J. P. Boyd at British Consulate, for further particulars. J. H. EDWARD, Master. 85-6p s19.

Legal Notice.
Wanted JAMES TURNERY, formerly of Belfast in the County of Antrim in Ireland, who went to South America many years ago, and was last heard of in Ireland by letter dated 4th December, 1843 from Mrs. Ross. Any authentic evidence of his death and whether married or unmarried, and if married whether he left any children surviving him. The said James Turnery, or any of the parties aforesaid will hear of something to his or their advantage upon applying to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of January 1866, and any person who was acquainted with the said James Turnery and can give any authentic evidence with regard to the said James Turnery, his family or death, will please communicate with our delay to Messrs. CRAWFORD AND LOCKHART, Solicitors, 6 Queen's Square, Belfast, Ireland. 817 3m. 1865.

The Great Southern Railroad.
JEPPER'S STATION.
TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.
A small number of valuable Building Lots in the immediate vicinity of the station. For further particulars, prices, &c. apply to Mr. Laird Blumberg, Calle Cuyo No. 79, or to Mr. Jeppens, at the Estacion. 76. 11m s17.

Notice.
The 'Mersey' being about to leave this station, it is requested, that all existing bills, against that vessel, be presented at the Agency of The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, on or before the 21th inst. 71-xp s16.

ENGLISH BOOTS.
Just received per Mersey, a fresh supply of Ladies, Misses, Children and Infants Boots and Shoes, all sizes, Elastic sides and to Lace. 61-Corrientes-61. 69-9p s16.

For New York.
The first class very fast sailing British Barque VOYAGER.
Will be despatched as above. For freight apply to the Consignees, Messrs. Zimmermann Fairs & Co. or to Tay and Upton, Shipbrokers, 39 R. Comquista. 60-12p s16.

For London.
British Barque 'Lizzy Fox,' A 113 years, first voyage, now loading in the inner roads has disengaged room for tallow, added hides, and bales. Apply to Consignees, E. Ashworth & Co., or to Henry A. Green & Co., Shipbrokers. 25-12p s15.

Belgian Consulate.
Captain Beckman of the Belgian barque 'Hortensia' being authorized to contract a bottomry bond for 400 hard dollars on said vessel. Proposals up to noon on Thursday the 21st September at the Belgian Consulate, No. 47 Calle Cangello. 72. 5p s16.

Wanted.
On or about the 16th proximo, a house to contain not more than seven rooms, with Quinto, in any direction within twelve squares of the Plaza Victoria. Apply 91 Corrientes. 68-9p s16.

Wanted.
An English maid-servant that understands a little Spanish, at calle Independencia No. 24. 66-3p s16.

Wanted.
An engagement on an Estancia by a young Englishman accustomed to English farming. Address X. L. Standard Office. 66-9p s 18

Wanted Four or five apprentices for the house of the 12th regiment of the line above mentioned of the 1st Battalion or the 2nd Battalion of the 12th regiment of the line above mentioned. For further particulars apply to Professor Daily, Bandmaster of regiment, at Dakin's store against the Consignata and Pineda. 68-12m s17.
Carriage for Sale.
One nearly new, strong, full turn, suitable for either camp or city. Apply No. 132 Bolivar. 74. 9p s17

Furnished Apartments.
In an English family, with or without board. Also accommodation for people from the camp. No. 122 Calle Bolivar. 75-9p s17

To Let.
Furnished Rooms in an English house, and board if required. Maypu 95, en las alitas. 76-3p s17

House to Let.
A Commodious dwelling house, Parque 234, between Suripacha and Arica; 13 rooms, 3 patios, &c. now in possession of Mrs. Davis. For further particulars apply to Mrs. Wilson, or Doña Rosa 65-9p s12.

To Rent or Sell.
One of the finest Estancias situated in the partido of Ensenada, distant from town about 18 leagues; has housing, galpones, moines, &c. For particulars apply at George Bell and Sons, 151 Moreno. 64-6p s16.

Board and Lodging.
For two gentlemen can be had in an English family at 88 1/2 Calle Parque. 67-6p s16

For Sale.
An Ericsson Patent Engine of 18 inches diameter in perfect condition, guano to obtain one and a half horse power. For further particulars apply to William Stephens, Paseo Julio No. 117 49-6p s12

To Sheep Farmers.
Twine of good quality and cheap, Calle Defensa No. 114. 44-6p s12.

Pichincha.
Se vende una maquina calorica de Ericson de 18 pulgadas de diametro, en perfecto estado de trabajo, patente y garantida hacer la fuerza de un caballo y medio; muy barato, por dos tanzas cartas de su valor. Ocurase a Don Guillermo Stevens, Paseo de Julio No. 118. 50-6p s13

Rams for Sale.
On the Estancia Esporanza (the property of Manuel Castilla and Sons) a large number of different bred Negrotti and Rambouillet rams, pure blood, will be sold this summer at reasonable prices. For further particulars apply on the estancia, situated 5 leagues from the Carmen de Ateco, South, and bounded by the camp of D. Pablo Martinez and Sr. Lezama. 69-9p s14.

Estancia for Sale.
One suerte of superior camp distant 70 leagues to the south; all soft grass. Titles unexceptionable. Also 2000 very fine sheep and 600 head of horned cattle. Price moderate. For further particulars please apply to Wills, Beckwith & Co., 173 Calle Piedras. 67. 1mo s13.

La Protejida del Pajar.
Starts from Moreno every morning. Luggage letters, &c. to be left with Mr. Francis Rodriguez at the luggage room of the Parque Station. TOMAS AJESTO. 153. 10p s28.

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

BRITISH HOTEL.
LUNCHEON.
Everyday from 11 o'clock to 3. Fixed price \$5 m/c. Board per month \$56 m/c; good aired rooms for families, and diners supplied to every part of the town at moderate charges at the British Hotel, 95 Piedras 96. 64. 1m s13.

IMPORTANT AUCTION.
By order of the Court,
Por disposicion del Sr. Jefe de la Estancia en lo Civil Dr. D. Daniel O'Connell se han de hacer almonedas y remate en los dias 26, 27 y 28 del entrante mes de Setiembre, bajo las galerias de la Casa de Justicia, de una casa, sita, en esta ciudad, Calle de Libertad n.º 82, perteneciente a la testamentaria de D. Juan C. Smith; y cuya ostension se compone de 8 metros y 26 centímetros de frente al Este, y de 30 metros y 10 centímetros de fondo al Oeste, tocado en sus respectivos lados en la cantidad de ciento treinta y un mil quinientos diez y seis pesos, sesenta y un centavo moneda corriente. Los que se interesen en su adquisicion pueden concurrir por mas pormenores a la oficina del que firma. Buenos Ayres, Agosto 29, de 1865. MANUEL MALMERCA.

AUCTION SALE.
BY LISANDRO BILLINGHURST.
At the German Stable, 67 Calle Bolivar. On Friday the 22nd inst. at 11 o'clock sharp will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, 7 splendid pure bred Rambouillet rams, 16 months old with 10 months' wool, the price obtained for the last lot of these rams sold is a sufficient guarantee of their quality. They can be seen at the above mentioned place on any day from 10th. 76-4p s19.

REMATE
POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST.
En su casa, calle de Potot No. 70.
De 11 carneros puros de la raza Rambouillet, madre y padre de la Caballa Imperial, nacidos en la Caballa q.ª, tenia el finado Sr. D. Macozimo Elias, en su chacra de San Lázaro.
El jueves 21 del corriente, a las 11 en punto de la mañana, se han de rematar sin falto alguna a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, estos 11 preciosos animales, producto de la Caballa citada, de sangre pura y decendencia de los puros introductorios de la Caballa Imperial, por D. M. Billinghurst, propietario de la Caballa Imperial, y de su hijo, don Mariano Billinghurst, sucesor de su padre, en la Caballa de Potot No. 70. Deben inspeccionarse, aquellos Sr. que se interesen en su adquisicion.
Al mismo tiempo.
De la Caballa del Sr. Amadeo, Un Carnero Padre de la Raza pura Imperial de Rambouillet.
Un id id Negrotti de Prussia de Homyer.
Estos dos animales destinados por el Sr. Amadeo para la exhibicion, segun se hizo en el presente, estan visibles en el camp, Maypu No. 60 y el dia del remate seran trasladados para venderse a la mas alta postura.
Son dos tipos dignos de ser y que hacen mucho honor al viage haciendolo lo que es haber producido en su establecimiento, lo que en nada cede a la mejor que se ha importado. 67. xp s16.

POR EL MISMO.
En su casa, calle Potot No. 70.
Segundo remate de animales de la raza Negrotti de la Caballa del Sr. D. Claudio Billinghurst, denominado "Pornguitos".
40 carneros y 10 orozcos.
El Viernes 23 del corriente a las 11 en punto de la mañana, se han de rematar sin falto alguna a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, 40 carneros y 10 orozcos de la especie citada, que se harán a la vista desde el momento de su ostension que hago en la Tribuna del remate del primer remate, encontrandose en el camp de la Estancia de Potot, en su casa, calle Potot No. 70. Deben inspeccionarse, aquellos Sr. que se interesen en su adquisicion. 67. xp s16.

