

Subscription to the "Standard,"

\$ 30 PER MONTH.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding five lines inserted three times for \$ 5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

The Standard.

"Nil falsi andem, nil veri non andem dicere." CINCINNATI.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1865.

THE NEW MUNICIPALITY.

Great expectations are entertained by the citizens of Buenos Ayres, both native and foreign, respecting the new Municipality. The city has long suffered from the most supine neglect, while the revenues for its improvement prodigiously increased year by year, and, whether merited or otherwise, a general conviction prevailed, that the most infamous jobbery and flagrant speculation existed in the administration of the municipal funds. Several respectable men, feeling their honor at stake, resigned; and for some time past it has been commonly supposed that the Municipality was effete or extinct. Every branch of the public service has fallen into such disuse, that the city is at present a disgrace, and Europeans landing here remark the great contrast between the industrial progress of Buenos Ayres and the neglected condition of everything depending on the Municipality.

No wonder that we should all look forward joyfully to the reformed corporation now coming into office, and it affords us additional pleasure and confidence to see on the new board the names of Messrs. Drabble and Thompson, two of our oldest and most enterprising foreign residents. These gentlemen have been elected by natives in preference to their own countrymen, a flattering proof of the entire harmony existing between the classes artificially distinguished as 'native' and 'foreign,' for in truth it would be difficult to say which is more thoroughly Argentine in everything tending to the aggrandizement of Buenos Ayres.

But the new Municipality will have a long, arduous, and complicated task, to fulfil entirely the aspirations of the martyred public. It must extirpate old abuses, reform the whole corporate machinery, introduce a healthy and effective order of things, and infuse new life and animation into the inert mass which held its head-quarters in the Sala Municipal.

We cannot attempt in this brief space to give even an outline of the many crying abuses which call for speedy and effective remedy, while the groans of our suffering fellow-citizens assail us on all sides.

Water, for the love of Heaven! cries the sick mother or famishing child—Water! water!! shouts the poor shopkeeper, whose house is in flames—Water the streets! cries the blinded merchant as he rushes to the Bolsa.

Police, police! a man robbed in the daylight, a house broken into by thieves, while the vigilantes are scenting up fires.

Mend your ways! mend your bridges! a waggon stuck in a big hole of the Puente de Barracas, a carriage smashed up in Plaza Monserrat, and half our streets impassable.

Pha! the stench of that dead horse rotting near the Italian hospital, now 7 weeks; the cats and dogs floating in 'pantanos' in the back-streets; the numberless cesspools and heaps of filth, breeding corruption and pestilence in the hot sun.

Shut up the Recoleta! the foul charnel-house, where the bones of the dead are kicked about, from reptilian; and open the Southern cemetery.

Away with the killing-grounds, their breath of carrion, their horrid spectacle, and gory shambles—put them further out from the dwellings of the citizens.

Drainage, cleanliness! Enter the second patio of any house in town, and then (as if you had 'seen Naples,' in the words of the poet) die!

Shoot the scoundrel! who hires his coach for carrying sick Brazilians to hospital, and next moment takes up delicate ladies or children to condemn them to certain infection.

Hang the market-inspectors! if they allow bad meat to be retailed at the stalls and green fruit sold to children.

These are a few of the city-cries ringing in our ears, and these are the abuses which the new Municipality must first remedy, if it does not mean to fall into the decadence of its predecessors.

THE INDIANS AT NUEVE DE JULIO.

Mr. Gaynor has just come into town and favors us with the following particulars of the late massacre by the Indians on his 'estancia' at 'Nueve de Julio'. He settled on the land last May with 3,400 sheep, and was about building a fine house in the centre of the farm, which is 4 leagues in extent. The Indians had never given any trouble or even shewn themselves, and Mr. Gaynor had engaged 9 Basques to make 80,000 bricks, about a month ago. The sheep were shorn under his personal superintendence, and he narrowly escaped the fate of his peons.

On Monday 11th inst. about noon, when the men were taking 'siesta,' five Indians came up to the iron shed, alongside the brick-kiln, and asked for 'water'. The Basques gave them every thing they begged for. A short time after, 16 more came up: they wore old clothes and hats. At first the Basques suspected nothing, and did not use their fire-arms; but a fight seems to have soon ensued, as the Indians were bent on carrying off some 100 mares used in the brick-kiln. They murdered 5 of the Basques, left 2 others for dead, and two who had revolvers escaped: one of the latter shot one of the Indians. It is surprising that the 'peusto' was not molested, where two Irishmen were caring the sheep: the savages did not touch the wool or sheep, or even go up to the rancho. Mr. Gaynor had left the place on the 7th. The Indians were only 21 in number, altogether; they carried off all the mares. One of the corpses of the Basques had 17 lance-wounds: the victims were all fine young men, and it is feared the wounded men will also die.

The Provincial Government has acceded to Mr. Gaynor's request of putting 40 men on his ground, on condition of his building a fort, for which he has already all the necessary materials. It is really disgraceful that there was a garrison of 800 men at Nueve de Julio, when a small body of 21 savages made a descent on the place, which is only six leagues off, and retired unmolested. The absurdity of supposing that industrious men will pay 250,000\$ a league for such land, without any protection against a handful of Indians, is at present the subject of comment and sarcasm among all parties who take an interest in the staple wealth of the Province.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Tuesday night we had a delicious fall of rain, which lasted about five hours. The 'quintas' now look charming; the camps in the south were beginning to look very dry, and many of the sheepfarmers had reason to take fright, as the 'arroyos' were without a drop of water.

Yesterday it was currently reported that the Brazilians had bought the splendid American steamer Portefa for a floating hospital in the rivers. The passenger traffic in the rivers cannot be very lucrative, when every new steamer, as fast as she arrives here, is at once sold, some even at cost price. This speaks badly for the business, although some of our friends have made fortunes in the river.

Sr. Sarmiento, the Argentine Minister in the States, we hear, has sent to President Mitre a distinguished Polish engineer, who served in the American war. This officer, with our countryman, Captain Fitzmaurice, is occupied drawing plans, &c., for the attack on Humaitá.

The Governor of Corrientes has applied to the National Government for an increased subsidy to meet the requirements of the moment. Dr. Rawson, the Minister of the Interior, has replied, stating that the present state of the exchequer deprives the Govern-

ment of being able to do all that it wishes. It is right to remark that the enormous expenses of the present war leave the Government no alternative in the matter: and we confess that we are surprised Governor Lagrãña, who must be well aware of the heavy disbursements by the Minister of War, would select so inopportune a moment for such a needy request. The Correntino Government has no war expenses to meet, and the ordinary revenue ought to be sufficient to cover everything for the present.

The Sanitary Commission has sent to Sr. Cameliuo the balance they had on hand, only two hundred silver dollars. The whole collections throughout the Republic only amounted to £4,000 sterling.

We regret to inform our readers that on Monday another camp fire took place, but the locality this time was in the south, where the thistles are less dense. The fire was discovered close to the Gandara estancia, Partido Chascomus, but was speedily got under, owing to the untiring exertions of Dn. Federico Gandara, who immediately adopted the old camp fashion, which experience has proved the best, namely, killing instantaneously some animals, and dragging the wet hide, &c., across the thistles.

The last news we have from that very disturbed region called Rioja, is most satisfactory. Colonel Sotomayor has swept the province clean of all the Montoneros; and Governor Campos was to have left at the head of the Rioja contingent, on the 19th inst: the contingent numbers 600 men.

An estancia just arrived from Marchiquita, reports the camps in that district in splendid condition and everything doing well. There are several very fine pieces of land for sale down there, the current price \$200,000 per square league, which, in view of the present monstrous price asked now-a-days for land, is very tempting. There are no Indians in the district, and we recommend the camps to our friends who think of buying land.

We notice that the new steamer Castor, which arrived on Sunday from England is now anchored in the Riachuelo in front of Mr. Hall's barraca. She looks a very fine little steamer, and we doubt not as a steam lighter will prove a good speculation.

The wheat crop in and about San Nicolas promises a splendid yield. All the chacras are in the most smiling condition. In the city of San Nicolas, however, there is great noise about the National Guard being turned out to guard the prison. Some of the principal shopkeepers have to act as turnkeys, which is very humiliating.

In all the churches in town on the night of the 24th December there will be midnight Mass, at the Cathedral the Bishop and all the Canons officiating. The police will be on guard at all the churches to preserve order.

On Monday night a rather dangerous fire was discovered in a stable-yard in Calle Piedad. An old Spanish peon who was sleeping in a loft was so badly injured by the fire that his life is despaired of.

The last we heard about the British Brigade was that it had arrived all safe and sound at San Nicolas. The townspeople all turned out to receive the troopers. Our exhausted countrymen were regaled in the plaza by the 'Standard' agent, whose prophetic vision saw some scores of new subscribers when the war finishes, in the gallant troopers who compose the brigade. The steamer Chacabuco is now all right again, but the soldiers all say that they would rather march across the Gran Chaco and get to Corrientes by land, than embark again in the unfortunate Chacabuco.

The following are the names of the foreigners named at the last election for Municipales:

- William C. Thompson, merchant.
- Charles Bader, banker.
- John O'Rork, merchant.
- Samuel B. Hale, do
- George Drabble, do

Five good men who know what the city wants, and we hope will effect some Municipal reforms.

Felipe Saa, one of the most celebrated members of the defunct party of Federals, has arrived at Rosario and will be sent on to Buenos Ayres by order of the National Government.

Mr. and Mrs. Wheelwright left yesterday in the steamer for Rosario. We hear the most favorable accounts of the progress of the works of the Argentine Central Railway. The rails are now laid over 20 leagues.

To-day the examinations at St. Patrick's College, in Flores, terminate. We regret our inability to attend.

The Government has made a slight reduction in the fare on the Western Railway, as regards return tickets, which we have no doubt will gladden the hearts of all who live along the line.

Werner & Schram's last concert was a great success. We were unable to attend, but have received a critique by an able musical correspondent.

The residents of Mar Chiquito have subscribed \$23,000 to the fund for the relief of the distressed Correntino families. This is rather a handsome sum for so distant a partido, and we notice with pleasure many of our countrymen's names figuring in the list.

Those who remember Duclos, once such a favorite in Buenos Ayres, will regret to hear that she and her friends were set upon by a gang of brigands when travelling from Vera Cruz to Mexico. Mme. Duclos and another lady the robbers carried off, the rest of the party they left on the road in a perfect state of nudity.

The 'Tribuna' of Montevideo compliments the Post-master, Sor. Gutierrez on having obtained permission from Mr. Posadas, Argentine Post-master General, to remit through the B. Ayrean Post-office the mails for the Montevidean army in Corrientes. This leads us to suppose that our colleague is not aware that the Argentine postal-service has been, for some years, carrying gratuitously the Oriental mail bags from the ports of the Uruguay to Montevideo and vice-versa, including those for Colonia; for which reason it might be readily imagined that our friend Mr. Posadas would put no obstacle to transmitting mails for General Flores and his army.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

OUR ESQUINA CORRESPONDENT.

THE DARK SIDE OF THINGS.

NINE BRAZILIAN VESSELS AGROUND.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.'

Esquina, December 16.

Gentlemen,

During the week four steamers with troops and transports in tow have passed upwards. In the same time sixty-four sailing vessels have gone northwards, all deeply laden. The Brazilian steamer Apa, with troops, is aground at Conchillas. Near La Paz, at the entrance of San Juan, four more seagoing steamer are hard and fast upon the sand-banks. A large hulk loaded with military stores is in the same predicament: a league further north are another steamer and schooner brig, both also aground. Those at La Paz are the Leopoldina, Imperatrice, Imperador, and Principe de Joinville. The three first named are lying within hail of each other; the hulk is close by them. The Leopoldina, apparently of eight hundred or more tons burden, lays with her broadside to the stream in a lamentable position. The currents have formed a sand-bank close to her bows, which is visible above water; she is 'beeled' over a little, yet enough to make it unpleasant to those on board. The Principe de Joinville is lying at some distance from the others, with her stem to the current. The rest lay as they chanced to head when they took the ground. These vessels left Montevideo provisioned for a month: they are out thirty-five days, and have yet a hundred leagues of the worst part of the journey to make. Gentlemen, you must bear in mind the grounded vessels are for the most part completely crammed with soldiers, a fearful proportion of whom are upon the sick list afflicted with pneumonia, diarrhoea, dysentery, loathsome cutaneous eruptions or other endemic diseases. Why the infirm are maintained on board is best known to those who keep them so. Already they have made pretty clean work of all that was to be found in La Paz of grocery articles. The thrifty denizens make no difficulty in charging the Brazilians

twenty silver dollars [three times more than the intrinsic value] for a fat cow, returning the hide and tallow to the seller, a hard dollar for a pullet, the same price for a dozen of eggs, and all else in like proportion; everything is paid for with ready money upon delivery. The citizens are perfectly well acquainted with the current value of English sovereigns, and do not evince the slightest objection to receive any quantity their 'amigos' upon the sand-banks may feel inclined to exchange for the staple article of food. The mortality is upon the increase on board the grounded vessels. 'Suffering humanity sickens to hear of the story.' The dead are buried at night upon the Gran Chaco coast, when soon after they are disinterred and devoured by the 'jaguars,' ferocious animals whose well known propensities and insatiable voracity incline them to prefer putrid to fresh meat, and human flesh to that of animals, choosing the carcass of a negro or an Indian in preference to a white man's, a fact sufficiently attested by d'Azara, and the Jesuits Dobrihoffer, Charlevoix, and Quiroga, authors often quoted as writers of good authority. A few of those that die have a Christian burial in the cemetery at La Paz.

Four leagues hence northwards the Cisne is aground. Those in command have had the good sense to land the troops upon an island where they have scope to take exercise and keep themselves clean, the consequence of which is they have no invalids to care for, or any dead to bury, while their countrymen at La Paz have a death rate of from six to ten per diem. Never was incapacity so plainly revealed as it was in the grounding of the steamers. They took the bottom simultaneously in the day time, in fine weather. San Juan is one of the bad passes of the river Paraná; still there was water enough in the over-changing channel for the steamers to have passed. As the shoals were approached why were not the vessels anchored and the channel buoyed? [what every river craft boatman does if his vessel draws much water when the river is low] an operation that might have been performed in an hour or two at most. Or when the first steamer took the ground, why did the others persist when they were cognisant of the intricate navigation of the undefined channel? Not so, they imprudently kept on until they got bewildered among the sand-banks and eddies, when in succession they were brought up by their keels. They are now fifteen days upon the ground, and no hopes of floating until the periodical rise of the Paraná. The Leopoldina on the 12th bid fair to become imbedded on a sand-bank, where she may remain a monument of the imbecility of those that placed her there.

In taking leave of La Paz it should be observed the place was in an unsettled state, the outskirts of the town were being patrolled day and night to prevent the ingress or egress of suspected persons. At Arroyo Seco (a league south from the town upon the coast) two hundred men were in ambush to circumvent Beron, who is known to be in the Gran Chaco with a horde of Guaycuru Indians, and run away 'gauchos'. Manú Cambá was still at large with a few adherents. The Englishmen that are living in the district are not enamoured with the locality. How can it be otherwise with pacific law-abiding people, whose aim is by dint of industry and economy to better their fortunes, no easy task where there is but little security for persons or property—where every mother's son now goes loaded with arms to the teeth which are ever ready to be used at any moment with or without provocation. On the 10th one of the 'encorazados' passed upwards: many and marvelous results are anticipated. If the iron-clads accomplish only a small part of what all here think they can do, the days of Humaytá are counted. The election in this department for Governor took place as was announced, it came off quietly, quite a one-sided affair. Out of a population of five thousand souls but forty-two votes were cast, forty-one of which were for the same candidate: there were plenty of voters at hand, who as soon as they saw the election was in their favor, they gave themselves no further concern in the question. Every male in-

habitant who had attained the age of seventeen was entitled to vote. No matter of what color or station in life—a black stupid Guinea negro, a cunning mulatto, or a no less wily Indian; the rich merchant, the wealthy estanciero, or the penniless pauper, all had a right to the elective franchise. The disqualifications were for being deaf and dumb, madmen, [locos], or having been convicted of the perpetration of infamous crimes, or holding an office or employment under the Government to which a salary was annexed. Foreigners [unless they held letters of citizenship or were married to natives] were not allowed the elective franchise. No persons were suffered to approach the electoral table with knives or clubs, or an armed force to be congregated at any place in the neighborhood of the poll. Again, gentlemen, it is painful, yet necessary, to advert upon the reception given the Paraguayan steamer that came with the flag of truce. Why was the document not received at two leagues distance, instead of bringing the hostile gunboat to anchor where the allied fleet lay? Alvear, Rivero, and Paz understand the value of flags of truce and often made use of them for no other purpose than to obtain information.

SINBAD.

NEWS FROM PARAGUAY.

The 'Esperanza' of Corrientes gives some news brought by passengers on board the French gunboat 'Decidde', and we translate same, without guaranteeing the accuracy of the statements.

Plague and misery are causing awful ravages in Paraguay; 6,000 persons have died of measles at Asuncion. The mortality in the army is returned by the surgeons at 350 per month, and it is calculated that Lopez cannot now have more than 25,000 men, including the last levy of 1,500 old men and boys. A reign of terror prevails, men and women being arrested indiscriminately. All the Argentine residents have been put in irons, and the rumor is confirmed of Sr. Gondra's being shot.

Padre Maiz and some others in prison for the attempted revolution of 1862 have been poisoned. The Brazilian Consul, Barbosa, was sent off in irons to Salvador in Misiones. Telmo Lopez is dead, and the ex-triumvirs Caceres and Silveiro are prisoners at Humaytá. This fortress has been strengthened, and several infernal machines laid in the river, by an American citizen. Mrs. Lynch is at Humaytá, having sold out her house and furniture at Asuncion. Some boxes containing gold have been sent down in the Decidde, for Europe: they are supposed to belong either to Lopez or Mme. Lynch, and it is believed by a few that Lopez will escape by way of Bolivia, or on board some foreign war-vessel.

The Spanish vice-Consul Salas arrived at Corrientes on the 18th, on board the Decidde, the commander of which procured his liberation on promise to carry him down to Buenos Ayres. The Paraguayans are carrying up stone from San Cosme to the fort of Itapua.

The 'Nacion' correspondent, 15th inst., states that several Brazilian vessels had arrived with troops at Corrientes, and the garrison now numbers 3,000 infantry. The Paraná is again rising: the iron-clad Tamandaré arrived on the evening of the 11th. The Correntino vanguard was at San Cosme, about 8 leagues from the city, and Gen. Netto about 4 leagues off, the grand army being 2 days' march from Corrientes. The troops have suffered terribly from the excessive heat, and could only march from 2 or 3 till 9 a.m. Gen. Osorio and the Brazilians halted at the Riachuelo on the 14th, the Argentine army crossed the Arroyo Empedrado in 8 hours. Gen. Mitre has ordered the construction of 300 canoes, for the invasion of Paraguay. The enemy re-crossed the Paraná at Paso la Patria and Itati, and had a brush with Gen. Caceres, but afterwards retired. A few Argentines were caught in an ambush near the River, but bravely fought their way out. Flores is near the Paso de la Patria.

SAVINGS BANK.

BANK MAU AND CO.

No. 103 Calle de Cangallo, BUENOS AYRES.

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

CONDITIONS.

- First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency Silver Dollar upwards. Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p. 100) per annum...



RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT. NAMES OF STEAMERS. CORDOVA, ADA, URUGUAY, UNAL, LEDA.

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 1st of each month. Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival...

Table with 2 columns: Class, Price. 1st Class £35, 2nd £25, 3rd £16.

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.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES,

RE-OPENING OF THE ENGLISH DRAPEY ESTABLISHMENT, 61 CORRIENTES 61.

Mr. THOMAS HOLMES begs respectfully to announce to the Ladies of Buenos Ayres and those resident in the Provinces, that he has succeeded to the business of this well known establishment...

Magnificent Variety of Fashionable Spring and Summer Goods

Received direct from the London and Paris markets, comprising Cloaks, Shawls, Silks, and Fancy-dress Materials. Underclothing for Ladies, Misses, and Infants

Table Linen, Irish Linen, Bretonais, Linen and Cotton Diaper, TOWELS DUSTERS &c. FRENCH and English Prints, SUPERIOR HABERDASHERY.

61 CORRIENTES 61.

67—xp 012

J. S. WYLLIE AND CO.

General Merchants and Commission Agents CHASCOMUS

Agents, for the European Newspapers and "Standard," also for the sale and purchase of Land and Sheep.

VANDELDE BROTHERS'

CELEBRATED

THISTLE CUTTERS.

A continual and increasing demand for more than two years fully authorizes the makers in pronouncing it the Strongest, the Simplest, and most effective machine for cutting cardos, abrojas, and sepas de cavallo.

Camp for Sale.

Nine Leagues of Land in the Nueva de Julio, three of which are situated north of said town. The six remaining are on the southern side.

50 DOLLARS

\$50 will buy at MEEKS & KEL SEY'S new Gallery—One dozen Cartes de Visite, better than sold elsewhere for 120. \$50 will buy a dozen bust pictures or Vignettes, better than sold elsewhere for \$200.

Sheep for Entre-Rios. On the well-known Estancia "Nueva Alemania" in the Banda Oriental, near Higueretas, there will be sold after shearing ten or twenty stocks of excellent merino, in prime condition...

Important to Sheep Farmers of the central districts. We have just received a large assortment of shearing articles of the best quality, which we will sell at the same prices and conditions as can be obtained in Buenos Ayres...

HIBERNIAN HOUSE, 64, 66 and 68 Calle Piedad. (between San Martin and Reconquista.) GENERAL CAMP STORE. GROCERY, DRAPERY & IRONMONGERY.

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

BOOKS & STATIONERY. The undersigned is constantly receiving directly from England, France, Germany, and the United States fresh supplies of...

Book! Book! Books. The stock consists of over 50,000 volumes, including School-books and novels; all of which are offered at the lowest possible figure...

Received regularly at Loedel's by the English Packet. The Illustrated London News, London Times, Wilmer and Smith's European Times...

Interesting to Many. Owing to the present price of books, the undersigned has in contemplation reduced the prices of all his goods—as regards subscription of Magazines and Periodicals for 1866...

WATSON'S HOTEL BELGRANO. THOMAS WATSON (late station-master) begs to advise the public that he has established a first-class Hotel in Belgrano...

SEWING MACHINES. Best quality, warranted, for all kinds of work. 106—9p, d17 Calle de la Florida No. 48.

For Sale. At F. SPRUNCK & CO. 93—Calle Zavala—93, in Montevideo. A large assortment of Stationary and Music Books in English, Spanish, French, German, Italian, Swedish, Danish, Portuguese, and other languages...

CIGARS.

The finest assortment ever brought to Buenos Ayres. Wholesale only! CALLE SAN MARTIN, No. 60. B. RATHJE.



Sewing Machines. A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the latest and best inventions, and of different prices.

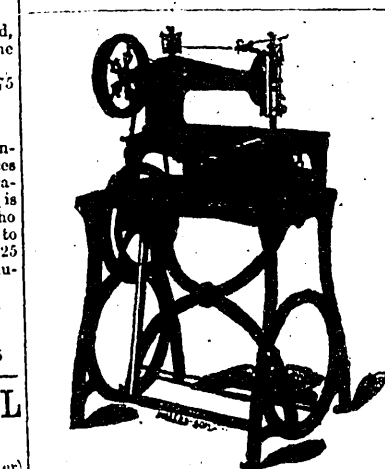
To English Travellers. Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in this city.

For Sheepfarmers in Santa Fé. Rams of the Rambouillet breed crossed with the Negretti, for sale at the estancia of Mr. Richard B. Newton about nine months ago, are well accustomed to the pasture of this province...

Notice. The undersigned offers his services as Agent, Commissioner and Consignee, in purchases and sales of estancias, lands, animals, country produce, houses, leases, contracts, and in all the various branches of business.

Bella Vista, Quilmes. This establishment will be closed every Sunday at 2 o'clock p.m.

TO CAMP PURCHASERS, GALBRAITH AND HUNTER. Beg respectfully to inform their numerous Camp Customers that they have received a large assortment of New Goods suitable for the coming season...



SEWING MACHINES. Best quality, warranted, for all kinds of work. 106—9p, d17 Calle de la Florida No. 48.

For Sale. At F. SPRUNCK & CO. 93—Calle Zavala—93, in Montevideo. A large assortment of Stationary and Music Books in English, Spanish, French, German, Italian, Swedish, Danish, Portuguese, and other languages...

LA BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA. Mutual Life Assurance and Saving Fund Association, Guaranteed by National Bonds at 6 per cent. consolidated. For the formation of Capitals, annuities, Income, &c.

Government Delegate. Sr. Don José M. Cantillo. Managing Committee. Sr. Don Mariano Miró, President. Eduardo Lumb, Vocal. Enrique Ochoa. Pedro Holterhoff. José Martínez de Hoz.

Residence—118 Calle Piedad (2d altos). Bankers—The Provincial Bank. Condition on the 31st Oct., 1865. Capital subscribed \$1,505,545 25c. sil. Number of Policies, 1215. Bonds purchased, 175,600 hard dollars.

In the second form the Insured claims 1. Compound Interest on the National Bonds purchased by the Association, 2. A proportionate share of the Interest due on the Capitals of those who die in their respective sections...

Table showing interest and capital values for different periods (1 year, 5 years, 10 years, 15 years, 20 years, 25 years).

Table showing interest and capital values for different periods (1 year, 5 years, 10 years, 15 years, 20 years, 25 years).

For Rosario and Intermediate Ports British Steamer IRON KING. Captain J. J. THOMPSON. The Iron King leaves this port every Wednesday, and arrives here on Monday.

Mensagerias Las Generales al Sud. ADMINISTRACION, CALLE DE POTOSI 269; ORDEN DE SALIDAS. Carron de Chacomus y Dolores, los dias 1, 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 17, 19, 21, 24, 27 y 29.

Nuevas Mensagerias Nacionales. El dueno de esta Empresa de Diligencias en razon de la estacion de verano que se esta acercando y por dar a sus numerosos favorecedores toda la facilidad necesaria de comunicaciones...

Mensagerias Correos Nacionales, Iniciador (New Company Limited). Authorized by Decree of the Superior Government under date 2nd June 1865.

HOTEL HARMONY, 25—CALLE DE MAYO—25. This establishment has been removed from 124 to 25 same street, got up entirely new, and has the commands of the English and English public...

Mensagerias "Las Generales al Sud." Administracion calle de Potosi No. 269. Con motivo de llegar el Ferro-Carril del Sud hasta Chacomus, y en razon a que la salida es tarde para poder llegar en el dia a Dolores...

ENGLISH STORE. Nos. 33 and 25 Calle 26 de Agosto, Montevideo. Purchasers of Groceries, Wines, Spirits, &c. are respectfully advised that the already large stocks of this establishment have been greatly augmented...

Camp for Sale. The right of possession of one or more leagues of first rate Camp, situated 8 leagues south-west of the Pueblo 25 de Mayo. For particulars apply at 198 Calle Victoria or 46 Calle Reconquista.

Scholarship. To be disposed of immediately, a well known Scholastic Establishment in this city, enjoying a good reputation, and long conducted solely by a lady. The present is an opportunity seldom occurring of investing a small capital to advantage.

"THE STANDARD"—Printed and Published every week at the "Standard" Printing Office, No. 74 Calle Belgrano, by the Proprietors and Editors, M. G. & T. RUSSELL.