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ROGERS & OTHERS, Coaching and advising the English and Foreign Gymnasts in the city of Buenos Ayres...

FLANCA-ORIENTINE THEATRE. NINE WEEKS.

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BRITISH POST-OFFICE AGENCY. British Consulate, Buenos Ayres, Jan. 3, 1867.

In pursuance of orders received from the General Post-Office, London, the following reduced rates of postage will henceforward be charged on Letters, Newspapers, Price Currents or Commercial Lists...

CONSTANT SANTA MARIA. H.B.M.'s Acting Consul.

Notice. British Consulate, Buenos Ayres, Jan. 16, 1867.

The First General Annual Meeting of Subscribers to the Scotch Presbyterian Church in this city will be held at this Consulate...

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NOTICE. Money Orders, payable on presentation at any of the principal Post-Offices in the United Kingdom...

Instructions have been received from the General Post-Office in London that the Patentes or Hard Dollars to be used at Four Simbolos, an arrangement having been made temporarily with a Bank to remit all money on behalf of the Post-Office at that rate...

CONSTANT SANTA MARIA, H.B.M.'s Acting Consul. Buenos Ayres, Dec. 18, 1866.

IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.

NEW LIGHT AT MADEIRA. From the 1st December, 1866, there will be a Lenticular Light at Fort Ithen, in the port of Funchal, Madeira, mounted on an iron column...

BARON DA SOUZA. Marine Department, Lisbon, Nov. 14, 1866.

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.

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

The Standard.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 20, 1867.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO. OPENING OF THE BOLSA.

MESSAGES FREE. (BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.)

Montevideo, Jan. 19, 11 A.M. Great preparations are making for the inauguration of our Bolsa on Monday...

The inauguration takes place at one p.m. The telegraph will transmit all messages, from both ends, connected with the function free.

Warm day; north wind; thermometer at sunrise 65, 2 p.m. 83. Military funeral to-day of the bones of some of the officers who fell in the attack of Paysandu.

Cordeova sails this afternoon. ARRIVALS. English barque "Arctusa," from Coruz.

English schooner "Maiden Rover," from Liverpool.

Swedish brigantine "Merida," from Cardiff.

Spanish schooner "Cataquena," from Taragona.

Spanish brigantine "Fedelon," from Barcelona.

American barque "Nonpareil Savannah," from St. John's, N.B.

English brig "Daisy," from U. States.

American brig "Tuctis,"

THE LIGHTER NUISANCE.

The lighter nuisance has at last reached its climax. Three hundred ships in the harbour and no lighters to discharge.

Tea thousand bales in the Barracas and no lighters to load. This is the plain state of the case: there is no exaggeration whatever in the matter.

Buenos Ayres is done up for want of Lighters. It is idle to be blaming our friend in Barracas, Sr. Botet, or the National Government, or even the Lightermen;

the real parties to blame are the merchants and barraqueros themselves; but things have come now to such a charming crisis that customs of trade are changing, the terms of selling goods undergoing alteration; the system of selling goods in bond is as ancient as the very Custom-house itself.

It will now be done away with, and the new style introduced will be selling on board in the outer roads; this admirable plan completely rids the importers of the bother of the lighters.

A bale of cotton was sold by sample on the last Friday in November to a well-known dealer and customer of a foreign importing house; the ship had just arrived, the goods were in port, so there was no impediment to selling, but to this very day the goods have not come ashore.

The real gainers by this shocking and lamentable state of things are Mr. Fleming and the other boot-makers of this city, for the clerks and dealers wear out a deal of shoe leather in running from the merchant's office to the Custom-house, then to the brokers, and last of all to the beach.

So long as the want of lighters was only experienced by the barraqueros the nuisance was regarded as a most amusing theme, and a capital joke of the Standard to represent the barraqueros sitting on their wool bales, waiting for lighters, and looking at the Boca Railway train pass by.

Even at the Casino the effects of this lighter ruin are apparent; merchants enter that fashionable refreshment saloon as if persuaded of the fact "That trade's proud empire holds to swift decay, As Ocean sweeps the laborer's maste away."

They feel as if were that the business is slipping away from them; they had ordered beautiful and costly spring goods which they can only get ashore in the middle of summer, and summer goods which they may possibly despatch next June.

Only three days ago we received a note from the Captain of a British barque, who requested us to publish a notice to the effect that being now three months in port, and some consignees not having as yet sent for their goods, he would, at the expiration of three days from the notice, be obliged to pitch them into the river and let them be washed ashore with the tide, as there seemed to be no such thing as lighters any more in Buenos Ayres.

It is amusing to stand on the top of Mr. Maxwell's Reading Rooms, and with the aid of his powerful telescopes, watch small row boats pulling from the shore with cases of goods almost as big as a railway locomotive.

The scarcity of lighters, which never before at any period has been felt so severe, is mainly caused by the increased trade of the port owing to the war, and the complete paralyzation of ship-building up the river.

To meet the demand of the river-trade, small craft, such as lighters, have to be sent up to our river ports, where half the houses in the little towns are converted into wool, hide, and grain deposits.

Previous to the war every year the coastwise trade was less, and on an average 100 new vessels were built at Corrientes and Paraguay; these replaced the old leaky worn-out lighters which each year have to be laid up.

Only the other day we saw an old worn-out iron lighter of Messrs. Casares, which has been worked by that firm for the last 20 years, and which now, in the dearth of lighters, has been propped up and is being repaired.

Our ship-building, or lighter-building, trade cannot keep pace with the gigantic march of our port trade. It is, therefore, that a remedy be applied, as it is useless to be calling attention to abuses without offering suggestions of reform.

THE WAR OF THE ANDES.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF RINCONADA.

RETREAT OF CAMPOS AND HIS TWO HUNDRED (From the Tribune.) San Luis, January 10th 1867. I have had news to announce this time, but I know you have sufficient valor not to be cast down by one defeat.

On the 5th inst. we were completely cut up by the rebel army under Colonel Juan Dios Videla, who brought into the field 2,000 men. Colonel Campos awaited him at the Rinconada de Pozito, with 1,200 horse, foot, and artillery.

Our men stood hardly an hour, and had trifling loss, being advantageously posted, but I know not how many were slain in the pursuit. The rebels took our four cannons, all our baggage, and the arms of those who cleared out.

The city of San Juan surrendered a few hours later, without a blow, and was probably delivered up to pillage. Campos, Irrazabal, and 140 rank and file have arrived at San Luis.

Gen. Paunero seems disconcerted by the news, and may have to abandon San Luis and fall back on Rio Cuarto; it was a great mistake that he did not advance on Mendoza, with his 2,000 men.

If he be not speedily reinforced, especially with infantry, his army may be considered completely lost. Varela, the envoy of the ex-minister for Chile, Sr. Lastarria, has marched into San Juan by the Jachal route, and by this time will have revolutionized the province of Rioja.

The same may be said of Cordoba, where dissatisfaction is ripe, and they only await the approach of the victorious rebels against Paunero, to raise the standard of revolt and take the General between two fires.

The National Government must take very energetic action, and lose no more time: every town in the interior will have to be subjugated by the sword, beginning with the enlightener city of Cordoba.

The rebels have now, with our deserters, 2,000 cavalry and 1,200 infantry, well-equipped. Nothing but troops of the line will be able to stem the torrent.

Irrazabal has set out for Rioja, to look for Major Coria's detachment; which he sent in quest of Varela. Miguel Segura.

San Luis, January 12th 1867. I am so worn-out with fatigue that I can hardly write.

I have just been spectator and actor in one of the most crushing defeats ever known, owing to a sudden and unaccountable panic that seized our men.

Our valiant leader, Governor Campos, seeing that the Mendoza rebels were coming down on us, took up a position on the 5th inst. at the famous Rinconada de Pozito, where Juan San shot Abernast.

The position was excellent, only rather unprotected on our right: we had 1200 horse and foot, with 2 guns posted on an eminence on our left, commanding the front.

Our infantry, 450 strong, was in a hollow; next these were our other 2 guns and the right was held by our cavalry of San Juan militia (Irrazabal's regiment had been sent away to fight Varela in Rioja).

Our right flank was rather exposed, but we placed confidence in the broken nature of the ground, and an abundance of thorny shrubs, rendering it inaccessible. We thought our position very strong, and waited the enemy to give battle.

Videla led out his infantry, 700 men towards the foot of the slope, and our guns on the left at once opened a vigorous fire, making wide gaps in their ranks.

They were seen on top of the hill-side in our rear, which we had believed inaccessible. This bold stroke spread a panic in our army, and the San Juan militia, who have such a terror of the Mendocinos, scattered in all directions.

In vain Col. Campos and his officers tried to check the panic; in the twinkling of an eye the rebels poured in their horse and foot; no resistance was attempted, they seized our 1 cannon, 30 waggons drawn by mules, all our baggage, and the arms thrown away by our men in their flight.

Col. Campos, Irrazabal, and ex-Minister Civit contrived to assemble some 250 men, including a few infantry, and with this handful of brave men undertook an orderly retreat towards San Luis.

The victorious rebels took no pains to pursue them, but advanced on the defenceless city of San Juan, where God knows what horrors may have been committed. Governor Campos continued his retreat, and in the first night his little band was reduced to 200 followers.

With these he made a dreidful march of five days and five nights, without even a drink of water: the whole country was a howling wilderness, nothing visible but land and sky, and the men suffering terribly from hunger, thirst, and fatigue.

At last we reached San Luis on the 10th, and found Gen. Paunero here! How different would have been the fate of San Juan and the fortunes of the rebels, if Gen. Paunero had advanced with his army towards Mendoza!

The rebel army mustered about 1,800 or 2,000 men well armed and disciplined: their infantry stood our artillery fire quite motionless, although we must bear in mind that they were mostly veteran troops.

It is impossible to estimate our loss, which was very trifling until the panic occurred, but numbers were probably slain in the pursuit. An aide-de-camp of Governor Campos was killed by a shot through the lung.

The rebels must have also sustained some loss, as our position rendered our fire at first very effective. One of our officers received a ball in the thigh, but was able to mount his horse and join us in the retreat.

Col. Irrazabal got horses here and has started with 10 men for Rioja to look up Major Coria's batt., whose absence was sadly felt in the battle of the 5th. Governor Campos is greatly afflicted at his defeat, and will, perhaps, return to Rioja to raise more men.

It is now time for people in Buenos Ayres to be convinced that this is a general rising of the Federal party, and not a mere local revolt at Mendoza. The results of our recent defeat will be very lamentable, but not irreparable: the National Government must inspire activity into Gen. Paunero's movements, and now that the army of San Juan is lost, send powerful forces to make head against the rebels.

Governor Rojo, of San Juan, and his brother Thyde have arrived here. Ex-minister Civit, who used his rifle in the battle, leaves for Buenos Ayres with despatches; and Major Martinez de Hoz for Rosario, en route for Paraguay, to confer with Pres. Mitre.

THE BOLSA OF MONTEVIDEO.

ELECTION OF THE SYNDICAL CHAMBER. On Thursday the shareholders and members of the new Bolsa were convened in a preliminary meeting to elect a Syndical Chamber and discuss the proposed Regulations.

About 200 gentlemen assisted, in the grand hall, under the presidency of D. Juan Miguel Martinez of the provisional Committee. D. Aleides Montero, secretary of the Committee, read the following address.

"The Committee of the Montevideo Bolsa respectfully salute this numerous and influential meeting, and rejoice to see their labors happily completed. It affords us sincere satisfaction to find that the idea, we projected two years ago has found support in the mercantile community, and that the establishment of an Exchange is considered the supplying of a want that was long felt.

The provisional Committee, as members of the institute, wishing to further the arrangements and save delay, thought fit to draw up a code of Regulations, which we have now the honor to submit for your approval.

Messrs. Chas. William Diehl and Maurice Llamas, who kindly drew up this code at the request of the Committee, are entitled to the thanks of the commercial public, and their names are attached at foot. The Committee would feel it an omission in their part if they failed to pay this public tribute to the gentlemen in question."

Printed copies of the Regulations were then handed round: they are drawn up in 6 Chapters, and too long for publication. The last article provides that they shall be submitted for the approval of the Government and of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice.

The Regulations being put in discussion, sundry remarks were offered by Messrs. Juan Fernandez, John McColl, and José Bustos, whereupon Mr. Hoffman proposed that the code be adopted as provisional, which was voted nem. con.

The members then proceeded to elect a Syndical Chamber, and the voting resulted as follows:— Syndical Chamber. Don Edmundo Barthold... 110 votes.

Manuel A. de R. Faria... 91. Tomas Tomkinson... 75. José Sosa Diaz... 77. Federico Tappen... 70.

Substitutes. Juan Ramon Gomez... 62. Pedro Piñeyra... 63. Gerónimo Gavazzo... 51. Bautista Apesteegu... 50. Teodoro Reissig... 45.

The Tribuna remarks that the above board is exclusively composed of foreigners, there not being a single native on the list. EDITOR'S TABLE.

The drought continues, and the storm, which on Thursday appeared so imminent, has passed away. Yesterday was a choking day—hot, sultry north wind, and such dust that it was almost impossible to walk the streets.

We appeal to the Government about watering the streets, for really the state of this city now baffles all description. "What about the new Municipality?" is the question we hear on all sides.

But with the afflicting experience we have of this miserably effete board, it is downright absurdity to expect anything from a municipal board in Buenos Ayres. The Government must stir in the matter.

In the wool plazas yesterday it was perfectly impossible even to open the carts, as thick clouds of dust were flying about. What a monstrous nuisance! When fifty dollars a day would water any of the plazas, Verily Buenos Ayres is a most extraordinary place.

On a day that it rains, no business can be done for the mud and want of sheds; on a windy day, nothing can be done on account of the dust; and on a fine day, when there is neither wind nor rain, no business can be done as the bales cannot be shipped.

Everything seems to be getting out-of-joint; and all this arises from not having proper parties to look after these affairs. Buenos Ayres is getting worse and worse every day, according as its trade increases; if there were no business, and an eternal sunshine, it would then be a capital city for people who can live without water.

The flag-ship Narcissus has left Montevideo for the Falkland Islands. We hope the Admiral will look up the Welsh Colony of the Chubut. There are some of the colonists in town, looking for work, and they tell very queer tales respecting the Government supplies, &c.

The Union Americana, an opposition paper of very pronounced character, laments the arrest of its chief editor, Mr. De Forrest, on Friday last, who was summarily walked off to the Captain of the Port's. And we hear that the editors of the Talabra de Mayo, Messrs. Epiphonio Martinez and T. Oliver, were also arrested, and sent to the same quarters.

The times are too critical for any very severe opposition, and the article in the last-named paper on Friday morning had most unjust reflections, not only on the gentlemen who occupy the posts of Ministers, but also on the Governor of Buenos Ayres.

We call attention to the telegram which we received yesterday morning. Free telegrams on Monday! This will be joyous news for our colleagues and the brokers, as it is for ourself.

Yesterday we received advices of a great fire in the Banda Oriental camps, near Higuieritas, the flames of which could be distinctly seen for miles off. Our correspondent says, and with much reason, that whilst the dry grass and thistles are so high and parched, the authorities ought to publish an edict prohibiting all smoking of cigars and pipes in the camp.

The loss occasioned by the fire is not yet known. Yesterday a most polite French gentleman stepped into our office, and presented us with sample bottles of the best French brandy now known in Buenos Ayres. The mark is "Coñac Imperial, Agulla Imperial, P. Perissé," and sold at the head establishment No. 189, calle Cuyo.

We have tried it, and have no hesitation in recommending it as the most nectarine beverage in South America. Many of our camp subscribers also had an opportunity to try it, and they all agree with us that it is mild, generous, and mellifluous.

It is with much pleasure we learn that the small class of English sheep-farmers in the Banda Oriental have done so well during the last few years that they are all moving out, now that the shearing is over and wool sold, to the new and open camps of Tacuarembó, where lands are cheap, good, and well watered. We wish our friends the best of good luck, and hope that some of them will write to us a full and true description of the country about there.

Mr. Maddison E. Hollister has been named U. States Consul for Buenos Ayres, and received his 'exequatur' from the National Government. He has recently arrived with his family from the States, having made one of the quickest voyages on record—42 days. We salute the new Consul, and welcome him to Buenos Ayres.

The Italian gunboat Veloce has arrived up from Montevideo. It is believed that this war vessel will shortly proceed to Paraguay. The National Government has distributed medals among the families of the following officers—Gen. Rivarés, Col. Charlone, Col. Rosetti, Com. Pagola, Major Basabillaso, Lieut. Portela, and Lieut. Paz.

The medals will be preserved as heirlooms in these families. Mr. Watson, of Belgrano, advises us that he will have mock turtle, ox tail, and green pea soups, with sundry other nice things to-morrow.

On the 10th inst. a small contingent left Cordova for Rosario, but since their departure we have heard nothing more of them; they ought to be in Frayle Muerto now. Don Felix Bernal has been named Justice of the Peace for the remote district of Mar Chiquita.

It is surprising that more of our countrymen do not try that partido; land can be bought there for \$200,000 per league; and if we are to believe report, there are gold mines thereabouts.

Some of our colleagues say that out West and North all the wool has been brought in. This is a mistake, as subscribers from those parts have called on us, and state that there is more wool outside at present than they ever recollect seeing; all who could store their wool outside have done so, owing to the very low state of the market.

The departure of the Spanish fleet from Montevideo has given rise to many rumors. The vessels sailed due east, and it is believed amongst the best informed that they are only gone outside to practise.

No mails from Chile. We are 20 days now without any transandine advices. Owing to the revolution in the interior no mails can pass down. Yesterday a subscriber from the camp gave us the following wool sales effected in the Plaza 11 de Setiembre: 2,000@ fine wool, belonging to Mr.

Henry Millan, Lobos, \$73. 500@ fine wool, belonging to Mr. Alex. McKiddy, Lobos, 75. The steamer from the Uruguay arrived yesterday, with a crowd of passengers. Everything in Entre Rios goes on well. The farmers are busy curing their sheep.

The Gualeguaychú camps are now very thronged, and almost on every estancia there are young men stopping, who are looking out to buy land and sheep. Benitez's Bank is doing a large business. The Sociedad Rural has held a meeting, and it has been resolved to sell by auction the immense extent of territory—80 leagues of land—belonging to the Society.

The lands are in the south and are splendid camps. Parties thinking of buying land should not lose this opportunity, as there are no Indians, and the pasturage is first-class. Part of the lands breasts on the Atlantic.

The steamer Uruguay, one of the best boats in the river, has changed her flag. She was formerly English, then Oriental, then Argentine, and now Brazilian; probably her next flag will be Paraguayan.

On next Tuesday the furniture of the Brazilian Hospital will be sold off by auction by order of the Commander. This is a sign of the times. Mr. Billinghurst is, as a matter of course, the hero on the occasion.

On next Tuesday there will be Episcopal and Presbyterian Church Meetings held at the British Consulate, as per notice. We understand, from a gentleman who has recently arrived from San Juan, that directors of mining works are exempt from arrest for debt by law; we, therefore, wonder at the nature of the news received from San Juan.

Now, as the rebels hold the place, we shall not hear from there for some time. In another column will be found a notice referring to the retirement of Miss Stuart from the Young Ladies' School, Calle Independencia: it is now under the charge of Miss Purcell, who possesses a diploma from the Canadian authorities, and teaches English, French, and Spanish.

Our German friends of the Concordia Club give a grand function this evening at 8 p.m. on occasion of the inauguration of the new Theatre of the society. We regret being unable to accept their kind invitation, but hope some gentleman will favor us with an account of the proceedings.

Late yesterday afternoon we heard that the imprisoned editors were sent on board the Ponton: some other arrests also have taken place, but the names of the parties we could not discover. Mr. J. Cruz Ocampo leaves for Paraguay this morning: we believe this gentleman has some business connections with some of the various procedores.

We received at 5 p.m. yesterday evening news per telegram that immense supplies of champagne were then going into the new Bolsa, and great preparations for the inauguration feast on Monday.

Sundry rumours were current yesterday as to the whereabouts of Gen. Paunero; in fact, we believe there are few who really know where our old friend the General is; our last dates gave him in San Luis, but many think he has crossed the Pampa.

We take a great interest in his safety; he is a man universally esteemed, and has always been a steady supporter of the Standard, and we hope if our subscribers up the country find him near their dwellings, they will give him a hospitable reception.

The Proveedor leaves this morning for Rosario and Corrientes; she takes up a number of passengers, and some highly important despatches. THE BANK EXCHANGE OFFICE. The Law Authorising the Bank to give Paper for Gold, at the rate of \$25 per patacon.

[Letter Ist.] To the Editors of the Standard. Gentlemen, As a persistent advocate for the conversion of the paper currency, and one who has taken a prominent part in agitating the question which now appears about to be brought to a solution, I propose to pass under review the first step tending to this end, and draw some deductions.

It must be understood clearly and distinctly that the law of the... is only, and can only be considered, under the aspect of a partial measure, an initiatory step, towards the effectual solution of this great question of conversion; and, as being a simply 'tentative' measure, it must be judged through its effects and intention and not in itself.

Under this aspect it is unquestionably a great success, and it is imperative that our legislators should comprehend that its success is the result of circumstances, the result of a mighty necessity, which impels men to accept a partial and makeshift measure, adopted in good faith, and launched as an experiment, not in virtue of its intrinsic merits or demerits, but in virtue of the compromise, which it more than implies, to march to the realisation of the great desideratum of the country.

It was conceived by the public to be a duty, incumbent on all, to accept this experimental measure, and lend their aid to give it effect, as far as it was practicable, and frankly have the commercial body, and the public at large, acted on this conception. But in thus frankly accepting and supporting the measure, it must be understood that the public count on the Government and Legislature following it up, without loss of time, with that which is more than an experiment, with that which is real, stable, and effectual.

That the law is merely 'tentative,' the wording of the law or decree clearly shows. The Provincial Bank is 'authorised' to give paper for gold, and 'vice versa,' at the rate of \$25 per patacon; but it is not, according to the wording of the decree, obliged to do so.

It therefore stands that the present success, and the duration of this success, is a consequence of the 'faith' of the public in the 'bona fide' course of the Bank, and its ability, counting on the forbearance of the public to 'tide over' the period which must intervene, ere a stable and definite measure can be brought forward, passed, and carried into effect.

Under the form of this 'authorisation' or simple permission to the Bank, the existing Government has made its appeal to the country, and the country and the public in the outset has answered, practically—"You may count on our support and co-operation in all that manifests a resolve to legislate for the material advantage of the body politic; we accept the simulation of a convertible currency as 'de facto,' pending the promised realisation of its absolute, its effective, conversion."

Under such circumstances, how much will it redound to the credit of the Government to respond promptly and suitably to this unserved, this frank, declaration of confidence? Not only does this initiative meet with the support of the commercial and industrial public, but it has received the moral and material support of the National Government, a support which is as politic as it is wise and frank; binding more closely the Provincial and National Governments, a result highly assuring and satisfactory.

It is now convenient to examine this law a little in detail. What does it amount to? In effect it is the permission to the Bank to issue what are substantially equivalent to the Bank Post-bills of the Bank of England—convertible certificates; and, further, to undertake the conversion of one-sixth part of the irredeemable paper currency, a proportion corresponding to the presumed capital of the Bank. Now, it must not be lost sight of, that the availing of this latter 'authorisation' would place the Bank in the position of leaving its specie deposits without their legitimate guarantee, as the absorption of said capital would entail a 'de facto' suspension of specie payments, and the safety of the Bank is made by its dependence on the good faith and good will of the



