

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO.

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above address, in order to suit the convenience of the public it 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...

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH, IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE. For balances in our favor, 8 per cent. For balances in favor of Customers, 4 per cent. For balances in favor of Customers, 4 per cent. For balances in favor of Customers, 4 per cent.

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO.

THE ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. Established in this City, in order to moderate premiums and to secure the most favorable terms to the insured.

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE—EIGHT DRAFFTS. Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from WANKLYN & Co. No. 104 Calle de San Martin.

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO.

THE CENTRAL HOUSE OF TOROBA BROTHERS. Has just received a Large Assortment of FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c.

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO.

F. Sprunck & Co. 103-CALLE ZAVALA-103. Agents for the Standard, have constantly on hand, Pianos of Pleyel, Wolf & Co., Paris.

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO.

WATSON'S HOTEL. BELGRANO, TWO SQUARES FROM THE STATION. Where one of the best Breakfasts and Dinners can be had in the Country.

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO.

La Bienhechora del Plata MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE AND SAVINGS FUND ASSOCIATION. Guaranteed by National Bonds at 6 per cent. consolidated interest.

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO.

Edward Jones, M.D. Member of Royal College of Surgeons, England, and Licentiate of Apothecaries Society, London.

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO.

On Sale. Champagne, Veuve, G. H. Munz & Co., Rheims. Rhine Wine, Johannisberger Cabinet, P. A. Munz & Co., Frankfurt.

THE STANDARD AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

No. 1590—SEVENTH YEAR. BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1867. CIRCULATION 2500

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED). 80-CALLE DE LA PIEDAD-80. Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Subscribed Capital £1,500,000 sterling.

London and River Plate Bank (LIMITED). 80-CALLE DE LA PIEDAD-80. The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

On deposits in both currencies in account current, 3 per cent. On deposits for 90 days fixed, 4 per cent. On deposits for 6 months fixed, 5 per cent.

LANDED ESTATES OFFICE. Directed by DANIEL G. KELLY. This office undertakes all transactions in all its varied branches.

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THE QUEEN'S PROVINCIAL BANK FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

BUSINESS HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M. Deposits of not less than \$100 and \$1000 are received. The deposits will not be entitled to interest until the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit.

RATES OF INTEREST. To private depositors 3 per cent. per annum m. To private depositors, in account current, 2 per cent. per annum d. To private depositors, in account current, 2 per cent. per annum d.

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

English Family Wine Merchants. EDWARD MEDLICOTT & CO. Superior Montillado, Duif Gordon, Table Sherry, Penamati & Co.

Portuguese Wines. Superior Port, Olley, Cramp & Co. Superior Port, Olley, Cramp & Co. Superior Port, Olley, Cramp & Co.

French Wines. Chateau Laroze, James Violet & Co. Saint Julien, do. do. Star Claret, do. do.

Rhenish Wines. Medfarnham, do. do. Havelshofer, do. do. Spangier Medic, do. do.

Ale and Porter. An assortment of the following marks, in pints and quarts: Lind & Co., Young & Co., always on hand.

Champagne. In pints and quarts of the well-known Mark La Poste. Besides the above they have a supply of Marmalade, Jams, Preserv'd Fruits, Vinegar, &c., &c.

BARON LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. (EXTRACTUM CARNIS LIEBIGI). PREPARED BY THE BUENOS AYRES EXTRACT OF BEEF COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN PRICE. Having received the late and valuable applications for the celebrated restorative, together with many testimonials of very respectable families as to its efficacy in infantile debility.

Harmonium or Organ & Percussion. For Sale, a first-class instrument, with fifteen stops, from the celebrated manufactory of Alexander. It is suitable for Family use or Chapel Service.

Blackberry Brandy!!! MADE OF THE PURE FRUIT AND PURE BRANDY. A Specific for Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and similar affections. A Splendid Appetizer. An Agreeable Cordial. An Excellent Tonic.

Provincial Bank. The Public are hereby informed that in future the policy of selling of the steamers of other vessels will be discontinued, dated July 1, 1867, and signed by Messrs. M. A. Cuyar and Ann Munz.

Table with columns for Stations, Departures, and Arrivals. Includes routes to Bahia, Barracas, and Esmeralda.

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LA ESTRELLA. ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

AT FIXED PREMIUM. Authorized by decree of the National and Provincial Governments. CAPITAL 2,000,000 THAI DOLLARS.

On and after the 15th day of April, 1867, the Trains will run as follows: GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

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THE ITALIAN BANK, 109-111 CALLE RECONQUISTA.

Until further notice the rate of interest will be as follows: Accounts current, 5 per cent. allowed. Accounts for deposit, 10 per cent. allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Gold, 6 per cent. Paper, 5 per cent. Bills and Pagares discounted at conventional terms.

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

Just Received at Loedel's. T. J. & S. Smith's Patent Bound Albums, square and long, with lock and key, &c.

KEAN & GOERKE. Grocers, Provision Dealers, Ship Chandlers, Custom-House Agents, and Camp Agents in General.

The Last and Recent Novels. 'Griffith Gant, or Jealousy, by Charles Reade. Sir Brook Fossbrooke, by Charles Lever.

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

SOUTHERN RACE MEETING. Under the Patronage of George Buckley Mather, I.B.M.'s Minister. To be held at the establishment of Mr. William Randall (known as La Posta de Sutton), on the 17th and 18th of May.

White Wines. Montrachet, 1862. Chablis, 1862. Peulley Fuisse, 1862. Condrieux, 1862. Chateau-Gilbert, 1862. Meursault, 1862. Bourgogne Mousseux, 1862. Orleans, 1862. St. Peray, 1862.

Red Wines in Wood. Chabertin, 1862. Nuits, 1862. Beaune, 1862. Pommard, 1862. Ermitage, 1862. Cote Rote, 1862. Cornas, 1862. Crozes, 1862. Coudagne, 1862. Moulins Verat, 1862.

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For Bahia Blanca and Patagones. CARGO AND PASSENGER SERVICE. NACIONA L LINE OF STEAM-PATAGONES (Formerly General Mitré). Will leave on the 1st of each month, and can from this receiving cargo.

THE GUARANI. The Fastest and Best Steamer in the River, THE GUARANI, CAPT. DOUGLAS PLATEL. Will sail on the 1st of each month, and can from this receiving cargo.

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RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED) BUENOS AYRES AND MONTEVIDEO.

On and after the 1st JANUARY, 1867, the Tariff will be as follows:— Names and Address, with 2 Nat. Dol. Ten Words..... for \$50mc.

NO REDUCTION CAN BE MADE ON PRESS OR OTHER MESSAGES.

On and after the 1st of April the hours of business of the Company will be as follows:— Week Days 8 A.M. to 6.30 P.M. Sundays and Feast 9 A.M. to 10 A.M. Days..... 5 P.M. to 6 P.M.

Buenos Ayres Athletic Sports. The First Meeting will take place at Palermo on the 30th May, open to all comers on payment of subscription. Entries must be made before the 16th.

PROGRAMME.— Flat Race—100 yards. Length Jump—Running. Length Jump—Standing. Vaulting.

Gibson & Murray, 27-CALLE DE LA VICTORIA. Have just received a splendid Assortment of Ready-Made TWEED OVERCOATS.

A New Invention. Perry & Co. of London have very recently introduced their new Patent Bostons Goods to the Public, and they are recommended as being much better adapted to all the uses that Knives, Tables, Slates, &c. are now applied to.

Technicalities. Mercantile Dictionary: a Vocabulary of the Technicalities of Commercial Correspondence, names of articles of trade, and marine terms, in English, Spanish, and French.

The Daily and Weekly Standard TO BE HAD AT THE AGENCY OF MR. HERRING, 44-PASEO JULIO-44.

Subscription to the "Standard," 330 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. "Sic fatis ardeam, nil veri non ardeam dicere." Cicero. SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1867.

THE BARON DE CAMPY'S PROJECTS. SLEEP-PAVING, ROAD-MAKING, AND WATER-SUPPLY.

Something must be done, and that at once, towards providing this city with these first requirements of a civilized population. It is almost impossible to understand how a town of 200,000 inhabitants has so long existed on the same footing as a camp village or an Indian "tolderia."

We do not now address ourselves to the Municipality, for we conscientiously believe that so useless and retrograde a corporation must be wholly remodelled, or cleared out, root and branch; we speak directly to the citizens, native and foreign, whose vital necessities are at stake.

It is proved that Cholera is caused by filth and the want of a wholesome water-supply. It is a remarkable coincidence that the deadly epidemic came to devastate our city at the very time that the question of water-supply was urgently brought before the Municipality and as obstinately rejected by

that body. We have now another grand project, which if accepted will place B. Ayres on the footing of a European capital, and if refused will leave us in the abyss of filth, abomination and pestilence which the Municipality seem to consider our proper condition. It is idle to imagine that our civic fathers will accept the Baron de Campy's projects. No, not if he were, like another Peabody, to offer to do the works gratis. Such a grasping spirit is unfortunately prevalent, that they would fancy he had something to gain even then; and they would assuredly demand a black-mail for their gracious permission to improve the city.

But let us view this important project in a common-sense light, and not with the "municipal" object of finding excuse for rejecting it. In the first place it must be remembered that the cost is merely a secondary consideration; the work must be undertaken, and the sooner the better. It is necessary to make sure that the work will be well done, and that the projector offer good guarantee for its fulfilment. The Baron de Campy is already favorably known for his works in Brazil, and we have a lasting memorial of his skill even in this city, for the pavement in front of the Cathedral was made by him many years ago and is still as perfect as the day it was put down. We have, therefore, every assurance that the great works of drainage, pavement, and water-supply, in such hands, would be concluded in a proper and satisfactory manner.

"But," says Mr. Azcuena, your price is too high. We admit the works are necessary, and that you are just the kind of man to entrust them to, but you ask too much."

Now if we were a matter of buying ponchos for the vigilantes or contracting about the sale of the basava, we could understand about haggling for a dollar more or a dollar less, but in the present case such considerations are wholly out of place.

It is an insult to the people of B. Ayres to say that this rich and flourishing city is unable to pay for the commonest necessities, such as any impoverished town of the poorest country in Christendom can boast of. Building sites fetch every day the most fabulous prices; nay, the very graves in the Recoleta are made to yield so many hard dollars a square inch. Why, the whole cost of Baron de Campy's three great projects, although highly-sounding in paper-dollars, would hardly represent the value of two blocks in any of our central streets.

The Baron engages to pave 620 cuadras (or 32 miles English) of our streets, as in front of the Cathedral, for \$9 million paper-dollars (say £710,000). This enormous sum is far below the value of the single manzana in which Mr. Armstrong's house stands, in Calle Perú.

The water-supply would cost the city nothing at all, the Baron merely charging customers one paper dollar (two pence British) for every pipe they should require, and supplying water gratis to the public squares, hospitals, and for the extinction of fires.

The drainage, as Mr. Azcuena admits, is the most important of all, and we consider it also the cheapest of the three projects. It is proposed to lay down drains and sewers all through the city, to construct 20,000 water-closets, taking this as the number of houses; and for this great work, this cleansing of the Augean stables, the sum demanded is only 30 patacons annually per house, or £120,000. This would be 2 paper-dollars for four pence (British) daily for each house, for the inestimable benefit of cleanliness and public health.

It behoves the public to weigh well this matter, and we should suggest the advisability of a public meeting or general petition to Government in favor of the projects.

CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual general meeting was held at the company's offices, 60 Gracechurch-street, London, on Friday the 29th ultimo; Mr. John Hegan in the chair.

The Secretary, Mr. Woolcott, read the notice convening the meeting, when the report, of which the following is an abstract, was taken as read:—

"It will be observed by the statement of receipts and payments on capital account, that £318,845 have been received on the 50,000 shares of the company, and £370,410 16s. 1d. have been expended. The land account and balance sheet likewise showed that £1,353 12s. 8d. had been disbursed out of the existing share capital; thus establishing a balance of £52,919 8s. 9d. against the company, which has been provided for by the call of £2 per share that became payable on the 10th January in the current year. Notwithstanding the late unexampled monetary crisis, the directors were glad to be able to report that the balance remaining unpaid on the company's shares amounts in the aggregate to £9,915 only, being about one per cent. on the whole of the capital called to the present time, that is £925,000. The report of the engineer-in-chief, Mr. Woods, dated 11th March, 1867, gives a detailed account of the progress

made in the works of the railway from Rosario to Córdoba to the date of his latest information. It is satisfactory as regards the excellent manner in which the works have been executed, as well as the efficiency of the rolling stock. The directors have the satisfaction of presenting the proprietors with translation of decree made by the National Government, relative to the opening to public traffic of the first two sections of the railway between the port of Rosario, the eastern terminus on the River Paraná, and the town of Frayle Muerto, in the Province of Córdoba, and the coming into force of their guarantee of seven per cent. upon the capital expended in respect of those sections."

The Chairman, in moving its adoption, said that the accounts are made up to the 31st December last, and up to that time he had received £318,845 on capital account, and expended £370,410 16s. 1d., a further sum of £1,353 12s. 8d. had otherwise been expended on land accounts. The line is now open as far as Frayle Muerto, a distance of 122 miles from Rosario, and the formal acknowledgement on the part of the Government of the opening to public traffic of that portion of the railway, was accorded on the first of last December. You will perceive, from the report of our Engineer-in-chief (Mr. Woods), that we have had to contend with a good deal of vexatious delay in obtaining possession of the land granted to us by the concession; and it was only by this last mail (March 22) that we received the deed of transfer of the land lying between Frayle Muerto and Tortugas—a league on each side of the line for a distance of about 40 miles. In alluding to this subject I should be wrong to imply any censure on the National Government, because nothing could be more unjust than to say we have not received from them cordial co-operation from the very commencement of this great undertaking. But great difficulties have had to be overcome, one of which consisted in the enhanced value of the lands the Government have had to acquire, and which necessitated a much greater sacrifice on their part than had been anticipated. The traffic, so far as we have gone, is insignificant, and could not well be otherwise, because we are engaged in the inevitable struggle with bullock-carts and mules, the established mode of conveyance of the country, but which nevertheless is, I am glad to say, gradually giving way. We know that such struggles are never doubtful, but the routine has to be broken through, and we can scarcely be surprised at the innovation of the iron horse. (Hear, hear.) We have ascertained that there is an absolute progressively increasing traffic in the country without the all-powerful stimulus to the growth of commerce, such as is invariably found to attend the opening of railway communication wherever a natural tendency to expansion exist. The returns recently published by the Board of Trade show that the aggregate value of our exports in the year last past was £2,844,306, as against £1,757,457, in 1864, being an increase of upwards of one million sterling. (Hear, hear.) Moreover, we learn from official statistical returns that the value of the imports and exports have been very nearly doubled in the course of the last four years. In the year 1862 they amounted to \$38,000,000 (£7,600,000), while in the last year, 1866, they almost reached \$70,000,000 (£14,000,000). The Custom-house revenue in 1862 was £1,100,000, as against £1,900,000 in 1866. We find, too, that the export of wool alone trebled itself during the same period, having reached a total of 150,000,000 pounds in 1866. The number of immigrants, which is duly registered, amounted in 1866 to 13,696, as against 6,600 in 1862, a feature which is destined to become of much greater importance after we obtain possession of the whole of our lands. (Hear, hear.) The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Breckett), in seconding the adoption of the report, showed that the works are being pushed forward to Villa Nueva, and in all probability the line will be opened to that point by July next. It is quite certain that Villa Nueva from its position will become a large commercial city. There are many important settlements being formed, not only in the neighbourhood of Villa Nueva, but likewise at Frayle Muerto. He also read extracts from the report of her Majesty's Secretary of Legation at Buenos Aires, speaking of the Lands, &c., near Córdoba daily attracting attention. When the railway reaches Córdoba the rich produce of this important province will add immensely to our other traffic, and then we shall have no reason to complain of the prosperity of our line.

Mr. Crawford wished for some explanation with regard to the accounts, and suggested that steps should be taken to forfeit all the shares in respect of which there are arrears of calls outstanding.

The Chairman said this would be an extreme measure, and no doubt the meeting would leave the matter to the discretion of the board.

The Chairman, in reply to a further observation, stated with regard to

the 600,000, the directors are empowered to raise, and referred to in the report, that as official negotiations were pending, he hoped he should be excused from entering into particulars on the subject. He could only now say that the directors have initiated a plan for raising the required sum which they hope will meet the desired object. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Olguin said: With regard to the ultimate results of the railway, I can say from my experience, derived from having resided for the last nine years in Rosario, and seen the immense progress which the country has made, that I have not the slightest doubt it will be one of the most important railways in any part of the world. With respect to the emigration that is now going there, we may form a most flattering idea of what that country will become in the course of a few years. The gentlemen who have settled in Frayle Muerto are young men of good family, with more or less capital, and of industrious habits, and every one of them has settled down there with large herds of cattle and sheep and are delighted with their prospects. I say, therefore, that the railway will be most advantageous to the country as well as most profitable to the shareholders. I think the permanent stations should be commenced without loss of time.

The Chairman would request Mr. Woods, the Engineer, to answer the remarks respecting the stations. Mr. Woods said that all the arrangements have been made for proceeding with the stations, and at the date of the last advices a large portion of the materials were actually on the ground. There can be no doubt that the Rosario Station will be in a perfect state by the time the line reaches Córdoba. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Stewart wished for some information as to the arrangements for working the line.

Mr. Brassey observed that his firm at the beginning of last year appointed one of the most experienced men they could lay their hands on to make a careful examination of the country itself as well as the prospects of the undertaking, and if he was satisfied with what he saw, then to return to England and make a permanent arrangement with the contractors to be approved of by the board. Mr. Ogilvie, a brother of my partner, is the gentleman so employed, and as the firm are more largely interested than any other party in the Central Argentine Railway, were naturally anxious for the welfare of our shares, more than for any interest we might lose or gain in the carrying out of the undertaking. (Hear, hear.) I am happy to say that the result of Mr. Ogilvie's examination of the country and of the railway, as well as its future prospects, was highly satisfactory. (Hear, hear.) We have not sold, nor do we intend to sell a share—(hear, hear)—nor have we offered one, nor have we pledged one. (Loud cheers.) And I fully believe that all we require is to have confidence in the undertaking and we shall not be disappointed. (Hear, hear.) As to the result of the working of the railway, it is impossible to have any satisfactory result until we get to Villa Nueva. When we do that we know there will be work enough in store for us to earn the interest without the assistance of the Government. (Hear, hear.)

After some further discussion, the adoption of the report and accounts was unanimously agreed to.

The retiring directors, Mr. Hegan, Mr. Duguid, and Mr. Waterhouse, M.P., together with Mr. Harding, and Mr. Jinford the auditors, were re-elected. The proceedings terminated with a cordial vote to the chairman and directors.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The barque Trinculo from South Africa arrived yesterday with no less than 26 passengers emigrants from that distant land to the River Plate. We publish to-day an interesting review of the Cape of Good Hope wool market, which shows that the sheep-farmers there suffer pretty much the same troubles as those of the River Plate; we note however that the bulk of the Cape wool comes to market washed, but poorly washed, and that the heavy wool sells at a very low figure. Mr. Kemsley's letter will also be found interesting, and adverts to really a novel feature, namely, the emigration liked to set in, of British colonists in South Africa to the River Plate. We have had for the last few years a very steady flow of capitalists from Australia to this country, but none from Africa. The Cape of Good Hope it appears is crowded with unemployed artisans who are anxious to leave for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres. The Captain of the Trinculo came here looking for freight, but finding things rather flat started off at once for Rio Janeiro looking for coffee.

By some unavoidable delay we only received our London letter yesterday. The reasons which our correspondent alleges for the very favorable negotiation of the Chilean loan are good and sound, and leave very little room for censuring Sr. Riestra. It is currently rumoured in the best informed circles that instructions were sent down by the Rio Cabinet per Arno to Marshal Caxias ordering him to at once attack the enemy. A fight seems now more necessary for the stability of the Rio Cabinet than even the overthrow of Lopez. Parties who have come from Rio state that the public feeling is so hostile to the present Ministry, that if a battle be not at once fought, and some stirring news from the seat of war sent up from the Plate to Rio, on the meeting of the Chambers a political explosion will take place, which will prove the downfall of the Cabinet.

The Secretary of the Athletic Sports has called on us to say that as the programme for the 30th has undergone great alterations the period for entries has been extended to the 24th inst. We call the attention to the programme as a specimen of what the spirited members of this society intend doing on the day in question. We hear that half the English ladies in town have promised to attend, weather permitting. Our versatile friend Dr. Gibbings has been singularly fortunate up the river. Notwithstanding the most rigorous laws, rules and edicts prohibiting the landing of Buenos Ayres passengers at any port in Entre Rios, the moment he arrived at La Paz a special boat was sent off to the steamer for him, and whilst all the others were sent off to an Island for eight days quarantine, the Doctor was pulled ashore by the port authorities; the extraordinary kindness of the Entre Riano officials to our friend the Doctor is very remarkable. Passengers on the steamers are now treated as a set of felons and pick-pockets, and people who intend going to Entre Rios had better wait until this extraordinary quarantine blockade is raised.

The National Government we learn is about to send up to the Cuyo provinces a sort of special commission to enquire into the late revolution. Juan Saa evidently aimed at annexing this republic to Chile, rather a refreshing idea, but his own letter proves the fact. At last we see a chance of vessels in this port being discharged in a shorter time than they spend in their voyage from Europe. We learn that our friend, Captain Batty, late of the Cordova, is shortly coming out with a fleet of iron lighters and steam tugs, to set up as a rival to the omnipotent lightermen of the day. The establishment of this business will be a boon to commerce, and we doubt not, will prove the highest success.

The Estrella, Capt. Davis and Co.'s new steamer will be launched on Monday, water permitting, from Marshall's dock-yard at 10 a.m. All friends are invited to the interesting function. The medical board has decided the question about the Southern Cemetery, and discontinued the project of the Municipality recommending the lands of Sr. Benavente, which are considered by the whole neighbourhood as the proper site. Meanwhile the project of the cemetery opened by Sr. Herrera at the Convalescencia is each day called into requirement by the poorer portion of the inhabitants at the South side of the city.

The works of the new Central Station on the Western Railway, in the Plaza Cuce de Septiembre, have been already begun. We hear that the plans have been drawn up on the most extensive scale, and there is every probability that at last Buenos Ayres will have a railway station built on a style of magnificence. One of Capt. Smyley's vessels left yesterday for Patagonia and the Falkland Islands; the gallant Capt. has kindly favored us with fresh dates from the Falkland, where the greatest festivities have been going on. It is rather strange that the most interesting wool circular received by the packet, and published by us some two or three days ago, has not attracted the attention of any of our colleagues. The experienced wool broker who drew up this report, makes a calculation of the future wool yield of these countries and shows good reason for supposing that in seven years hence, the River Plate will produce more wool than any other country on the face of the globe. There is however room for one remark in this regard; the United States farmers have now taken to the sheep breeding business, their high tariff excludes foreign wools, and in the Western States the whole attention of the people is concentrated on the sheep farming business. We therefore have to compete with the most active and industrious community in the world and have poor hopes of beating the Americans in such a magnificent staple.

The Rio papers announce that the President of Bolivia, who a few months ago we were told was about to invade us, has now joined Brazil against Paraguay. There seems to be some truth in the rumour, as the speech of Melgarjo indicates.

A grand race takes place on Monday at Flores, between two celebrated horses, one belonging to an auctioneer, and the other to an estanciero. The bets are heavy, and, we suppose, the attendance will be good, particularly as the judges give 'corno con cuerno' to all.

ENGLISH RACES IN BANDA ORIENTAL.

Piedra Chata, April 23, 1867. To the Editors of the Standard. Gentlemen, The following is an account of the English races which came off in this part of the Banda Oriental:— Oriental Steeple Chase of 2 sovs each; 12 stone, over three miles and a-half fair sporting country.

Mr C. Daniell's Wild Charley (owner) 1 Mr J. Buchanan's Blue Jacket..... 2 Mr J. Lawrence's Organ Grinder (owner)..... 3 Mr Bennett's Tom Spring (Mr Waters)..... 0 Mr Long's Stormberg (Mr Pierson) 0 Mr Langdale's Prince Rupert (owner)..... 0

Betting—3 to 2 agst Blue Jacket; 3 to 1 agst Wild Charley; 6 to 1 agst Tom Spring. A good start was effected, Blue Jacket leading over the first two fences, Wild Charley and Tom Spring a couple of lengths behind.

At the post and rail several refusals took place, but all got safely to the other side. Finishing the first round, Blue Jacket had a slight lead. In the second round, the first four horses took the fences well together till the last jump (sod wall) where Tom Spring refusing, was out of the race, Wild Charley leading, Organ Grinder second, and Blue Jacket third, to the top of the hill. At the turn into the straight, Blue Jacket took second place, but was unable to reach Wild Charley, who won a good race by about three lengths. Stormberg, falling at the second fence, was not persevered with, and Prince Rupert, from repeated refusals, was pulled up at the end of the first round.

The Monzon Stakes of sovs each; 12 one mile on the flat. Mr Gibson's Phantom (owner)..... 1 Mr H. Daniell's Reindeer (Mr C. Daniell)..... 2 Mr W. Dutton's Collins (owner)..... 0

Reindeer, as soon as the flag was dropped, took the lead, and kept it to the turn into the straight, where he was passed by Phantom, who won easily by six lengths.

Mr Loggin's Sunshine (Mr Ross)..... 1 Mr Buchanan's Grenadier (owner) 2 Mr Water's Nimrod (Mr Lawrence) 0 Mr Long's Stormberg (Mr Pierson) 0

A good start, Grenadier leading to the first water jump, where Nimrod fell, and getting away was out of the race. Sunshine taking a lead over the post and rails, he and Grenadier ran an excellent race to the end, winning in the end by three parts of a length. Stormberg, refusing the first fence, was pulled up.

Betting—3 to 2 against Grenadier. Half-mile Scurry Stakes. Entrance, 1 sov; 11 stone. Mr Long's Flash in the Pan..... 1 Mr Gibson's Shadow (owner)..... 2 Mr Lawrence's Mejnour (owner)..... 0 Mr Moore's Glasgow (owner)..... 0 Mr Buchanan's The Doctor (owner) 0 Mr Buchanan's Leonard (owner)..... 0 Mr Long's Bridal Morn (Mr. Skipp)..... 0 Mr H. Daniell's Ballinghoal..... 0 Mr C. Daniell's Kafozalum..... 0 Mr Langdale's Tim Whiffler..... 0 Mr Scott's Lightning..... 0 Mr W. Dutton's Stick-in-the-Mud..... 0

Betting—Even against Mejnour; 3 to 2 against Glasgow. When the flag dropped Glasgow sprang away with the lead, the rest well together. At the bend into the straight Glasgow had a slight lead. Mejnour close up, and soon getting on equal terms a fine race ensued, the latter beating by three-quarters of a length. Flash-in-the-Pan and Shadow a dead heat for the third. An objection was lodged against Mejnour and Glasgow for taking the wrong side of a flag, which was also held good by the stewards. Flash-in-the-Pan and Shadow ran the deciding heat, the former winning by two lengths.

The attendance was not so large as was expected, owing to the unpropitious state of the weather; but all who were present seemed to enjoy their day's sport, as it cleared up before the middle of the day.

The racing on the whole was first-rate, the fences in the steeple-chase course varying from 2½ feet to 5, being a good trial for horses' jumping powers. Several matches were run in the course of the afternoon, and scratch steeple-chases were run in quick succession.

On the 24th inst. a match for three ounces was run in the morning, over the steeple-chase course, between Mr C. Daniell's Wild Charley and Mr J. Buchanan's Blue Jacket, the latter winning by 6 lengths.

Also a race, 1 ounce entrance. One mile and a-half; steeple-chase course. Mr Buchanan's Grenadier (owner) 1 Mr Moore's Glasgow (Mr Lawrence) 2 Mr Bridge's Unknown (owner)..... 3 Shadow falling, coming up to the first water jump, was out of the race, which was won by Grenadier by half a length; the Unknown about 4 lengths behind.

Several other matches and races were made and run till late in the afternoon. J. B.

THE DEFENCE OF PARAGUAY.

A NEW PAMPHLET PUBLISHED IN LONDON. The Republic of Paraguay situated in the interior of South America, between the 21st and 27th degrees of south latitude, and 54th and 58th of west longitude, bounded on the N. and E. by Brazil, S.E. and S. by the Argentine Confederation, and W. by the Gran Chaco and Bolivia. It has an area of over 100,000 square miles, with a population of about 1,500,000. The rivers Paraguay, Paraná, and Uruguay, form the La Plata, which is the third largest water-shed in the world, draining an area of 890,000 square miles. The Paraguay is in a similar relation to the La Plata, as the Missouri is to the Mississippi. But the former rivers have this remarkable advantage, that they are navigable for 3000 miles to sea-going vessels.

Being just outside the tropic of Capricorn, Paraguay enjoys a climate the most enviable; those scourges, yellow fever and vomito, so fatal in other warm countries, are here happily unknown; while that awful epidemic, of which there has lately been such sad experience in Europe—cholera, never visits it. Paraguay may safely be said to be the healthiest country in the world, there being no disease peculiar to it.

The Republic of Paraguay, although one of the oldest countries of South America, is the least known. It was in the sixteenth century (1608) that the Spaniards first discovered Paraguay, Juan Diaz de Solis giving his name to the river now known as the La Plata. In the reign of King Charles V., the Spaniards received a new impulse for exertion in American discovery by the return of the good ship Victoria, which had completed a voyage "round the world," and in the year 1526 Sebastian Cabot, who just previously had discovered Newfoundland for England, took service under Charles V. and sailed from Seville on his voyage of exploration to South America, as Grand Admiral. He entered, after a fair voyage, the river Solis, which he sailed up to its junction with the Paraguay and the Paraná. Cabot, disliking the name Solis (no doubt not feeling very kindly to Juan Diaz de Solis), gave the river its present name, La Plata. This adventurer then attempted to establish a colony in the La Plata territory, but found the original inhabitants not so easy to conquer as he imagined. They not having fixed places of abode, continually harassed his settlements.

Only ten years after discovering the river Paraguay, the city of Asuncion, now capital of that republic, was built by one Captain Salazar, who erected there a fort, named Nuestra Señora de la Asuncion, having there Gonzalo de Mendoza, with seventy men, to guard the establishment. About the same time, a great famine fell upon the town of Santa Maria de los Buenos Ayres, which had been settled with two thousand persons, by Don Diego de Mendoza, in the year 1535-6; and in 1538, Don Domingo Martinez de Irala, having been elected governor of all the Spanish provinces in the Plata, by virtue of a diploma sent out by the Emperor Charles V. empowering the people to elect their governor, resolved to establish himself at Asuncion. Having arrived at Asuncion, they organized themselves in the form of a republic.

In a very short time the first settlers conquered and converted the neighbouring Indians, all of whom belonged to the celebrated and numerous Guaraní tribe. These Indians were, according to Ruy-diaz, so devoted and obedient, that whatever they were ordered to do by the General they executed immediately. In a very short time a church was built (now the cathedral).

The natural disposition of the Guaranis was besides docile, amiable, brave, and truthful, both in statement and promise. They were thus a people singularly open to missionary influence. The Jesuit 'padres,' who had on several occasions accompanied the different military excursions to Paraguay, found the people willing to accept Christian instruction; and accordingly made a proposal to the Spanish Government of a unique character. They offered to preserve the country as a dependency to the Crown of Spain, but to govern sacerdotally such portions as they administered by the hierarchy of the Church and the officers of the order. The Crown received the very odd tribute of one dollar for every Indian that was baptized. Strange as the constitution of such Government was, it worked well to a considerable extent for its subjects. The Indians were satisfied with the mild rule of their masters, and were comparatively happy.

*Argentinian: Historia del Descubrimiento, Conquista y Poblacion del Rio de la Plata. Escrita por Ruy-diaz de Guzman. Compendio del año de 1612: habiéndose pasado 32 años desde que empezó esta conquista, &c. &c.

LATEST FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

EMIGRANTS TO THE RIVER PLATE. Telegraph Office, Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, March 23, 1867. To the Editors of the Standard, Gentlemen, I avail myself of a vessel going direct to the Mount to send you a few numbers of our paper. This vessel,

the Triaculo, takes altogether about twenty passengers, mostly from Natal, who go out to settle down with you. They are, I understand, tradesmen and clerks chiefly, who have an idea that the Argentine Republic presents a fine field for emigration, even from a British Colony, and I don't know but that they are right after all; for, as far as the Cape is concerned, splendid though our climate be, our soil is not to be compared to yours for fertility. In this as it may, hundreds would emigrate to the Plate if the inducement of fair wages and constant employment could be held out to them. Our colony is gradually recovering from its late troubles, but it will be several years before there will be any buildings going on, so that meantime artisans had better betake themselves to some other land where they may find that employment which is likely to be denied to them here if they remain. There are many hundreds of honest sons of Erin in this town who would be glad to emigrate to Buenos Ayres if they had the means of defraying their passages, but they are out of funds as well as out of work. I enclose a trade circular to my cousin, and dare say he will let you have a sight of it. I am sorry I did not see Captain Patterson before he cleared out, but was under the impression he would have remained here a day or two longer than I now find to be the case, so I have lost the chance of having a chat with him about his freight. Mr. M. returned here in course, and expressed to me his deep obligations to your goodseeds for many acts of kindness done him whilst he was in the H. Plate. I have nothing further to add but my warm esteem for you as brethren of the quill and fellow-labourers in the field of journalism.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Yours truly,
J. KEMBLEY.

CHOLERA UP THE RIVER.

On board Ss. Cisce,
May 6, 1857.

To the Editors of the Standard,
Gentlemen,

I wrote to you from the south of the Province of Buenos Ayres last month, relative to Captain Douglas of this steamer, and I now take up my pen to address you about the cholera. Upon arriving on the night of the 2nd inst. at Rosario all was jubilee; the cholera had ceased, there was no quarantine of any shape, all went ashore and came on board as at Buenos Ayres. Most fortunate it was for us that we received a good supply of meat, vegetables, bread, &c., at Rosario, for at Panama we were not permitted to come even near the town, it being notified to us before we came near that on an island in front we must deposit the mails, and that if we put anyone ashore the party coming would be fired on, but that any party embarking on the island after a quarantine of eight days, would be allowed to cross over to Panama, that is if they were neither downed upon the island, as it constantly is covered with water, devoured by the many tigers coming from the Charo, or dead from hunger and exposure. Eight men and a family of young children were on the island as we passed up; it was a scene of perfect desolation. It was my determination to have landed at Panama, and paid a visit to Entre Rios, similar to that of Buenos Ayres and the other provinces, but I was nonplussed, and I only hoped to be permitted to land at La Paz, where a friend, Dr. Gibbings, was proceeding with his entreaties. We passed the evening in conjectures upon the strict measures taken in Entre Rios; could anything political be mixed up with this order? did it extend only to the Panama, or did it also in force at La Paz? Having to change a pilot with the Espigador we anxiously looked for her to hear news from Cordobates, and also to know if these strict laws were carried out up the river. We heard relative to the latter that a small vessel was used as a lazaretto at La Paz, that all passengers arriving had to remain on board for eight days, paying the vessel, without board, four Bolivian dollars, per day. I of course gave up all idea of landing at La Paz, and we all rejoiced at the idea of inducing the doctor to accompany us also, but he took it very coolly, saying he had written to his son should there be any difficulty in getting ashore at the town to meet him with a boat down the river, he also believed he had too many friends in the town, and gratuitously attended so many sick, that nothing would induce him to believe he should be put to any inconvenience, if so he would never again attend another patient in La Paz. We continued our supplications, and our entreaties to the doctor to accompany us up the river, but to no purpose, and we soon found out he was not mistaken. We arrived at La Paz at 11 a.m. The first boat that presented itself was the quarantine boat, old, ugly, and like Charon's ferry. Then came two others, one for the correspondence only, and the other gaily decked out with flowers, with the doctor's son and four armed soldiers, to receive only the doctor, who was gladly welcomed at La Paz. He begged hard for the capitataz, but to no purpose, and as Dr. Gibbings entered and his boat at one side his capitataz at the

other entered the cholera boat. Such is life: it looked like a funeral. We perceived from the steamer (many of whom we knew) the Co. Policia, Juez de Paz, and many inhabitants of the town, welcoming the doctor on shore, and we rejoiced for his arrival, and we were glad to see him on the steamer. We entered the cholera boat, and there stood the poor capitataz, with many others, in silent wonder and horror. I shall write again next week from wherever I am allowed to land.

SOUTH AMERICA.

CAPE TOWN WOOL MARKET.

A large quantity of wool has come to hand since the date of our last summary, and at the early part of the month the market was very active, and prices ruled firm, with an upward tendency for superior parcels, both of fleece-washed and grease wool. Subsequently prices gave way a little, especially for greasy wool, and much depression was felt. This change was attributable to two or three causes. In the first place, wool was coming forward freely, and large arrivals were expected. In the second place, the rate of exchange on England ruled lower than it has done for some time; and, thirdly, there was scarcity of tonnage, and freights advanced. These causes combined deterred purchasers from operating, except at a reduction of price; and as the chance of saving the London February sales passed by, buyers "rested on their oars," and were in no hurry to operate except on their own terms. During the week, however, a change for the better has taken place, and considerable activity in the market has been caused by the arrival of the Ocean Steam Ship Company's *Levee*, 1700 tons. The arrival of this vessel was most opportune, affording shippers a favourable opportunity of saving the February sales; and as she will take between 3000 and 4000 bales, the result was immediate bustle and excitement in the shipping business. Her agents had no difficulty in securing for her a full cargo, and she will take away the largest and most valuable cargo of wool ever shipped from this port.

ON CHANGE.

May 17, 1857.

There is nothing much to report about Bonds, they remain at the rate of 81 and 82, and remarkably steady all day. The prevalent idea is that Bonds are about to decline, and therefore it is that they hold on firm. The whole business of the day only amounted to the sale of 150,000. The public sale of the bank notes, which were held in a large amount of Bonds, have sold out at the high price, and until the end of the month it is not probable that outside of the bank. The loan of a sum of £1,000,000 for the establishment of a National Bank, which will be the draft of the 15th of June, will draw up, but few pay attention to it, as it is not the convention at present of the day, owing to the paper dollar and Bank of Buenos Ayres.

AGENCY FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

At La Paz, 23 Calle Comercio, in the Basement of the House of Sr. Juan de Dios. Families supplied with Servants, and places found for Servants of every kind, on application at the above-mentioned Agency. 61 [2p]m12

TO BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS AND OTHERS.

A House to let, well situated near the Plaza Victoria, and the furniture to be disposed of on reasonable terms. For terms apply at - Calle Piedra. 76 [2p]m12

WELLS & YOUNG, WOOL BROKERS.

COMMISSION AGENTS, 172-CALLE DE LAS PIEDRAS-173. 113 [2p]m12

At Locle's.

Covering Papers, Oil, Lead, and other articles of the English manufacture, brought from London, Brass Balls, &c. - Tools of all sizes - Hammer, Axes, &c. - Water Pipes for the use of the House, &c. - Also, a large quantity of Blasting Papers, &c. - At Locle's, 75 San Martin. 81 [2p]m12

Apartment-Furnished and Unfurnished.

At 108 Calle Pompey. At present vacant a comfortable Parlor and Bed-room. 109 [2p]m12

Furnished Apartments.

To be let, at 30 Calle Pompey, a well-furnished double-bedded Room, with the use of a large room, and the use of an English family. 102 [2p]m12

Furnished Apartments.

To be let, at 109 C. B. Pompey, three comfortable well-furnished Apartments. 57 [2p]m12

Situation Wanted.

In a respectable house or Baranca by a young man of nineteen years of age, who speaks English and Spanish, and is well versed in the use of a pen, and has a good account, and has been 18 months in an office in New York. Address A. A. de Moya, Woodgate Brothers, No. 42 Calle San Martin. 113-12p m17

Wanted.

By a young man, who speaks English and Spanish a situation in a merchants office, Buenos A. Good references, and salary no object. Apply A. S. at this office. 114 [2p] m17

Wanted.

Immediately, a Nurse Girl to accompany an English family to Europe. Apply at 160 Calle Comercio. 115 [2p]m17

Wanted.

A servant girl to do general work. Apply Temple 191. 117 [2p] m17

Wanted.

A first-class Cook. Apply at 116 Calle Piedra. 112 [2p]m16

Situation Wanted.

A respectable Man and his Wife want employment in an Estancia, the Wife a Cook or general House Servant, and the Man a Stevedore, or any other kind of work. Apply at 22 Calle Comercio. 91 [2p]m15

THE ARGENTINE BANK.

21, 33, and 35 San Martin.

On the 1st of May 1857, the Argentine Bank was established, with a capital of 1,000,000 pesos, and a reserve fund of 200,000 pesos. The Bank is authorized to receive deposits, to issue bank notes, and to carry on all the ordinary business of a bank.

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REMITES.

FOR MARIANO BILLINGHURST.

En los altos edificios de Sr. D. Fermín O. Basualdo, Piedad 152.

Por haberse aumentado del país.

El día 21 y 22 de Mayo se han de remitir a las 12 en punto de la mañana sin falta alguna a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado.

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STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF W. MATTI & CO.

For MONTVIDEO, the English steamer Rio Parana, Will leave on Mondays at 6 p.m. returning on Thursdays.

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COMMERCIAL SOCIETY. FEDERALIC LIEFRINK & CO., GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSIONERS.

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It is a sure and speedy relief. With the very close of fashion it has for 25 years maintained its ascendancy over all other perfumes throughout the West Indies, Cuba, Mexico, and Central and South America.

It is as delicious as the Otto of Roses, and lends firmness and beautiful transparency to the complexion.

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The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally appreciated in the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

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GENERAL CAMP STORE, CHASCOMUS, (CORNER OF CALLE ANCHA AND SAN MARTIN).

AMMUNITION. Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Pat. Wadding to prevent the leakage of Gases.

HOWARD'S ZIGZAG HARROWS. Gained at the Last Trials of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

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Dr. P. Bourso.

Dr. P. Bourso, DENTIST, removed his Office to the New Building, No. 299, 1115 23 DE MAYO, MONTVIDEO.

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LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

TEETH WITHOUT PAIN OSTEO OLEO. PATENT, MARCH 14, 1852.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH. Surpasses all other articles for Cleaning and Polishing Cutlery, etc.

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BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. The Great Purifier of the Blood, IS PARTICULARLY RECOMMENDED FOR USE DURING SPRING AND SUMMER.

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STATIONERY, BOOKS, MUSIC, PRINTING, INK, & CO.

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Petroleum, or Kerosene Lamps. TO DEALERS IN LAMPS, SPECIAL NOTICE.

BRABY'S Corrugated Galvanized Sheets. Are of the best possible description, and of the very light and durable.

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PEPSINE.

MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE. MORSON'S PEPSINE LOZENGES. Are perfectly palatable forms for administering this popular remedy for weak digestion.

INDIGESTION & STOMACHIC WEAKNESS. PEP SINE.

PHYSICIAN'S MEDICINE for weak and impaired digestion, may be had in the form of POWDER, WINE, and LOZENGES.

DRUGS, & C. Pharmaceutical Preparations, Surgical Instruments, Patent Medicines, etc.

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Ship Chandler and Provision Dealer. Ship Chandlery, Glass, Hardware, Floor-cloth of every kind.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE. BRYANT AND MAY'S PATENT SAFETY MATCHES.

CONSUMPTION. Chest Affections, Chronic Cough, General Debility, and Loss of Nervous Power.

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