

MAUA BANK
101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

The Office of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that all transactions are carried on in a currency and specie in this Bank.

MAUA BANK
101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

For balances in favor of Customers 12 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers 6 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers 6 per cent.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Royal Mail Steamship Company have made the following REDUCTIONS in their rates of Passage:

First-class to Southampton, £35 and upwards.
Ditto, to Lisbon, £22, Ditto.
Specie: One-Half per Cent.

RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED)

CHIEF OFFICES: CALLE LAS PIEDRAS, MONTEVIDEO.
CENTRAL STATION: 87 CALLE CANGALLO, BUENOS AYRES.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH

Plaza Constitución, Doncelar, South Barracas, Jeppener, Glaw, Altamirano, San Vicente, Chascomus.

NORTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH

Ritiro, San Isidro, Belgrano, San Fernando, Olivos.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH

Ten Words, exclusive of Address, from Central Telegraph Station, 87 Calle Cangallo, to Plaza Constitución, \$10 m/c.

NORTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH

From Buenos Ayres to Tigre, \$20 m/c. For every additional Ten Words, \$2 m/c.

HOURS OF BUSINESS

Week-Days (including Feast), 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.
Sundays, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., and 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

THE TYCHO BRAHE

Is expected to leave Montevideo on the Evening of the 10th of May.

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THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES.

Deposits of not less than 4000 m/c and 1/16 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit.

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WANKLYN & CO.,

108-CALLE SAN MARTIN-108
From 31st March, until further Notice, the rate of interest allowed and charged will be as follows:

WANKLYN & CO.,

Allowed in account current, 5 per cent. On both 60 & 90 days notice 7 per cent. On both 30 days notice 7 per cent. On both 7 days notice 6 per cent.

WANKLYN & CO.,

Changed in Account Current 12 per cent. per month, both currencies.

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THE RIVER PLATE HAND-BOOK.

Vol. I NOW ON SALE AT THE "STANDARD" OFFICE.

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CHAPMAN, CALLENDER, AND COMPANY.

ENGLISH WAREHOUSE, No. 210, CALLE MISIONES.

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ARGENTINE BANK.

31, 32, and 33 San Martín. BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

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TEATRO COLON

COMPANIA LIRICA ITALIANA. Domingo, 2 de Mayo, 1869.

LUCREZIA BORGIA. a las 8

ALCAZAR LYRIQUE, 196-CALLE VICTORIA-196

GRAND NEW ENTERTAINMENT EVERY EVENING.

MR. CHEBI LABROCAIRE THE HANDBOOK IN M.VIDEO

ON SALE AT THE AGENCY, 103 Calle Zavala 103.

AMATEUR CONCERT IN CHASCOMUS, May 24, 1869.

A few Residents of this Partido have determined to give a Concert for the Benefit of the British Hospital.

Subscription to THE STANDARD

DAILY, per Month \$30 WEEKLY, per Month \$10

TO CORRESPONDENTS No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

The Standard. SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1869.

OUR NINTH YEAR.

TO-DAY, kind readers, we begin our ninth year!

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Great Britain; and about the sixth represented the imports from France.

At the present day, the general imports are valued by the latest returns at 33 millions. Great Britain figures for a little over one fourth, and France for more or less the same value.

In the meantime, the population of this Republic has increased threefold. Taking into consideration that the official value of goods forty years ago was even higher in proportion to the market value than it is to-day, we may presume that the imports have kept pace both with the numerical increase and material progress of the population.

We might therefore calculate almost to a certainty the value of the imports into this country 25 years hence, supposing that the population increases in the same ratio. But unfortunately it is a very much more difficult matter, and a matter of more importance to us, to calculate what will be the amount of imports from year to year, and from Great Britain in particular.

If we look back for the last ten years at the Customs returns in England of shipments to the River Plate, we see at once the enormous fluctuations; and as imports from Great Britain mean too generally imports of cotton goods, we see the causes of fluctuation in the prices of cotton.

Since merchants, like other mortals, will sometimes buy everything that is cheap, whether they want it or not, it was to be expected that in a year like 1860, which was the great cotton year, when the imports of raw material into the United Kingdom reached a maximum, we should be inundated with cotton goods; quite irrespective of the demand in this market. So also, at the conclusion of the American war, the exports of cottons to the River Plate after falling from 64,000,000 yards in 1860, to 25,000,000 in 1862, rose again in 1866 to 68,000,000, and in 1867 to 84,000,000 yards. In 1868, they fell again to 41,000,000, and from advices received by French packet just arrived we may from several causes expect the imports to be somewhat less than that figure in the present year.

The reckless system of purchasing in Manchester and Glasgow as soon as goods fall twopenny or threepence the piece, and tumbling them off to a foreign market without proper data as to their chance of sale is, from what we hear, beginning to bear very disagreeable results. The merchants and manufacturers at home cannot expect people abroad to cry 'stinking fish' for their benefit; consequently, the general tenor of advices from this side for the last year or eighteen months, must have been simply 'business dull, with hopes of soon seeing an improvement'; but of course nobody had such hopes; and it is only now that the people at home are alive to that fact. The steamers at present on the berth for these ports at Liverpool we are told are not expected to bring many dry goods. Prices of cotton fabrics are steady in Manchester, and average far above what late sales at this place will allow judicious buyers to pay. People have made up their minds that trade is dull at Buenos Ayres, and Messrs. Lamport & Holt have been obliged to announce a change in the departures of their steamers owing to the short shipments.

In addition to the want of active demand for goods here, and the comparative firmness of the prices at home, imports will be influenced by recent failures in Glasgow, exposing the fast system of trading we have alluded to. From the disclosures which have accompanied those disasters, it appears that houses are accustomed to purchase right and left, shipping to whatever market they fancy, under heavy advances, and often buying up to within a short time of their suspension. One house that is named had when it failed upwards of \$400,000 advances running on shipments still to be liquidated. Great indignation has been excited in Glasgow, and in one instance a composition offered of 8s. in the pound was rejected. Some excellent people find consolation in the fact that, as the system is now exposed, the imprudent traders will be got rid of, and more room will be left for an honest and a healthy business.

But if a healthy business means the old-fashioned plodding of twenty or thirty years ago, we would not give a 'bawbee' for the results. The time has gone by for all that. The competition is too ferocious; the intellect now-a-days thrown into business is too keen, the morality too slack for mere piety and perseverance. People must take and make advances, turn over their funds rapidly, and be content with small profits, or with none at all, so long as they sell. It has grown almost into an evil that so large an amount of British enterprise and capital is employed in the cotton manufacture. Following the inevitable fluctuations of the raw material, the foreign trade is becoming reduced to alternations of long periods of dullness and short spurts of activity. Meantime in this country, nearly the whole revenue is raised from the import duties and the large and apparently increasing percentage of taxation, added to a perhaps permanently enhanced value of cotton goods, reduces more and more the circle of consumers, and

will shortly include the middling classes. It is worth the while of Argentine statesmen to ponder if by reducing the duties to a nominal figure they could not make the Buenos Ayres market supply Chile and Bolivia, and thus augment the public revenues of the country by extending the area of its business, and increasing its resources.

CONDITION AND RESOURCES OF BUENOS AYRES.

With a view to call public attention to the real state of the country, we give our readers the following rural statistics.

Everyone seems to be in the dark about the state of things in the camp, and yet the camp is the bone and sinew of the country. We call upon our intelligent country readers to aid us in the matter by supplying us with an exact list of the taxes, imposts, fines and charges made, claimed and exacted by the country judges and municipalities; the expenses of tillage, &c. in order to show up the peculiar protection and support which the Governments afford to industry.

Table with columns: Partido, Cows, Sheep, tillage. Lists various regions like Belgrano, San Isidro, San Fernando, etc., with corresponding statistics.

It may be so far through these methods we can satisfactorily arrive at the conclusion that the agricultural industry of Buenos Ayres is fully worth five hundred millions of paper dollars, and this fact is after all worth knowing. As to the value of our live stock we shall advert to it on a future occasion.

The general estimate of sheep in this province is put down at 60 millions. Owing to the saladero killings the stock of sheep has sensibly declined, and the stock returns for the distant partidos include the common pampa and criolla.

THE LATE ADMIRAL GRENFELL.

On Saturday morning John Pascoe Grenfell, Admiral of the Brazilian navy, and for many years past Brazilian Consul at this port, died at his residence, Prince's Park, in the 60th year of his age. His career was a remarkable one. He was a son of the late Mr. J. G. Grenfell, of London, and was born at Battersea, in 1800. At 11 years of age he commenced life under the East India Company, and made several voyages to and from India first as midshipman, and then as mate. In 1819 he took service under the Chilean Republic, and became lieutenant under the command of the Earl of Dundonald—then Lord Cochrane—who was Admiral of the Chilean naval forces, and took part in the war of independence against Spain. On the night of the 5th November, 1820, Lieutenant Grenfell commanded one of the boats of the Chilean squadron, which, under the personal direction of Lord Cochrane, boarded and cut out from under the Castles of Callao de Lima, and from the midst of a squadron of armed vessels and gunboats, the Spanish Admiral's ship, the Esmeralda, a frigate of 40 guns, fully manned, and perfectly prepared for the attack.

This gallant exploit was performed by 240 volunteers, chiefly Englishmen embarked in 14 boats, five of which were gigs. About 50 of the assailants were killed or wounded in the attack, amongst the later Lieutenant Grenfell, and 200 Spaniards, stretched on the decks of the frigate next morning, showed how sharply the contest had been maintained. On the conclusion of the war in 1823, Lieutenant Grenfell accompanied Lord Cochrane to Brazil, and engaged in the service of that New State against Portugal. Success again attended their arms, and Lieutenant Grenfell rose to the rank of Commander, and soon afterwards did good service to the cause he had espoused by compelling the surrender of the Portuguese at Para, and the adherence of the Province of that name to the new Government. After this, as a post-captain, he saw distinguished service in the war with the Argentine Confederation, and in a naval fight off Buenos Ayres in July, he lost his right arm.

On his recovery he visited England, but in 1828 returned to the seat of war, which shortly afterwards terminated. Honors and dignities then flowed upon him; and he received a pension for the loss of his arm. In 1829 he married Donna Maria Dolores, the daughter of a dignitary of Montevideo. He continued to see active service at intervals, and received additional honors: In 1844 he was made a Rear-Admiral, and received the Queen's permission to hold his rank and continue in the service of the Emperor of Brazil. In 1846 he came to England and became Brazilian Consul-General, residing at Liverpool. In August, 1848, Rear-Admiral Grenfell received the thanks of the town of Liverpool, and the gold medal of the Liverpool Seamen's Shipwreck Society for his exertions in saving the lives of the passengers and crew of the emigrant ship Ocean Monarch, burnt off this port, and which was promptly succeeded by the Alfonso, under Capt. Marques Lisboa, then on her trial trip.

The following letter from H.R.H. the Prince de Joinville, who was present, shows the sense H.R.H. entertained of the Rear-Admiral's behaviour on that trying occasion:—Claremont, 28 Aout, 1848.—Monsieur, —J'ai regu la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire au sujet du sauvetage de passagers de l'Océan Monarch. Je ne mérite point les éloges que vous voulez bien m'adresser. Passager seulement aboard de l'Alfonzo je n'ai été malheureusement le témoin impuissant de les plus douloureuses des catastrophes, mais j'ai vu tenter les plus nobles efforts d'arracher à une mort horrible des femmes et des enfants. Qu'il me soit permis de signaler à la reconnaissance publique les officiers et l'équipage de l'Alfonzo, le matelot Jerome, et surtout Monsieur l'Admiral Grenfell, dont le noble dévouement m'a pénétré d'admiration. Ma femme me charge de vous exprimer toute sa reconnaissance pour les sentiments que vous avez bien voulu lui exprimer. Recevez, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma haute considération. [Signé] F. d'Orléans. His Worship the Mayor of Liverpool.

In 1850 a misunderstanding arose between the Argentine Republic and that of Montevideo, in which Grenfell was involved. Rear-Admiral Grenfell was placed in supreme naval command, and in conjunction with Count Caxias and others brought the campaign to a speedy and glorious conclusion. He was then promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral. In August, 1852, he

resigned his command, and returned to Liverpool, resumed his civil appointment, which he continued to hold, together with the high respect of the commercial public, until his death.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The America arrived yesterday from Montevideo. Nothing particularly new from that quarter. Things still represented as in a state of paralysis and uncertainty. On Sunday a trotting match will come off on the Belgrano downs, between Oscuro de las Provincias and the tostado, Doctor. This is a form of the noble sport of racing very popular in North America, and when the horses are fit, proves very exciting and interesting.

We understand, by telegram from the Sister City, that the Arno's passenger list this trip was more than usually full, every berth being taken. The Captain anticipated making a quick run to Rio. H.E. Doctor Velez Sarsfield, whose health, we are happy to hear, still continues to mend, is at present stopping at Mr. Bushenthal's charming quinta, near Montevideo. We trust that H.E. may soon be restored to us in perfect health. The U.S. war steamer Pawnee leaves for home this morning, much to the regret of the Montevideo 'beau monde,' amongst whom they were most deservedly popular.

The number of horses required for the Brazilian army in Paraguay is said to fall nothing short of ten thousand. This is certainly a heavy void to fill up, and a good windfall for our horse dealers. The price, however, that is offered by the Brazilian agents, 24 patacones per head, is not calculated to fill their squadrons with any but the worst class of animals, and for service such as the new mountain campaign will entail, they would be worse than useless.

At a preliminary meeting of the Senate on Thursday, Don Eulio Castro was appointed Provisional President, and Sres. Somellera and Sagui first and second vice-Presidents. No other business was transacted.

The conflicting news from Cuba greatly puzzles people here. It is impossible to form an opinion, from the contradictory nature of the Spanish and revolutionary telegrams. It seems certain, however, that great sympathy with the revolution exists in the United States, as large numbers of volunteers from the States are said to have joined their ranks. The next mail packet will probably bring us some definite intelligence on this important point.

Rumors have been flying about for some time that our present active Chief of Police, Mr. O'Gorman, intends to resign. We do not believe there is any truth in the rumor, and we should be sorry if there was, as he is about the best man we know of for the position, although his rank and file are hard to manage.

We received yesterday a circular announcing the opening of a new auctioneering and general agency firm in Asunción, by Messrs. Marciano Molina & Co. We take pleasure in bringing under the notice of the public this new house, which is under the direction of Dr. Mariano Gutierrez.

We heard yesterday from a friend who reached the metropolis by the last boat from Rosario, an anecdote that bears strongly on the present lamentable state of the country to which we have lately referred, we give it for our readers consideration. Our friend, happening to be in conversation with a Senator who was making his way to the metropolis for the opening of the Legislature, asked the father of his country how it was that none of his colleagues were to be seen on board;—Oh, said the member of the Upper Chamber, as they represent only the poverty of the Provinces they are waiting for the cheap boat which comes down to-morrow. This is a lamentable state of affairs, but now that we know why, and what it is that keeps the wisdom of the nation at home when they ought to be here attending to their duties, let a public subscription be at once raised to pay their passage down in a style befitting their importance and value to their country. The necessity for opening a "Distressed Senator's Fund" is a terrible sign of the times.

which the stakes amounted to 4,000 patacones, was won by a horse belonging to Col Luis Gonzalez de Guealeguay. On to-morrow 2nd May, Gen. Urquiza will match his horse "Pico Blanco" against the winner, for a good stake. The number of people attending the fetes and races, which will be brought to a close on to-morrow the 2nd Inst. is estimated at upwards of 4,000 people. Nothing that could be done to increase the enjoyment of the crowds attending the races was omitted by the gallant giver of the fete.

A letter we received yesterday from Rio Cuatro gives us some details of the late invasion of Indians in that quarter. Colonel Mansilla's measures were taken so judiciously and promptly that almost as soon as they made their appearance they had to turn tail. Their retreat was intercepted at Pozos by Colonel Sousa, at the head of 20 men, he having only heard of their approach a quarter of an hour before they reached his post, the savages still fled, however, with the loss of two men and 100 horses and mules. Our correspondent, who has had much experience of this country, recommends for the settlement of the frontier question a redistribution of the troops on the frontier, turning our soldiers into colonists by giving them grants of land, and the entering into treaties with the Indians, measures that have been already advocated in our columns.

Our countryman Sr. O'Donnell, of circle squaring celebrity, seems to possess in an eminent degree that quality of perseverance on which we pride ourselves not a little, and which gave rise to that mot of Napoleon the First at Waterloo, when he said, "we were too stupid to know when we were beaten." Mr. O'Donnell does not yet consider himself beaten on the squaring of the circle question, as he has just submitted to the commission who were appointed as judges in the matter another solution of the problem, asking that it may be examined, and stating that he is prepared to prove all he has advanced. This question seems to be as interminable as the circle itself.

We give with reserve the statement that has reached us that the Chief of the Patent Office has been suspended from his functions, in consequence of his being implicated in the late frauds. Two other persons have also been arrested, but it is believed that there are many accomplices, and the police have not yet got at the bottom of the affair.

We have been requested to mention in this column that the friends of John White, who left Dublin in the year 1861 in the brig Raymond, and who is known to have safely reached this country, are most anxious to hear of him. Any one knowing anything of him or his whereabouts will oblige by sending his address to this office.

On the 21st the army in Paraguay at early dawn turned out to assist at the execution of one of their comrades who had been condemned to death by a court martial, for having assassinated one of his companions. A detachment from every corps of the army was present on the ground, all under the command of Colonel Ayala. The firing party was composed of "mauvais sujets" of the first battalion of the Line, and seemed but slightly impressed with the invidiousness of the task imposed on them. An accomplice of the convict was condemned to 10 years imprisonment for participation in the crime.

Our brother editor having for the time flushed Montevideo in a Handbook sense, now turns to the rural districts. He left yesterday morning in company with Messrs. Jackson, Fernandez, Ramirez and others for the Tacuarembó frontier, and a trip through the lake provinces. We promise our readers some graphic sketches of those unfrequented parts, as our editorial partner took about 10 quires of foolscap and half a gross of pencils for the journey.

It was rumoured yesterday that the Indians had come in close to Pergami. We could hear however nothing confirmatory, and believe that the report in question has reference to the late stampede at Junin.

A passenger by one of the Uruguay steamers called on us yesterday to complain of the miserable treatment passengers receive on board the steamers belonging to the Salteña Company; wines sour, meat tough, and in one word, a general falling off on board those once favourite steamers. We comply with our duty in calling the agents attention to the matter.

Yesterday the afflicting intelligence of another murder on the banks of the Uruguay reached us. At the earnest solicitation of the friends of our deceased fellow countryman we abstain from giving any details for the present.

The quintas in the Calle Larga, Barracas, known as Segovia's quintas, sold some time ago to Sr. Tejo, has just been purchased by Dr. D. Ruano Elizalde for the sum of \$160,000, who proposes erecting "altos" and making a splendid family mansion on the site.

The inaugural address of President Sarmiento for the opening of Congress, we understand, is in the printer's hands. We look for this document with much interest. The country is in a most critical state—not so much

politically as industrially—and we have no doubt His Excellency has the courage to deal with the subject as it deserves. Although Senators and Deputies are fast arriving from the interior, it is not expected that the formal opening of Congress can take place before the 10th inst.

Messrs. Beare and Suarez, the 'empresarios' of the Parana tramway, are at present in town, having satisfactorily arranged their business with the Entre Riano Government. They now come to treat with the National Government respecting the new pier about to be erected at Parana.

The Chamber of Provincial Representatives met yesterday to examine the returns of the late elections for the country districts. All were approved with the exception of those for the 7th and 8th section. The new members are:—

- Jose A. Ocantos. Julio Nuñez. Saturnino Atucha. Mariano Unzué. M. Guericco. Juan Cobos. Angel Molina. Melchor G. Rom. Alejandro Leoir. Ramon Viton. Christal Aguirre.

LATEST RIVER PLATE INTELLIGENCE.

The following important telegram was despatched per Arno, by the River Plate Telegraph Co. Buenos Ayres, April 28th, 10 p.m.

Since the sailing of the packet important advices have been received from Paraguay, revealing to the River Plate public that the Paraguayans are as active as ever. His Royal Highness Comte D'Eu has been to the front, and adopted measures to secure the position Ygury from surprise. He has held a review of the forces at Luque, and already given sufficient evidence of his resolute determination to bring this protracted war to a prompt and glorious conclusion. On the very day of his arrival at Luque a slight skirmish took place between a Brazilian outpost and a small body of Paraguayan cavalry. The matter is underserving of notice, save to show the whereabouts of the enemy. A deserter has passed from Lopez's ranks, who has given important information to the Allied Commander, and it is now generally stated that Lopez has about 8,500 men, and some forty pieces of cannon; his troops, however, are in possession of the whole of the country with the exception of the positions actually occupied by the Allied army; even on the river Tebicuari, which is close to Humaita, and was long since crossed by the Allies, Paraguayan forces are now left, and a small steamer ferrying across cattle was captured by the Paraguayans the other day in that river. Above Asunción, the Paraguayans also surprised a steamer's crew. These continued surprises have induced the Commander-in-Chief to publish an order of the day, holding the commanding officers responsible in all cases of future surprise. The Allied army is represented as badly off for horses, and unable to move until this defect is supplied.

The commercial expedition which left some time ago for Mato Grosso has returned, and the cargoes for most part have been brought back without breaking bulk, the whole country up there being in a state of widespread poverty. In the Argentine Republic little of importance has transpired since the leaving of the mail. The Prime Minister, Dr. Sarsfield, has left for Montevideo to recruit his health. The great question of the port contract with Messrs. Madero and Proudfoot monopolises attention; it is now admitted that it must go before Congress for approval. The measure is strongly opposed by politicians, but meets with general favor in commercial circles.

The last steamer from Rosario has brought down several members of Congress, still there is not yet a quorum in town, and it is doubtful when Congress will be opened.

There has been a very sudden rise in National securities, which is mainly owing to speculation amongst the brokers; prices of Bonds this afternoon 5%; in exchange a few bills passed at 49%. Nothing of importance done in produce. Wool continues declining, stocks having been heavily increased by arrivals from the country. The total stock of wool in Buenos Ayres at present is estimated at a million arrobes, but this includes wools from the rivers. Prices for dry hides are well maintained. Very little freight offering, owing to the dull state of the produce market. The harbor crowded with shipping, and vessels leaving in ballast. Discounts the same. Good city paper, done to-day at 9 per cent. per annum. Gas Shares 75 per cent. prem. In railway shares nothing doing. Some prospects entertained of a favorable solution of the great bank crisis in Montevideo, by means of a project emanating from the Chambers, which will meet it is thought the wishes and requirements of the commercial community, whilst respecting in full the rights of the Mauá and other banks.

It is announced by telegraph that the Duke of Edinburgh has reached Adelaide. His arrival at Fremantle, in Western Australia, had been previously reported.

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The 'New York Herald,' in some remarks on the 'Overend, Gurney' association, says:— "With all the faults of England, we must say that justice is dealt out impartially to high and low criminals alike in that country, while here rich or politically-powerful sounders have no difficulty in escaping the law."

will be fixed about a quarter of a mile of ornamented wrought iron railings, with some thirty pairs of gates. The total weight of the whole series of works is 124 tons, and are packed in 400 packages.

The probable value of the auriferous regions discovered by Mr. Hubert Bankart in the Republic of Uruguay near the Brazilian frontier, will shortly be thoroughly tested. The samples that were brought over collected from the surface of various veins have given magnificent results by assay both in London and Liverpool; but although it is too much to hope that there will be any very large quantity of equally rich rock, nevertheless Mr. Bankart considers it more than probable that a regular return of not less than two ounces per ton of quartz may be looked for. Should this prove to be the case, it will be far above the average of gold mines in general, and must cause a considerable rush to this New El Dorado. He is very sanguine, and there are few better able to form an opinion than those who have devoted their whole life to gold seeking all over the world.

The statement in your paper respecting the bursting of a water pipe in Calle Lima is entirely erroneous, the facts being as follows:— In order to charge the mains as far as they were completed, it is obvious the ends of them must be hermetically sealed. This was done in Calle Lima by a cast iron plug, the work of pipe-laying being then carried on as far as the "Convalecencia." It then becomes necessary to connect the two parts of this main, and the workmen proceed to cut out this plug, when of course the water left in the main will escape. This in England and European cities is used for flushing the sewers, but these being a luxury not known in this city, it must naturally escape over the roadway. This was the case in Calle Lima, and was no doubt the origin of the supposed burst pipe.

I deem it superfluous to state here that, Post Office clerks being like other men, are equally liable to err; and concede that we may occasionally make mistakes in weighing letters of more than single weight. If it be borne in mind that celerity is a chief desideratum in Post Office work, and that, unlike the weighing of articles of commerce, that of correspondence is done with all possible rapidity by throwing letter after letter on the scales in quick succession, the possibility of a mistake of a quarter of an ounce or fraction thereof, is easily conceivable.

Letters very frequently become adhered together in the mails, by fusion of wax seals or other causes. Thus, on a bag being opened, and its contents weighed in the manner above mentioned, two or three letters, if seen together, may be weighed as one, and their aggregate weight marked and charged on the topmost. These letters becoming afterwards separated during the distribution of the correspondence, as a natural consequence the one charged with triple postage pays for the other two, and the owner thereof considers himself authorized to abuse the Post Office clerks, considering as voluntary an error almost inevitable, and from which they can derive no possible benefit.

You state in your paragraph that the mistakes made "are invariably in favour of the Government." Permit me to correct this by adding that precisely the only mistakes brought under the public notice are those by which the Government is a gainer, while any case of underweight is studiously kept silent, inasmuch as the relative become thereby changed, the owner of the letter so underweighed is the gainer and the Government the loser. And that cases of underweight are just as possible as those of overweight I need not add.

There was much excitement on 'Change to-day. A great effort was made by the Bulls to corner the bears, and prices went up to 56¹/₂ for cash; a large number of Bonds however were thrown on the market, and they fell again to 56¹/₂, at which price they closed flat at 2 o'clock. The Bulls expected to drive prices up much higher, but the sellers were better prepared than they expected, to meet their obligations. The increased business of the day was due to the winding up of the month's accounts. The 'remittances' were over seven millions, and differences very large. Nearly all obligations were met punctually.

Our special reporter at the South Plaza reports the following sales to-day:—

Wool.	4000 ar mes., from deposit 48
	3500 do do 47
	500 Azul 46
	1000 mixed with car 42
	1000 mcs. with car 53
	750 lamb's wool 35
	1000 do do 36
	680 mezcla 42
	900 do do 41
	370 mestiza 48
	1400 do, deposit 46
	11 lots 35, 40
Dry hides.	
One lot campo, 136 pds	
300 better do, 137	
250 good mat., 138.	
6 lots at 130, 132, 135, 137	
Sleepskins.	
180 doz mezcla 114 a doz.	
120 do mat. 126 do	
1 lot at station, 54	
1 do peladous, 55	
7 lots, 42, 55, 60, 62, 70, 81	
Horse hides.	
One lot very good evennesses sold at 35 each.	
3 small lots at 155, 158, 460.	
Grease and Tallow.	
200 bbl in Barracas in shipping order sold at 144 rla. sta.	
600 pipas sold at 143 rla. sta.	
2 lots in puzas at 38, 38 1/2.	
1 lot pisado in barr., at 20	
Maise.	
One lot mezcla at 55 fanega.	
1 good morocho at 74 1/2.	
Wool arrived to-day.	
Arrobos	1065
by carts	1150
" railway	
Total	3,215

Montevideo, April 30, 1869, 6.30, P.M. Considerable sales of paper effected at 3/4, closing at 10. Drawers on B. Ayres at 1/2 per cent. discount. These settlements of the monetary crisis uncertain.

BRONCHITIS, LOSS OF THE VOICE.—Change of climate will not cure bronchitis, or restore the lost voice, but Linman and Kemp's Pure Cod-Liver Oil will. Dr. Rev. Heber Rapely, of Milwaukee, now in Buenos Ayres, writes as follows:—"The change did me no good, but here (at Buenos Ayres) I procured some of Linman and Kemp's Cod-Liver Oil, and after taking it for two months, I find myself, I may say, well. My voice is nearly as strong as ever, and I am in the enjoyment of a perfect cure. Under Providence, I unquestionably owe this result to Linman and Kemp's excellent preparation. Other cod-liver oils may be efficacious; but this I know to be so, in the highest degree, and therefore recommend it." Rev. W. S. Simmons, of St. Louis, and Rev. John Handford Jones, of Bangor, Me., have recently published [without solicitation] statements to the same effect. Avoid the ordinary cod-liver oils. They are adulterated. This pure specific keeps in all attitudes, and may be procured from the leading druggists.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION AT CORDOBA, (ARGENTINE REPUBLIC). The National Commissioners of the Exhibition, to take place in the City of Cordoba (Argentina Republic), have the honour to invite connoisseurs of every kind of Machinery appropriate for rural industries and agricultural and mining purposes, &c., to exhibit their handiwork in said Exhibition.

STEAMBOATS TO LEAVE TO-day—For Rosario and intermediate ports at 10 a.m., from the Station, Retiro, the steamer Capitan Urquiza, Cabin at Rosario, f48; San Nicolas, 44; Deck, half price, and railway ticket gratis. To-morrow—For Montevideo, at five p.m., the steamer Rio Uruguay, Cabin at Rosario, f55. To-morrow—For Guadalupe, Rosario, Santa Fe, and intermediate ports, at 10 a.m., from the Station Retiro, the steamer Lujan. Prices reduced, and railway ticket gratis.

JOHN ANDERSON is in a position to present to undertake every kind of Job Printing.—Circulars, Handbills, Merchants' Bills of Lading, Commercial Notices, and Pamphlets. The Public will find (on trial) that all Work will be executed with neatness and despatch. Prices moderate. Orders taken at the Standard Office, 74 Calle Belgrano.

LA FAVORONDA—Para Lobos, Jueves y Domingos, regresa Viernes y Lunes—Al Salado. Los Jueves, regresa los Domingos y Martes. Representacion. SANTAMARINA Y CALVO. LA NACIONAL—Para la Capilla del Sofo y Zambo, sale todos los dias para regresa los Domingos y Martes. Representacion. GUILLELMO Hnos. LA URUGUAYANA—Para Navarro, sale todos los dias para, regresa los Domingos y Martes. Representacion. E. DUFOUR. EL COMERCIO—Para el Monte, sale de la estacion Jueves los dias 1, 5, 14, 19 y 25 de cada mes, regresa los 10, 16, 22 y 30.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL, 126—CALLE SUIPACHE—136 (Between Corrientes and Parque). Mr. BRENNAN has opened a School for Young Gentlemen at the above address, joined by Mr. Mulcahy who also has much experience in Teaching. COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: English in all its Branches; French, Spanish, Sacred and Profane History, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Writing, Literature, &c. For Cards of Terms apply at the School; or at No. 12, Calle Parque. 250, xp30

SOME splendid English Horses and a fresh supply of Willitt's Cheese, &c., at the Family Grocery Store. 72—PLAZA VICTORIA—72 Rococa Nueva 230, xp30my1

STEAMBOATS TO LEAVE. American steamer Edward Everett, Captain J. O. Morse, will leave the cargo route, on Sunday, 11 a.m., May 2, inner and passengers. Reduced fares. British steamer Whitehorn, for Colonia, at ten a.m., Monday, May 3. Passengers and parcels. Agency: Henry Dowse, 67 Calle Maya. STEAMBOAT TO LEAVE. Every Thursday for Montevideo, at 5 p.m., the British steamer Packet Saturno. Every Sunday for Salto and in intermediate ports, at 10 a.m., the British steamer Saturno. Mensajeria Fluvial Recopilata, No. 99. STEAMBOATS TO LEAVE. For Rosario and intermediate ports.—The Solis, on Mondays and Fridays, by the ton a.m. Agency: Luis Maclean and Co., Paseo de Julio 35. 284, xp30my1

NOTICE. SUBSCRIBERS in Montevideo who requested to report on any irregularity on the part of the Post-office Messengers in the delivery of the 'Standard.' We are determined to see that the paper is properly delivered.

BARKEEPER. A Young Man, speaking half a dozen languages, and thoroughly understands the mixture of liquors, having served as above in one of the best Hotels in New York for upwards of seven years, is now open to a situation in a respectable Establishment in town or camp. Apply 'Yankoo,' at this Office. 210, 3p, a27

PINE TAR SOAP. For the Toilet this Soap has no equal. It preserves the complexion fair, the skin soft, and the hair shining, and is perfectly safe.

WANTED. A good female Cook, in an English family, residing at a quiet, airy, Apply to 168 Calle San Martin. 243, xp30my1

MURRAY'S NERVINE. Cures the Toothache, Nerves of the Face, Head, Nerve of the Eye, Nerve of the Ear, Nerve of the Throat, Nerve of the Stomach, Nerve of the Bowels, Nerve of the Bladder, Nerve of the Uterus, Nerve of the Vagina, Nerve of the Testis, Nerve of the Penis, Nerve of the Epididymus, Nerve of the Spermatic Cord, Nerve of the Uterine Ligament, Nerve of the Vaginal Ligament, Nerve of the Sacrotuberous Ligament, Nerve of the Sacrospinous Ligament, Nerve of the Piriformis, Nerve of the Sciatic, Nerve of the Tibial, Nerve of the Peroneal, Nerve of the Plantar, Nerve of the Digital, Nerve of the Tarsal, Nerve of the Metatarsal, Nerve of the Phalangeal, Nerve of the Digital, Nerve of the Tarsal, Nerve of the Metatarsal, Nerve of the Phalangeal.

THE LONDON JOURNAL. Contains Original and English Journalism by the Best Authors of the Day.—Short Tales, Fictions, Educational and Social Essays.—Descriptions of the most remarkable Places in the World.—Reviews of all useful Books and every kind of Book.—Statistics embracing all the principal Returns published, of Public Accounts.—Population.—Emigration.—Military, Naval, and Commercial Affairs.—Valuable Facts, and Commercial Information.—Articles of Literary and Historical Interest.—Illustrations of passing events.—Witty and pungent Anecdotes.—A voluminous personal Correspondence upon every imaginable topic.

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Advertisement for 'THE LONDON JOURNAL' and 'MURRAY'S NERVINE'.

