

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

The Office of this Bank having been removed to the above specified building in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:—

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE, FOR BALANCE IN OUR FAVOR, 12 per cent.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

REDUCTION OF FARES. The Royal Mail Steamship Company has made the following REDUCTIONS in their rates of Passage:—

TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED)

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

RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED)

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

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH

Plaza Constitución, Donceles, South Barracas, Ferrari, Lomas de Zamora, Joppene, Gilev, San Vicente, Gandara, San Vicente, Chascomus.

NORTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH

Retiro, Belgrano, San Fernando, Tigre.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH

Ten Words, exclusive of Address, \$50/c, or \$12. For every additional Ten Words, \$25/c, or \$6.1.

The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

NO. 2201—NINTH YEAR. BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1869. CIRCULATION 3000

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED)

CALLE DE LA PIEDAD, (Corner of Calle de la Reconquista.)

London and River Plate Bank (LIMITED)

CALLE DE LA PIEDAD, (Corner of Calle de la Reconquista.)

THE ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE CO.

Established in this City. Insure at Moderate Premiums all Risks by Sea or on the River.

LOUDET, PHOTOGRAPHER

344—CALLE PIEDAD—344. M. LOUDET.

JOHN THOMSON & CO.

Surveyor and Auctioneer of GENERAL AVERAGES.

ST. ALOYSIUS' SCHOOL

Under the care of the Sisters of Mercy, 248—CALLE CHACABUCO—248

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL

135—CALLE SUIPAQUE—135 (Between Corrientes and Parque.)

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY

132—CALLE PARQUE—132. Mrs. C. BRENNAN and daughter.

ENGLISH EDUCATION

WHITTINGTON COLLEGE, HIGH-GATE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

JAMES S. HILL AND CO.

43—DEFENSA—43. Custom House and Commission Agents.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES.

BUSINESS HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M. Deposits of not less than \$400 m/c and \$10 received.

London and River Plate Bank (LIMITED)

CALLE DE LA PIEDAD, (Corner of Calle de la Reconquista.)

RATES OF INTEREST.

On deposits in both currencies (inac) 3 per cent. On deposit subject to seven days' notice 3 1/2

CUNNINGHAM & PEARSON

Wine and Spirit Merchants, General Grocers, &c.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 INCOME, £110,000. LONDON.

VICTORIA LUNCHEON ROOM AND CAFE

Adjoining Caballera Ingles, CALLE LIBERTAD, ROSARIO.

PRICE LIST

Reids' London Stout, on Draught drawn by 13. Biscuits, per doz. 25. Stacks and Potatoes, 25.

J. P. WELLS

Wool and Produce Broker, and Commission Agent.

GUINNESS Celebrated Extra Stout

in quarts and pints at BARRY & WALKER'S, Sole Agents, 97—Calle Defensa—97.

ATHLETIC SPORTS

TO be held on the Ground of the MONTVIDEAN CRICKET CLUB JUNE 29th, 1869.

WANKLYN & CO.

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

WANKLYN AND CO.

Are authorized to issue the CIRCULAR NOTES OF THE NATIONAL BANK, London, which are payable on presentation in all the principal Towns of Europe and America.

ELECTRIC BELLS

ARGENTINE PLUMBERY. 27 and 29 CALLE MAIPU.

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO

91—CALLE SAN MARTIN—91. Opposite the Exchange (Bolsa).

WANKLYN AND CO.

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

THE BIENHECHORA DEL PLAZA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

SEPLENDID INVESTMENT FOR THE CAPITALISATION OF SMALL INCOMES, PENSIONS, RENTS, &c.

POSITION OF THE COMPANY, MARCH 1st, 1869.

Hard Dollars, 2,803,772-59. No. of Policies, 2,716. Securities, \$1,947,002-41.

338—RIVADAVIA 338

Mens' clothing for winter very cheap, boys' do; mens' overcoats, \$250 each; boys' do, \$120.

PARA LOBOS Y SALADILLO

189—RIVADAVIA—189. Sala de Moron los Juéves. Llegá al Saladillo los Viérnes.

BISHOP OF HONOLULU AND LORD CHARLES HERVEY

Card Photographs (single or groups) for Sale, at Mackern's Book Store.

PAUL FRUGONI

Sworn Attorney and Public Translator, 15—CALLE VICTORIA—15 (Altos).

CREDITO MOVILIARIO DEL RIO DE LA PLATA EN BUENOS AYRES.

Office pro tem, CALLE PIEDAD, 118 (Altos). Director-General: Don Juan Blanco del Valle.

CREASE PURE AND REFINED

For Cooking Extracted from the Meat, By A. BENTNES & CO.

THE RIVER PLATE HAND-BOOK

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

MACKERN'S, 44 CALLE SAN MARTIN

LODELLS, 75 CALLE SAN MARTIN. RUA'S, 74 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO

91—CALLE SAN MARTIN—91. Opposite the Exchange (Bolsa).

EDITAL

Pela intendencia da Repartição de Fazenda do exercito brasileiro em operações na República do Paraguay e de ordens do Sr. A. de Príncipe.

TABELLA PARA INFANTARIA EM MARCHA O EM OPERAÇÕES

Carne verde, 185 dez. Farinha, 160 de alambique. Café, 120 de alambique.

TABELLA SUBSTITUTIVA

Carne, 185 dez. Farinha, 160 de alambique. Biscoitos, 120 de alambique.

TABELLA SUBSTITUTIVA

Carne, 185 dez. Farinha, 160 de alambique. Sal, 120 de alambique.

RELACION DE ABUNDANCIA DO EXERCITO

Assucar refinado, libra. Dito branco, 2. Dito mascavo, 2.

JOHN AND HENRY SPRAGGON

Wool Brokers, 59—CALLE DEFENSA—59.

CREASE PURE AND REFINED

For Cooking Extracted from the Meat, By A. BENTNES & CO.

LIEBIG EXTRACT OF MEAT

Prepared by A. BENTNES & CO., Sole Importers for the Province of Buenos Ayres.

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ARGENTINE BANK

31, 33, and 35 San Martín. BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON. Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses.

LA ESTRELLA ARGENTINE COMPANY FOR INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE

AT FIXED PREMIUM. CAPITAL, 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS.

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AT FIXED PREMIUM. CAPITAL, 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS.

Teatro FrancoArgentino

BOUFFES PARISIENS. Sous la Direction de M. d'Hoté. Dimanche 20 Juin 1869. LE PONT DES SOUPIERS. Opera Bouffe en 3 Actes. M. Offenbach.

ALCAZAR LYRIQUE. 106-CALLE VICTORIA-106 GRAND NEW ENTERTAINMENT EVERY EVENING.

MR. CHERI LABROCAIRE. SOLIS OPERA COMPANY, MONTEVIDEO.

SIG. PESTALARDI'S Grand Opera Company gives performances at the Solis Theatre three times a week.

FOOTBALL MATCH. THURSDAY, 24th JUNE. Liberals v. Conservatives.

The above Match will take place at the Palermo Cricket Ground. Playing to commence soon after the arrival of the Train leaving 25 de Mayo station, at 11.30.

THE HANDBOOK IN M.VIDEO ON SALE AT THE AGENCY, 103 Calle Zavala 103. PRICE \$14 m/n.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD DAILY, per Month \$30 WEEKLY \$10.50. PACKET EDITION, Single Copy \$2.50.

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.

The Standard. SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1869.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD" Montevideo, June 18, 7.30 p.m.

Paper recovered 4 per cent. and closed at 12 dis. Nothing doing. No reliable information from outside. Weather very cold.

LATEST FROM EUROPE. THE HIPPARCHUS MAILS.

Paris, 17th May. Fighting going on all night between the students and the police. The agitation continues to-day. Crowds in the streets shouting "Down with Napoleon."

17th. Evening. Cavalry called out. Rioting in various parts of the city. Several inoffensive persons killed or wounded.

18th. Fresh riots in the Faubourg St. Antoine, the mob firing on the police, five of whom are wounded. Mob singing Marseillaise.

19th. At Nismes and other places the people have sung La Marseillaise. Arrests in Paris, including several newspaper editors, to the number of 149, of whom there are 132 still in close custody.

Dublin, 17th. The agitation in Ireland increases; several arrests have been made in this city, at Cork, and elsewhere, in connection with laudlor shooting.

London, 19th. The House of Commons resumes its sittings on the 27th, and the third reading of the Irish Church Bill will be taken up next day.

Madrid, 18th. Debate about monarchy continues. Silveira declares that a Republic would ruin the country. Fears of civil war again. Telegraph wires cut: no news from the north.

10th. Minister Figueroa's budget for 1869 and '70 amounts to over 30 millions sterling, with a deficit of 9 millions. The floating debt on April 30th was over 20 millions sterling.

New York, May 19. Hon. Mr Motley, new American Minister to England, embarked to-day in the Cuba steamer. Gold, 14 1/2. Cotton, middling, 10 1/2.

LATEST FROM RIO JANEIRO. Rio, June 12, 2 p.m. Exchange on London firm at 18 1/2. Private bills France, 5.20 to 5.25. Sovereigns are weak, yet there are no sellers less than 13.180 cash.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT DEBATE IN THE NATIONAL SENATE.

The interpellation of the Minister of War, with regard to the shooting, by order of a court-martial in San Luis, of a well known montonero, Segura, attracted to Congress Hall a large concourse of people, and all the galleries were crowded from an early hour.

Sr. Zavalia, Senator for Tucuman, had in the previous sitting of the Senate requested that the Minister of War should be summoned to give explanations about the execution of this man Segura; and as the question was likely to verge into one of constitutional right, not only the Minister of War, but his colleagues Dr. Sarsfield, Minister of the Interior, Dr. Mariano Varela, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Dr. Avellaneda, Minister of Public Instruction, Religion, and Justice, attended, and took their seats in the body of the house.

After the preliminaries of reading the minutes of the last sitting by the Secretary of the Senate were gone through, Mr. Zavalia, Senator for Tucuman, addressed the house, and said that he had asked that the Minister of War should tell the house whether General Arredondo, in ordering that a court-martial should be held on Segura, had acted on his own authority, or by that of the Government.

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Sr. Gainza then spoke, and stated in a few straightforward phrases that Segura had been taken prisoner along with several others in an encounter that had taken place between the National forces and Guayama's followers. That he along with his fellow-prisoners had been brought before a court-martial, which had sentenced him to be shot, while some of his companions were condemned to service of the line for various periods and others acquitted. And the Minister added that Gen. Arredondo, in proceeding thus, had only followed the special intimation he had received on this head from the Government.

Dr. Velez Sarsfield then followed, and after indignantly rejecting the accusation brought against the Government, entered into a lucid definition of what constituted political and ordinary crime, and laid down the principle that a participation in political offence could not purge a man from his liability to punishment for ordinary crime. He concluded by appealing to the practice followed in the United States after the conclusion of the war, which fully indicated the National Government's proceedings in this case.

The Senator for Tucuman asked the Ministers to show him the law which enacted that montoneros were to be tried by court-martial. He was answered by the ministers that he would be told by and by.

Minister Varela then addressed the house, and in a dignified and telling manner began by defending the Government from the aspersions cast upon it by the Senator for Tucuman. He said that all the members of the actual Administration had ever fought in the foremost ranks of the liberal party; but the same could scarcely be said of the Honorable Senator. He could not help wondering at the great outcry raised and the sympathy expressed in favor of a band of marauders who had outraged every feeling of humanity and been guilty of every possible crime, of whom Segura was one of the principal figures. He said that his defenders had described his personal appearance, as if wishing to establish that his having had blue eyes and light hair ought to have saved him from the fate he so richly deserved.

He said that one of the principal ends of the Constitution was to guarantee the life and property of the citizens—that if those who were accused of robbery, murder, and incendiarism were to be ranked as political offenders, there would be an end of society. The Minister concluded by reading the law providing that montoneros taken in arms should be tried by court-martial, and proved by solid and abundant arguments the legality of the Government's procedure.

Sr. Zavalia explained that he had not intended to censure the Government, but only General Arredondo's proceeding, and that he only now heard from the mouth of the Minister that Arredondo had acted by special orders from the Government. He said that the law quoted by the Minister for Foreign Affairs was an antiquated and obsolete law, incompatible with the Republican system which they re-

gnised. He insisted again that Segura ought to have been tried by the civil courts, and concluded by saying that court-martials were special commissions, and he would await the decision of the ministers to answer them.

Several naval expeditions have been sent up the rivers, the different commanders receiving from the Comte d'Eu the Napoleonic instructions that, whether the rivers or streams were passable or not, up they must go; or in other words, that they were not to confine themselves to waters already explored, but to find their own way into the heart of the enemy's country.

The arrivals of remount horses for the Brazilian cavalry continue on a large scale. Scarcely a day passes but in the port of Asuncion can be seen that most trying of operations for a soldier, the landing of horses, though it is by no means so arduous as the shipping of them. Many of the animals are allowed to swim ashore, a process which saves a great deal of time, trouble, and swearing. It is remarkable that the horses coming to the Argentine army are by no means in as good condition as those for the Brazilians. Perhaps the means of transport are not so good, or are the prices paid different?

The city of Asuncion is at the present moment one of the most disagreeable places to live in it has ever been my lot to visit. The town is full of spies and ruffianly-looking characters of every kind. Soldiers in dirty uniforms lounge about, and civilians sneak through the streets as if intent on no good purpose. In several streets kinds of barricades have been erected, with ominous openings in the centre of each for the cannon, which will soon be placed there. Such accounts as reach us here of the late encounters with the enemy by O'Barrett and Camara's commands represent, the Paraguayan soldiers as very different men indeed from the fiery 'fantassins' of three years ago. Many a grey-headed reaper of flocks has been forced to shoulder the musket, and the best of the Paraguayan ranks are the wild boys, who neither know nor care what they fight for, and who may probably desert 'en masse' now that their mothers and sisters have fallen into the hands of the Allies.

Minister Varela refused to follow the honorable Senator's biography, he (the minister) had only defended the Government from the unfair charges brought against it. He said that the Government was the first to request a sentence of the Supreme Court. That, however, there was no similarity between the Salta prisoners and Guayama's bandits. That the Supreme Court had founded its sentence on the fact that the former had not been taken in arms against the Government nor had fired upon national forces. And moreover, that when Segura was executed the sentence of the Supreme Court was not known in San Luis. He concluded by proving in a lucid manner that the proceedings of the Executive had been in strict conformity with existing laws.

Mr. Zavalia said that he thought the matter had been sufficiently discussed, and begged that the statement of the Minister of War might be recorded in the minutes of the sitting. Minister Varela begged that a full report of the sitting should be published, which was agreed to. Senator Zavalia subsequently presented the following report:—The Senate of the Nation Declares—that in the military execution of Zacarias Segura, ordered by sentence of court-martial, and carried into effect by General Arredondo, the Constitution has been violated both from the fact that capital punishment has been applied for a political cause, and from the form and jurisdiction followed thereupon it.

Resolves—That an official note shall be addressed to the Executive, requesting that said General Arredondo and his accomplices in said execution shall be accused by the Fiscal before the competent tribunal. SALUSTIANO ZAVALLA. On the first reading no body seconded Sr. Zavalia's motion, but on a second reading being duly seconded it was referred to committee.

THE SEAT OF WAR. Asuncion, June 11, 1869. The news of the complete success achieved by the expeditionary forces under Generals Meza Bareto (or O'Barrett, as you call him, from his being of Irish descent), and Brigadier Camara, will have reached you by telegram long before this letter. There are so many talented correspondents of the different newspapers here, that I fear the gossip on passing events attempted by a travelling amateur can possess but little interest for your readers; nevertheless, I will send you such comments on the general situation as I hear around me.

Referring to the above-mentioned expeditions, they have been attended with a success from one point of view not anticipated, viz., the rescue of nearly 12,000 women and children from the hands of Lopez, and a state of the worst misery and degradation. If no other results were attained than the saving of these poor creatures, they would have amply repaid the efforts made, but it is believed that the royal commander-in-chief foresaw clearly the military consequences and that everything has turned out as he had planned. II. R. II. the Commander-in-Chief may now be considered to have effectually won for himself the confidence of his soldiers and lieutenants, and the respect of all civilians. A new spirit has been thoroughly infused into the Brazilian army since the prince's arrival, at Asuncion, which city, under the lax regime of the indolent Caxias and dying Guillermo, at one time threatened to become the Capua of the Brazilian legionaries.

Several naval expeditions have been sent up the rivers, the different commanders receiving from the Comte d'Eu the Napoleonic instructions that, whether the rivers or streams were passable or not, up they must go; or in other words, that they were not to confine themselves to waters already explored, but to find their own way into the heart of the enemy's country.

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