

The object of this bank is to... The object of this bank is to... The object of this bank is to...

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO. INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH...

REDUCTION OF FARES. The Royal Mail Steamship Company...

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO. RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED)...

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH. Plaza Constitucion, Plaza Constitucion...

NORTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH. Retiro, Retiro, Retiro...

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH. Plaza Constitucion, Plaza Constitucion...

NORTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH. Retiro, Retiro, Retiro...

ELECTRIC BELLS. ARGENTINE PLUMBERY, 27 and 29 CALLE PIEDAD...

The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS. BUENOS AYRES, SUNDAY, AUGUST 22, 1869.

No. 2255—NINTH YEAR.] LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED)...

Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Subscribed Capital £1,500,000 do.

London and River Plate Bank (LIMITED). CALLE DE LA PIEDAD...

London and River Plate Bank (LIMITED). CALLE DE LA PIEDAD...

PHOTOGRAPHER. 314—CALLE PIEDAD—344. M. LOUDET...

ST. ALOYSIUS' SCHOOL. 218—CALLE PIEDAD—218. Under the patronage of the Sisters of Mercy...

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL. 135—CALLE SUIPACHE—135. (Between Corrientes and Parque)...

A GREAT RUSH FOR MUTTON. MUTTON MUTTON MUTTON. AT KEYSER'S...

PAUL FRUGONI. Sworn Attorney and Public Translator. 15—CALLE VICTORIA—15...

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF MANUEL SCURIANO & HILLO. 314 CALLE BUJO...

PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES. BUSINESS HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

Deposits of not less than \$100 m/c and \$116 received. These deposits will be entitled to...

RATES OF INTEREST. ALLOWS. private depositors, 5 per cent. per annum m/c...

NOTICE.—Whereas, it having come under my notice that some foolish or credulous persons...

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

BRITISH CONSULATE, BUENOS AYRES. POST-OFFICE ORDERS. The Postal Agency attached to this Consulate...

ENGLISH BOARDING DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. On 14th July Mrs. Davis Porter, assisted by...

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION. English, French, and Spanish, in all their branches. Plain and Fancy Writing...

REMOVAL. O. ROSSI, SHIPBROKER. Has removed his Office to 113—RECONQUISTA—113...

GUINNESS'S Celebrated Extra Stout in quarts and pints at BARRY & WALKER'S...

WANKLYN & CO., 108—CALLE SAN MARTIN—108. From 31st March, until further notice...

Allowed in account current, 5 per cent. On both 30 days notice 7 1/2 " " cur. 7 days notice 6 1/2 " " "

LETTERS OF CREDIT are issued by WANKLYN & CO., on their London Agency, which are payable in LONDON, PARIS, GENOA, NEW YORK...

LETTERS OF CREDIT IN EUROPE can be obtained by persons desiring to remit or being money to this country, and which are payable here at the current rate of Exchange...

LETTERS OF CREDIT IN EUROPE can be obtained by persons desiring to remit or being money to this country, and which are payable here at the current rate of Exchange...

SPLENDID INVESTMENT FOR THE CAPITALISATION OF SMALL INCOME. PENSIONS, RENTS, &c.

SAILMAKER—36 CALLE CANGALLO. In the above Establishment a first-class crew of sailors, valets, and domestics...

READY-MADE CLOTHING. 338—RIVADAVIA 338. Men's clothing for winter very cheap, boys' double sole boots, \$40 each pair...

TO ENGLISH TRAVELLERS. Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel in this city...

BUENOS AYRES IN MINIATURE. The undersigned Lithographer, No. 93 Calle Peru, has hit on the novel idea of supplying the Foreign Residents of Buenos Ayres...

CREDITO MOBILIARIO DEL RIO DE LA PLATA EN BUENOS AYRES. Offices:— CALLE PIEDAD, 118 (Altos)...

Money will be advanced on Bills guaranteed by commercial values, the Public Bank Shares, Manufacturers, Ships and their Cargoes, and other Securities...

BONDS OF THE CREDITO MOBILIARIO COMPANY. A safe and Profitable Investment for Capital. These Bonds are guaranteed...

JOHN AND HENRY SPRAGGON Wool Brokers. 59—CALLE PIEDAD—59 Buenos Ayres.

JAMES S. HILL and Co. 43—DEFENSA—43 Custom House and Commission Agents. 141, a15

DOXVAN AND BENTHAM, Wool and General Produce Brokers. 633—CALLE RIVADAVIA—633, 22, 12m, a21

J. P. WELLS. Wool and Produce Broker. And Commission Merchant. No. 5—CALLE DEFENSA—No. 5, 95, xpj14

DR. MURRIDGE THE SURGEON DENTIST. 140—ITUZAINGO—140. Has established himself permanently in Montevideo, and may be found at all hours in readiness to attend those who need the services of a first-class Dentist...

THE SPRING MEETING. Will take place on Monday, 1st of November 1869. The following is the Program (subject to alterations):— 1. High Jump, standing...

ATHLETIC SPORTS. The undersigned Lithographer, No. 93 Calle Peru, has hit on the novel idea of supplying the Foreign Residents of Buenos Ayres...

GREASE PURE AND REFINED. For Cooking Extracted from the Meat. By A. BENTINIS & CO.

MANAGING COMMITTEE: Chairman, Don Juan Blanco del Valle. Director-General, Don Pedro S. Moreno...

HOTEL EUROPA. 59, CALLE DE MAYO. ESTABLISHED A.D. 1800. Board and Lodging, at \$35 a day, including Coffee in the Morning and Tea at Night...

BLACK AND COLOURED SILKS. SPECIAL LOT OF RETS CLAN TARTANS. FANCY DRESS MATERIALS, TARTAN SHAWLS AND PLAIDS...

ENGLISH DRAPEY ESTABLISHMENT. 61—CORRIENTES—61. The Parent of the Pupils of the above College are requested to take Notice...

THE IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1803. CAPITAL: £1,000,000 STERLING.

WILL LEAVE EVERY MONDAY. "WHITEFINCH". For Colon. This Steamer is very fast, and arrives early in Colon...

MANTELES AND PIPEIFER. Agente. 19—CALLE CHACABUCCO—21, 143, xpj17

HOLLANDSCHE ZINDELKUNDE BEN GOEDE TAFEL EN ZACHTE BIEDEN. Schoepgezayverden on het varend publiek in het algemeen vanden loze vercoening in het...

THE HANDBOOK IN M. VIDEO ON SALE AT THE AGENCY, 103 Calle Zavalta 103.

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

SAVINGS BANK. Open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. On specie and currency 6 per cent. per annum. A. MARCO DEL PONT, JOSE B. SALA, Managers.

THE BATTLE OF LIFE. Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never received from any Medicine such merited and unshakable assistance...

SCROFULA, and has invariably been successful in curing them. It has been especially successful in curing Rheumatism and Gout...

"THE QUEEN" FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. INCOME, £160,000.

"LA ESTRELLA" ARGENTINE COMPANY FOR INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE, AT FIXED PREMIUM.

MANAGING COMMITTEE. Don Enrique Ochoa. VICE-PRESIDENT: Don José María de Hoz. DIRECTOR: Don Manuel de Hoz...

THE COMPANY INSURES AGAINST FIRE on very small Premiums. Every class of Buildings and Goods, whether in the City or in the Country...

THE COMPANY ALSO GIVES A REWARD OF \$4 TO whoever shall present themselves at the Municipal Government, with a list of names of persons who have been injured by fire...

SANTILLAN AND LEGUINECHE. Consignatarios de Frutos del Pais, WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKERS, 90—Calle Piedra—90

Franco Argentine Theatre.

BOUFFES PARISIENS. Sous la direction de M. d'Hote.

Dimanche, 22 Aout 1869.

23 Représentation du 2<sup>e</sup> Abonnement.

LES JOUILLISSES DE L'AMOUR.

VICTORIA THEATRE

AMATEUR THEATRICALS. TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1869.

There will be represented Bouccicault's Comedy.

LONDON ASSURANCE. With a Farce or other Entertainments.

The whole of the Boxes and other Seats, are on Sale at Messrs. Mackern's, at the following prices:

Amphitheatre, Stalls, 120.

Dress Circle, Second Row, 50.

Dress Circle, Front Row, 50.

Pit Stalls, 50.

Orchestra Seats, 50.

Box Seats, 50 and 40.

Including Entradas.

Ladies and Gentlemen are admitted to all parts of the Theatre.

ITALIAN CIRCUS.

DE G. CHIARINI. P. L. A. Z. A. P. A. R. Q. U. E.

(Corner of Calle Tucuman.)

TO-DAY, SUNDAY, AUGUST 22.

GRAND FUNICATIONS EXTRAORDINARY.

Two o'Clock and Eight.

PRICES:

Entrée de la Salle, 25 mps.

Box Seats, 150.

Orchestra Seats, 20.

Children under 10 years, 10.

Doors open at Seven o'Clock. Performance commences at Eight.

SOLIS OPERA COMPANY.

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

LETTERS OF CREDIT ON SOUTH AMERICA.

THE NATIONAL BANK IN LONDON, and all its BRANCHES IN IRELAND issue LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Payable in the RIVER PLATE.

To persons desiring to remit or bring money to South America, which will be paid at the current rate of Exchange, without any charge.

Similar LETTERS OF CREDIT may be obtained from

LCMB, WANKLYN, AND CO., 10 Angel Court, Fleet Street, LONDON.

And from MALLET, FRERES, & CIE., PARIS.

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DAILY, per Month, \$30.

WEEKLY, per Month, 20.

PACKET EDITION, Single Copy, 5.

Do Do mailed from Office, including postage (per annum), \$2.

Advertisements in DAILY, not exceeding five lines, three months, \$10.

Do WEEKLY, one insertion, \$3.

Do Permanent at conventional rates.

Standard Office, January 1st, 1869.

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.

"sit falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere." Cicero.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 22, 1869.

THE END OF THE WAR IN PARAGUAY.

The following important telegram reached the Government House yesterday at noon.

The Captain of the Port of Rosario, To the Minister of Foreign Relations.

Rosario 21st August, 1869.

11.20 A.M.

The National Commissioner communicates the following:—

Asuncion 18th August, 1869.

10.30 A.M.

My last telegram announced the attack on Peribeby. It was a mortal blow to Lopez. MacMahon thought it was a second Sebastopol—he said so to frighten the allies. After the result of this attack Lopez considered himself lost. On the 14th he crossed the Carguaty to be ready to fly.

In the night of the 15th all his army abandoned Azcurra and one division (the 2nd corps under the orders of General Mitre) could not meet with it anywhere. It was falling back in search of new positions—the Prince however came across it on the arroyo Peribeby and completely defeated Cabellero.

The two corps of the allied army met on the field of battle.

2,000 killed.

Fifteen pieces of artillery, several bullock carts, all the enemy's baggage, and a great number of prisoners, are the trophies of this action.

The few remnants of Lopez' forces are being pursued with activity. His army however is no more, and the war also is at an end.

There is every probability that Lopez himself will fall into our hands.—Puguet (?) is after him.

The Ciske takes the correspondence with full details, that of General Mitre and a letter to the War Minister.

The roads are full of women and children, hungry and exhausted. The number of corpses of these wretches strewn on all sides make a horrible contrast with nature's green aspect.

I can at all events conclude this telegram by saying as our ancient patriots used to do, "Viva la Patria!"

J. ROQUE PEREZ.

IS THE WAR OVER?

This is a question that suggests itself to everybody on reading the news of the capture of Azcurra. The official announcement may be summed up in a few words: "Lopez has escaped, the allies have taken 500 prisoners, and the position is gained." It is not clearly stated whether the place was taken at the point of the bayonets, or quietly occupied after the enemy had

evacuated; if the former, how did Lopez draw off his field artillery? and if the latter, how are we to understand that there are "2000 wounded"? Meaning we have sufficient facts before us to show that the operations of the past few days are of great importance, and may be regarded as the first movement of the allied arms since the occupation of Asuncion last January.

Azcurra was a strong position, just the place for Lopez to make a stand, and it so far answered his purpose as to bring the allies to a halt for several months. It has been taken without much loss of life, but the cost to the Brazilian treasury is enormous; the expenses of the campaign are estimated at £35,000 per diem, which will give £7,500,000 sterling as the cost of Azcurra; this is without counting the expenses of the Argentine army.

Nevertheless when we consider the immense sacrifices that the war has already entailed, and the necessity of bringing it to a conclusion by some brilliant feat of arms, the price of Azcurra does not appear too dear.

Lopez is now a fugitive, pursued by Gen. Osorio, in the direction of Caacupé or the wild territory of Caaguazú.

The fact of his taking his field-pieces with him, is a sign that he intends to make another stand at the next mountain range, and this is what we understand by guerrilla warfare, which is usually very tedious and harassing to an invading army. In fact we have no security that there are not a dozen Azcurras yet to be taken, and if the delay before each be equal to the first the war may last seven years longer.

The Allies, meantime, have great advantages in their favor. The Paraguayan forces are everyday diminishing, in a much more rapid proportion than the Brazilians, and the latter can afford to lose ten men for one of the enemy, and still have enough to hold their ground. The power of Lopez is being hemmed in, both on the river board and in the interior, while his elements of resistance are in like manner reduced. It may appear marvelous to many that he is still able to hold together even the semblance of an army, that he has provisions to feed them, and that he checks the onward advance of 25,000 Brazilians and Argentines who have all the appointments of modern warfare to help them.

Perhaps, after all, it is only a waste of time to speculate on the prospects of the Paraguayan war, which has been a riddle from the beginning, and the termination of which may take us some day all by surprise. One thing at least is gained by the capture of Azcurra. The railway from Asuncion to Piraty will be less exposed to molestation from the enemy, and the mountain range of Sierras de Taipacua will be open to the movements of the Allies. It is not likely the Prince d'Eu will move his headquarters from Piraya, as the situation is more suitable than in the mountain passes of Azcurra. The country that lies beyond although Azcurra is only a short day's ride from Asuncion is little known to foreigners, but the outline on the published maps may be described as follows:—

Descending the Taipacua slopes we cross the river Pirabeby, a tributary of the Rio Paraguay, and enter on a marshy and wooded country that goes by the name of Mendubirá. There are some small villages, viz. Urunday, Manuhy, &c. and it is here, doubtless, that the women have raised crops of maize and mandioca wherewith Lopez now supports his followers. Some leagues further we come to Lake Aconois and a watershed intersected by numerous rivers, such as the Tobaty, Tacuacorá, and Yaguary, after passing which we may be said to have gained the Caaguazu territory. The Cordillera de Caaguazu extends for about 40 leagues, forming one of the chief mountain ranges of the country, and thickly wooded like all the rest. The old Jesuit reductions of S. Estanislao, S. Joaquin and S. Estaban are on the slopes of the Sierra. Beyond the Caaguazu is another great range, called Sierras de Acaray, stretching away for 30 leagues towards the Indian country that is bounded by the Upper Parana and the Salto de Guayrá. Farther still, and we are now 100 leagues from Asuncion, in a N.E. direction, we find the unexplored Cordilleras of Curugayty and Maracayu, which lead us away to those remote forests that are claimed by both Brazil and Paraguay and tenanted only by wild beasts.

CONCLUSION OF THE WAR.

LOPEZ' ARMY ANNIHILATED.

THE ALLIES ABOUT TO EVACUATE.

Since writing the preceding article we have received later and more detailed information of the triumph at Pirabeby simultaneous with the occupation of Azcurra, whereby it appears that the war may now fairly be considered at an end, although Lopez has not yet been taken. The capture of Azcurra was a bloodless victory, the enemy having evacuated the position two days previous. Lopez had already ensured his own safety by getting across the river Pirabeby, and the remnants of his once formidable army, amounting to a few thousand men and a small park of artillery, were endeavoring to follow him, when they found themselves surrounded by Gen. Mitre's

division on one side and the main army under Count d'Eu on the other, near the banks of the Pirabeby.

The combat must have been as short as it was decisive. We are told that 2,000 Paraguayans were killed or wounded, besides 500 prisoners and 15 field-pieces which have fallen into the hands of the victors, including also a quantity of baggage and munitions of war. Lopez and Madame Lynch, with probably a few followers, have betaken themselves to the Sierras beyond Pirabeby, and forces have been sent in their pursuit.

We learn, on reliable information, that it has been resolved to declare the war now at an end, and to leave only a garrison at Asuncion, to protect the new Provisional Government of Paraguay. The Brazilians and Argentines at once evacuated the country, the garrison of occupation consisting only of the following: 2,000 native Paraguayans, 2 battalions of Argentine, 4 battalions of Brazilians, making in all a force of 4,000 men, which is considered more than enough to maintain the Provisional Government at Asuncion, and guard against any effort of Lopez.

THE FOUR YEARS' WAR.

THE Paraguayan war is at last over, at least so far as the Allies are concerned, and we understand on reliable authority that it has been arranged to evacuate the country at once, leaving only a force of 2,000 Brazilians and Argentines, with an equal number of Paraguayans to protect the new Government which is to succeed Lopez.

The war, which was predicted as a three months' campaign, has lasted considerably more than four years.—The first hostilities between Paraguay and Brazil were in December, 1861, and the rupture with Buenos Ayres occurred in April, 1865. The invasion of Paraguay by the Allies was in April, 1866, and the disastrous battle of Curupaty took place in September of same year. The fleet forced the passage of Humaitá in February, 1868; the redoubtable fortress was taken in the following August; and with the first days of 1869 the flags of the Triple Alliance were unfurled from the turrets of Asuncion. Finally, after hostilities of 56 months since the invasion of Matto Grosso, and 52 months since the descent on Corrientes, Lopez has been driven a fugitive into the mountains, apparently without followers or resources of any kind.

The war has cost Brazil at the rate of £35,000 sterling, and 100 men per diem; it has cost the Argentine Republic about £6,000 and 12 men per diem; and Montevideo about £800 and two men daily, which sum up as follows:

Brazil, 56 months, £36,800,000 stg., and 168,000 men.

Argentine Rep., 52 months, £9,360,000, and 18,720 men.

Montevideo, £1,248,000, and 3,120 men.

Making a total of £46,888,000 sterling, and 189,840 men, as the cost of the war to the Allies. This is not a mere speculative calculation, but a return based on most authentic sources.

At first sight it would appear that the losses of Brazil seem out of all proportion; but it must be borne in mind that more than three-fourths of the burden of the war fell on our imperial ally: the whole of the fleet, and most of the land forces, belonged to Brazil, and it is stated by well-informed parties that the actual army in Paraguay consists as follows:—22,000 Brazilians, 3,000 Argentines, and 1,000 Orientals; the last-named being in reality Paraguayans.

The injury sustained by Brazil will hardly be recovered in the present century, that caused to Buenos Ayres and the Banda Oriental may be repaired by ten years of peace, but the blow to Paraguay has been final and destructive. Brazil has gained a valuable and efficient navy, such as she had not before, but the loss in men and money is incalculable. Buenos Ayres and Montevideo have gained by an extraordinary influx of gold and a great trade in army supplies, but they have lost in every other respect: many growing enterprises have been checked or abandoned, the administration of rural matters and interests has been totally forgotten, and security for life and property has greatly diminished.

The future of Paraguay is a blank. The Allies have given it liberty, but the country is now a howling wilderness, which once bloomed like the Happy Valley of Rasselas.

The prospects of the River Plate are edifying. Bonds in B. Ayres have positively declined, instead of going up 5 or 10 per cent., as might be expected on the news of the war being at an end.

In Montevideo things are still more unpromising, and paper money has today fallen 1 per cent.

At the same time, we hear the rumbling of distant thunder, which betokens a coming storm, for the condition of our trade is unsatisfactory and bodeful of disaster.

The Paraguayan War is over. What next?

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday the city had all that animated appearance that at once shows that something unusual had occurred. Flags were hung out in several quarters, rockets kept banging all day, orderlies galloped furiously through

the streets, and everybody looked, or tried to look pleasant, even the 'beards' trotted along Bond Street towards the Botsa with a gaye look than they have worn for some time. All this good humor was amply justified by the latest news from Paraguay which will be found in another column. The war is over at last, thank Providence!

The Rio de la Plata arrived yesterday from Montevideo. It appears there is some hitch in the arrangement between Baron Maua and the Montevidean Government. It is certain the affair had been satisfactorily concluded, and we had the very best authority for making the statement. Something, which has not yet transpired, has caused a suspension of the agreement. Baron Maua has, we understand, placed the matter in the hands of the representative of Brazil.

The news of the late victories in Paraguay was received with great satisfaction by the public on Friday evening. There are still not a few who think that Lopez will endeavor to carry on a desultory guerrilla warfare; but any one at all acquainted with the nature of the country where this bloody war has, in our opinion, been at last brought to a triumphant close, must see that such a resistance would give but little trouble, and would be easily dealt with by the army of occupation which it is the intention of the Allies to leave in Paraguay till things finally settle down. Private telegrams from Rosario state that the veteran Osorio, at the head of the flower of the Brazilian light horse, has started in pursuit of Lopez, with a firm determination to catch him if horseflesh and perseverance can accomplish the feat.

The Lujan arrived yesterday from Rosario, bringing a full average number of passengers. Things are dull in that quarter, and there is little if any news of importance. The Lujan, on her way down, was passed by the Brazilian steam transport Leopoldina, decked with flags from stem to stern. She carries the official bulletins of the late victories to the Emperor, and her captain has orders to go full speed night and day till Rio is sighted. She is expected to reach Rio simultaneously with the City of Brussels.

We publish in another column a few remarks from a Brazilian friend respecting the late victories, being attributed to the skillful planning of General Mitre. We are unable, of course not being in the secrets of the War Office, to say who is the Molke of the present campaign; but we know that the gallant commander-in-chief of the Argentine army, if not the initiator, was certainly the foremost advocate for the adoption of the strategic movements which have just terminated so gloriously for the Allied arms.

The following is the opinion of Mr. Secretary Fish as to the cost to the United States of annexing Cuba, taken from the "Baltimore Gazette." That the "national debt of the Cuban republic" cannot, at this moment, be less than two or three hundred millions (her stock is quoted in most of the gold markets of the world at about five cents on the dollar.) By the time we shall "recognize," and annex her, through the 'secession' process, the debt (which must be saddled upon us) will reach, by a very slight inflation, to an unknown quantity. He thinks, therefore that the most economical means of acquiring Cuba would be by purchase from the original holders.

The respect entertained by all classes of our citizens for the distinguished family of which she was an ornament, was made strikingly manifest at the funeral of the late Señora Montes de Oca on Friday last. There were considerably more than 200 carriages in the funeral cortege, all belonging to the leading members of native and foreign society. The demise of this lamented lady places many of the best families in the city in mourning.

Captain Mantou's dock at Colonia has since its opening obtained an amount of success that has never, as far as we know, so quickly fallen to the lot of any private enterprise in this country. The Guarani is now in the hands of Captain Mantou for repairs and cleaning, and will no doubt be turned off with the same despatch and satisfaction as her predecessors on the berth.

Although the present state of commercial and general affairs would lead to the belief that a fall in the value of house property in this city is probable if not inevitable, still we find good building sites and land plots to the north of the city improving in value, particularly any lots lying near the banks of the river. Our colleague, the "Republica," states authoritatively that a million currency has been offered in that direction for ground which a year ago could be had for \$600,000 mps.

Such a state of things proves that there is an abundance of private capital seeking employment. The decline in the sheep business, and the curtailing of their operations by many large breeders may account for this desire for investment near the metropolis.

Our French colleague says that it is possible Madame Ristori may not reach Buenos Ayres as soon as the public have been led to expect. The inhabitants of Pelotas [Brazil] are so anxious to have a look at the great actress, that they have sent a special deputation to her, asking her to pay

them a visit before coming on to this country. It is not unlikely that Mme. Ristori will feel bound to accede to the request.

We hear on good authority that orders will be at once despatched to Paraguay for the withdrawal of the Argentine forces, save and except those destined to form part of the garrisons to be left there. We shall, therefore, soon be relieved from the enormous drain on our Treasury this prolonged struggle has necessitated.

We take the following from a foreign contemporary:—

"The Last Rage.—The portrait painters of Paris now represent the ladies whose likeness they have to paint in the attitudes and costume of certain mythological characters painted by famous masters. It is strange, but true, that Leda portraits are most in demand among the fashionable ladies of the French capital."

It appears from a despatch addressed to Dr. Varela, Minister for Foreign Affairs, by the Argentine Consul at Genoa, that the number of vessels cleared from that port for this country during the first six months of the present year was 37, carrying 5,360 passengers, being an increase of nine ships and 803 emigrants over last year. Italians scarcely ever think of emigrating to any country but those of the R. Plate, and at the present rate of immigration must soon make their preponderance felt here.

The receipts of the Rosario telegraph line, since its opening up to the present date reach a total of \$192,000 mps. By no means a bad beginning, considering the stagnation of commercial affairs up the river.

A great number of balls, public and private, are already spoken of in honor of the victorious termination of the war. We understand H.E. President Sarmiento will lead the way with a grand entertainment to the officers of the army on the return of the troops.

The rain of the last few days has done but little service in the South. A subscriber from beyond Chascomus informs us that in that district there was scarcely any, and that the sheep and cattle are still suffering severely from a continuance of the drought.

A subscriber begs us to request that Mr. Pfeiffer may be so good as to give at his next concert Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata. It has never to our knowledge been given before the public in this city, and could not fail to charm his audience.

The amount paid to the Provincial Treasury of B. Aires through the Public Land Office, and received for rent, sales, fines, &c., during the first six months of this year reached a total of \$5,922,069 mps.

The gas gets worse by degrees and detestably bad. We have in common with our colleagues so often complained of this nuisance, without effecting a change, that we intend for the future to use candles until the Animal Gas Company be working, when we hope to be amongst the first customers on their books.

A grand triumphal hymn was announced for last night at the Opera House, after which the Illeguonets was repeated for the benefit of the talented leader of the orchestra, Maestro Fumi. La Grande Duchesse, for the benefit of Mons. Massagué, was announced at the French Theatre.

\$150,000 mps. has already been collected by public subscription in Montevideo towards defraying the expenses of the public reception to be given to Madame Ristori on her arrival in that city.

The Indians are said to have again appeared and made a raid on Las Toscas, only six leagues from the partido 9 de Julio. There has been no successor to the late Justice of the Peace there as yet appointed. Governor Castro should see to this; as we are informed by a resident that there are many complaints respecting the delay.

An English merchant called on us yesterday to state that the proposals put forward for a reform in the bankruptcy laws would only make matters worse. We should like to know if this opinion is shared by many others.

The next Philharmonic Concert will come off very soon. There will be another rehearsal to-morrow, Monday night, at 7.30 p.m. at the Coliseum. The rehearsal will take place even should the weather be unfavorable.

OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.

New York, June 26.

Messrs. Editors.—

A few evenings since I had the pleasure of meeting the two secretaries of the Argentine Legation, Sres. Mitre and Carranza, with young Ramon Rua, who had just arrived from Buenos Ayres. After the usual questions, young Rua exclaimed: "What a change in Cuban affairs since I left New York, now I am proud of my native Isle." (This young patriot accompanied President Sarmiento home last year.) As we talked over the successes of the Cubans, Rua's face glowed with enthusiasm, and knowing as I did that he had left a lucrative position in Buenos Ayres, where he enjoyed not only the patronage but the friendship of the chief executive, I felt for him the most profound respect—the sacrifice he has made proves his patriotism. As we were about to separate Mr. Mitre said, quietly, "Rua is to leave for Cuba very

soon." I did not deem it polite to ask when or how; but I silently invoked the blessing of God on the young patriot.

In the course of a recent conversation with the Chauceller of the Spanish Legation here, that gentleman remarked to me, with a sort of subdued irony, "I admit, Madam, there is every probability of Cuba being lost to Spain; but there is one satisfaction—one species of revenge for us—Cuba will be annexed to the United States, and you Americans, with your grand spirit of Anglo-Saxon enterprise, will go there and absorb the plantations, the business, the commerce, and the natives of Cuba will be of no more importance in the island than the Mexicans of California in the city of San Francisco to-day, or than the Indians of your plains are to New York. If the Pearl of the Antilles is lost to us, why it is a sort of satisfaction to know that it will be swallowed by the rapacious Yankees."

I must confess Messrs. Editors I felt as if there was some truth in the remarks of the Spaniard, at least it made such an impression, that I repeated the conversation to a Cuban (a member of the Junta Patriótica) Sr. Macias (recently arrived from the Argentine Republic) who smiling, replied, "why, if Cuba should be annexed to the great Republic as a single state she might be eventually absorbed, but my idea is a confederation of the West India Islands, a republic 'per se,' which may seek the protection of the United States Government, but certainly would desire an alliance with it, yet would nevertheless be independent, and in the course of time self sustaining."

There is a great deal of commotion in Porto Rico just now among Spanish officials—a great deal of warlike preparation which is not fully explained to the people at large. The Liberal party accept everything very quickly, and act as if they were but awaiting a signal to rise and throw off the Spanish yoke; probably all parties are looking forward to the advent of some Cuban and Yankee filibusters.

I mentioned in my letter of the 22nd inst. that a Boston company had established a line of steamers to run to and from Venezuela. The United States Consul at Porto Cabello writes to the State Department: "The Congress of Venezuela has decreed an additional duty of 20 per cent. on the ordinary import duties of the tariff of 1867 (actually in force) to be paid cash on all goods imported from the 13th of April last."

The Venezuelan Congress has also passed a law declaring, "that all export duties shall be abolished, and cease to be collected from the 1st of July, 1869."

It is stated that the Venezuelan Government is as usual trying to set aside the claims of the United States, and that in a secret session of Congress certain leading men of Venezuela had advised that, "the United States claims be resisted at all hazards."

All our dignitaries have been taking a vacation; Grant has just left this city on his return to Washington; the Vice-President is making a summer tour; Wm. H. Seward, ex-Secretary of State, was, at last accounts, in California 'en route' to Silka, his recent Russian purchase. Washington is deserted, and the New Yorkers are fast slipping away to the cool shades of the forests and mountains, and to the breezy ocean coasts. Only the business people, the laboring men and women remain in the metropolis.

Adios.

COBA.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The British Museum was the next place visited by your correspondent. Entering the door of this enormous building, and getting a guidebook, I started on a mission of discovery, not such a one as was suggested by a lady friend in Buenos Ayres, but one which time will prove to be far more successful. Well, the first thing I discovered several cages full of stuffed animals—animals from all parts of the world, such as hippopotami from Africa, antelopes, wild sheep, llamas, guanacos, bats, flying foxes, ant-eaters, miscachos, kangaroos, grinning monkeys, and horrid gorillas; a couple of elephants to make man feel very little, and a couple of dormice to make him feel very big, with a thousand other animals too numerous to mention.

The next room was filled with stuffed birds of all kinds, from the insect humming bird to the big black African ostrich. There were gawky-looking owls and little jenny wrens, titmice and King Todys, beautiful birds of paradise, cranes, peacocks, ducks, chickens, singers, chatterers, and scatchers, with many others.

Then there were shells of all kinds of fish, apple snails, nautilus shells, sea shells, and fresh water shells of all shapes, sizes, and colours.

Another room was full of snakes, turtles, reptiles, toads, frogs, and lizards, starfishes and alligators, while a fourth room was filled with all kinds of fishes.

A gallery of portrait paintings comes next. Portraits of kings, queens, and noblemen, but I cannot spend time in describing them. I pass on to the room filled with fossils. The fossils are very skillfully arranged. The most ancient are placed in the first room. I felt very sorry that I could not enjoy this extensive collection, but I had no time. I could do no more than glance at each object nearest the name and pass on.

I could have spent weeks, or even months, in studying these curiosities. The first room commences with specimens of the plants called algae and

lepidodendron, and finishes with the foot-prints of birds. The second room contains extinct species of fishes, and the third is filled with reptiles, amongst which the largest are the iguanodon and megalosaurus; and bones of birds, which, when living, were eleven feet high—big enough to gobble up the "Standard" correspondent, if he had lived in those by-gone periods. The leg bones of some of these birds were as large as the leg bones of a horse. Flying lizards, enormous tortoises, complete the collections in this room.

Rooms 4 and 5 are fossils of deer, and lions, stone, lilies, sea urchins, insects, lobsters, &c. Room 6 is more interesting. A huge Porceño, the megatherium, is the first object that attracts attention. Its enormous bones plainly indicate it to have been the most powerful animal (as far as our knowledge goes) that has ever trod the earth. The leg bones of this animal are as large round as my body. Close by is the skeleton of another animal of the same species, the mylodon; the only existing species of these animals is the South American sloth. Several species of glyptodon came next. Can it be possible that this enormous monster has dwindled down to the armadillo? or is it only a different member of the same tribe, as the different sizes of kangaroo are members of the same family, ranging from the size of a rat up to that of a deer, and extinct species of which have been found even as large as a horse. Several species of elephants, including the mammoth and an enormous mastodon attracted my attention next. While gazing at the latter, a friend came up and looking over my shoulder, observed the large hump at the foot of the animal. "Mastodon Obioticus," exclaiming paisano de V. I was just thinking how I could attach the word Obioticus to my own name.

Then there is a specimen of that funny-looking animal, the 'dinothorax,' and, last of all, the famous fossil human skeleton brought from Guadalupe. This is a slab of limestone which has been split open in such a way as to leave the whole skeleton perfect. Close by were



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