

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

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted at special terms. Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who prefer depositing and drawing on the Bank by means of cheques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred dollars or one hundred thousand dollars currency in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

Fourth—Money is received in account current bearing interest from 10 to 12 per cent, accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred dollars or one hundred thousand dollars currency in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazil, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations. The establishment is always open from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m.

M. P. MAUA & CO. M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM. January 1st, 1868.

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO. INTERES POR CUARENTA MONTES. ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE. For balances in our favor, 12 per cent.

For balances in favor of Customers, 6 per cent. IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY. For balances in our favor, 12 per cent.

For balances in favor of Customers, 6 per cent. Deposits on 15 days' notice, paper, 6 per cent.

Fixed deposits from P. P. MAUA & CO. M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM. Jan. 1, 1868.

The AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

NO. 2,313—NINTH YEAR.] BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1869. [CIRCULATION, 3,000.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED). CALLE DE LA PIEDAD, (Corner of Calle de la Reconquista.)

Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Reserve Fund Jan. 1868. £150,000 do.

Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances. Customers have the advantage of drawing cheques not having approved by disbursements of

London and River Plate Bank (LIMITED). CALLE DE LA PIEDAD, (Corner of Calle de la Reconquista.)

On deposits in both currencies in account current, 3 per cent. On deposits, subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal at present, 3 1/2 per cent.

For discounts conventional according to circumstances. On debit balances in account current, 10 per cent. in both currencies. J. H. GREEN, MANAGER.

THE ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE CO., Established in this City. Insure at Moderate Premiums all Risks by Sea.

CORRALES AND WEHLMANN Consignatarios de Frutos del Pais. Agencia en General de la Campaña, Wool and Produce Brokers.

RIVER PLATE HANDBOOK. A Cheap Edition of this valuable Work, FOR THE CAMP. PRICE \$20 m/c.

GENERAL CAMP AGENCY. JOHN C. ESBENS, Public Agent and Accountant, 73-CALLE VICTORIA-73.

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 \$1.16 received. These deposits will be not entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit; after sixty days they will be entitled to interest from the date of the deposit.

London and River Plate Bank (LIMITED). CALLE DE LA PIEDAD, (Corner of Calle de la Reconquista.)

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WANKLYN & CO., 108-CALLE SAN MARTIN-108

Deposits of not less than \$400 m/c, and \$1.16 received. These deposits will be not entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit; after sixty days they will be entitled to interest from the date of the deposit.

London and River Plate Bank (LIMITED). CALLE DE LA PIEDAD, (Corner of Calle de la Reconquista.)

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THE ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE CO., Established in this City. Insure at Moderate Premiums all Risks by Sea.

Universal Exhibition, AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND MARITIME, OF THE RIVER PLATE.

Under the Patronage and Aid of the Government of Buenos Ayres. POPULAR SUBSCRIPTION, 20,000 Shares, \$220 (\$500 m/c) each.

MANAGING COMMITTEE: FRANCISCO BALBIN, Chairman. Dr. ANTONIO LAMAS, Treasurer.

After closing the Exhibition, the Society will be at once liquidated, and the net proceeds divided among the Shareholders, according to the Statutes.

THE BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. SPLENDID INVESTMENT FOR THE CAPITALISATION OF SMALL INCOMES.

BRITISH CONSULATE, BUENOS AYRES. POST-OFFICE ORDERS. The Postal Agency attached to this Consulate is authorized to issue British Post-office Orders for sums not exceeding £10, for any part of the United Kingdom, payable at sight at the nearest Post-office.

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

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON. Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandise, Goods, etc.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF A. MATTI & PIERA, 261 CALLE OYUO. The Steamers of this Agency will run as follows: ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS

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

GREASE PURE AND REFINED. For Baking Extracted from the Meat, By A. BENITES & CO.

LIEBIG EXTRACT OF MEAT Prepared by A. BENITES & CO., 86-Maipu-86

CONFITERIA AND HOTEL CALLE SANTA CLARA, JEFFERSON STATION, GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY

EXCHANGE HOTEL MONTEVIDEO. On account of the retirement of the present Proprietor, the above Establishment is offered for sale.

THEOREDOR STAHLSCHEIDT, Proprietor. N.B. The Buenos Ayres Standard and English papers taken.

GRAND HOTEL AMERICANO, MONTEVIDEO. Re-opened on Sunday, 22d August.

CAJA DE CREDITO. 21 CALLE PIEDRAS. Allowed on Deposits in Account Current: Gold or Paper, 6 per cent. per annum.

SANTILLAN AND LEQUINCHE Consignatarios de Frutos del Pais, WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKERS.

J. P. WELLS. Wool and Produce Broker, and Commission Merchant, No. 6-CALLE DEFENSA-No. 5.

WINE. The highest classed SHERRIES, PORTS, CLARETS, In Buenos Ayres.

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

LA ESTRELLA ARGENTINE COMPANY FOR INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE, AT FIXED PREMIUMS. CAPITAL, 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS

THE COMPANY insures against Fire on very small Premiums. Every class of Buildings and Goods, whether private or industrial.

ENGLISH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES. 106-CALLE DEL YI-166 MONTEVIDEO.

C. A. E. D. Y. 64-CALLE RINCON-64 MONTEVIDEO. Sole Agent for Rent and sale of lands, in the vicinity of Frayle Muerto, belonging to Mr. Melrose.

CASH ADVANCED ON PRODUCE. At Liberal Rates. HENRY ZIMMERMAN & CO., 674-Calle Buen Orden-674

THE LADY'S STUDIO. Splendid likenesses of our most beautiful Portraits, most remarkable Foreigners, and Chief Personages of all ages and countries, on cartes de visite.

GREEN COLLEGE (LITZMAN'S) CALLE TAQUARI. The Parents of the Pupils of the above College are requested to take Notice, that on the 16th of July

CANADIAN FARM AND TALLOW FACTORY. ESTANCO DE SAN VALLE, SAN VICENTE.

JOSE P. WELLS. Board, with Room, Gas, Light, and Attendance, HOTEL DE LA PAIX.

GERMAN BREWERY. Consignatario de Frutos del Pais, 106-CALLE VENEZUELA-106.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

REMATES

MARIANO BILLINGHURST.

En las habitaciones del Señor Don Roberto Heusser calle Reconquista No. 154.

Por asentarse del País. El Miércoles 12 del corriente a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la más alta postura y dinero de contado todos los muebles y demás menaje consistente en lo siguiente:

Sala y antecala—Un rico piano de jacaranda, un juego de muebles forro de repa turquí compuesto de una otomana, un confiteiro, 4 sillones diferentes, una mesa del centro de jacaranda con piedra marmol, una biblioteca de idem, un rico escritorio de idem, 6 sillas de setecilla, 7 gradinos de mucho gusto, una mesa para nupres tapete verde, 2 cortinas dobles, alfombras y demas adornos.

PEDRO EBEBEKE.

En la casa habitación del Sr. D. Enrique Schneidewind, calle Victoria No. 85 entre las calles de Perú y Chacabuco.

El Miércoles 10 del Corriente a las doce en punto de la mañana y dinero de contado, vendemos los muebles y objetos siguientes:

Un magnifico piano flamenco de la acreditada fabrica Collard de Londres. Un sofá forro terciopelo. Una mesa grande de caoba doce sillas, dos banquetes, un espejo grande marco dorado una mesa de comedor, 2 aparadores, dos camas de fierro para niños, una cómoda, un repaso, 4 sillas de la India, sistema de los cotillas, un costurero, directas alfombras, lamparas y cristalería.

Una maquina para filtrar agua, varios esterotipos, lindisimos gravados, libros en Aleman y Ingles, dos tinajas para agua, una bomba de jardin, un estante grande de fierro para plantas.

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IN answer to Advertisement in "Standard" of To-day, Two English Gentlemen require Two Furnished Rooms. Please give address with terms for Rooms along with board. Address A. E. N., Telegraph Office, No. 77 Calle Canello. Buenos Ayres, Nov. 6. 49, 3p, nov 6

PER MAIL. LETTRES. R. Deney, Thomas Ledwith, George Parkes, P. W. Hingley, Peter Scally, Peter H. Longley, John Smith, Carlos E. Barron, Jose Reyes, Michael Young, George Parker, Henry W. Trevenen, H. T. Grigg, John Angier. NEWSPAPERS. William Peters, James Leigh, A. J. Sharpe, Gilbert Ramsey, Arthur King, J. Joseph Hon derson, 2, M. D. M. Munro.

ANSWER TO ADVERTISERS. F. S., B., House, Store, Volante. SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE STANDARD. DAILY, per Month \$30. Advertisements in this paper... 20. Do mailed from Office, including postage (per annum)... \$2. Do by mail, not exceeding five lines, three insertions, \$10. Do WEEKLY, one insertion, 55. 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. "Mistakei andem, all veri non andem dicere." Cizeaso. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1869.

Special Telegram for "Standard." Montevideo, Nov. 5, 6, P.M.

Large sales of paper to-day at 10% and 10% discount, closing with an upward tendency. No news of the Kepler. Beautiful weather.

THE CLEOPATRA. The history of this unfortunate vessel, for the last six months lying in the port of Buenos Ayres, is an elaborate charge against our much respected British Consul. It indeed calls for the most searching enquiry. We are unwilling to condemn Mr. Parish without a hearing, fully appreciating the difficulties of his post, and the very nice lines that must be drawn in questions where foreign ship captains and British Consuls are concerned; but the 'prima facie' case which Captain Michael Sydney of the Cleopatra makes out, not against Mr. Parish personally, but against the British Consul of B. Ayres, is of such high import to the British shipping interest in general, that the greater ventilation it gets the better.

Will it be credited that the fine English barque Cleopatra, of 342 tons burthen, coppered and copper fastened, bringing a cargo of wines to this port from Bordeaux, consigned to that thriving firm Messrs. Pequin, Petit, Laroche, has been for the last six months lying idly at anchor in the Outer Roads, debarred from leaving the port so far back as July, owing to a small debt for vegetables and other supplies of £100 sterling; the Captain being unable to pay the account, and Her Britannic Majesty's Consul being unable to raise the money by bottomry bond or otherwise to free the vessel, so as to permit her to fulfil her charter and leave for the West Indies.

Yes, readers, truth is stranger than fiction; and there lies this moment in this port a fine English barque, deserted by her crew from sheer starvation, with none but the Captain and his son to care the ship, and who without bread, vegetables, or fresh beef, are maintaining a miserable existence upon the remnant of salt pork found in the bottom of the casks, sticking to the derelict in the vain hope that by some means or other, sufficient funds may be raised to pay the ship's trifling bills and permit her to put to sea.

On Thursday morning a boat crowded with hungry, half starved seamen from this unfortunate ship arrived at the mole-head; they had wrestled with the tempest, buffeted the winds and the waves, survived all the hardships and perils of the deep, to arrive in the port of Buenos Ayres, where famine awaited them. Yes, sheer famine, and at anchor in the very port of Buenos Ayres! The thing seems almost incredible; yet, the Captain, who visited us, is ready to authenticate on oath the fact. These poor, homeless, homeless mariners have been sent by the Consul to a boarding house; meanwhile, the Captain and his son are left to meet their fate on board the doomed, deserted ship.

The statement of the Captain as given to us is as follows:—"The British barque Cleopatra 342 tons burthen, Michael Sydney Capt. sailed from Bordeaux in the month of December, having a cargo of wine and several passengers on board, consigned to Pequin, Petit, Laroche. The Cleopatra arrived here in the month of April, and was six weeks discharging her cargo. The total amount of her freight money amounted to \$1,457 patacones, all of which had been drawn for by the owners of the ship, with the exception of 268 patacones, which was duly paid by the consignees to the Captain, less commission charges. In April the Captain received a letter from one of his owners Mr. Jacobo, stating that he had chartered the Cleopatra to load coffee in the West Indies for Havre, he accordingly bought ballast, and made as much haste as possible to clear his ship. He was detained however, owing to some small bills for supplies in all amounting to £100 sterling. He applied to the Consul, advertised for a bottomry bond, but failed to obtain the necessary funds. The Captain then wrote to his friends in Montevideo, and at last concluded a charter for Paranaqua and back for £500 with Mr. Schwartz, he then essayed to get an advance of £100 to pay the ships accounts, failed,

and the charter fell through. Messrs. Woodgate and Benn, were next applied to to find freight for the vessel, but also failed. Mr. Hart, the banker was applied to, but also declined to make any advance. In September the Capt. advertised for freight of any description, but got no answer. Provisions began to run short in September; the Captain again applied to the Consul, who directed him to look for more credit in the hope that the following mail would bring letters from the owners, but some few weeks ago this also stopped; the crew at last grew discontented, and came ashore to the Consul, who sent them to a boarding house. On Tuesday night the Captain called a meeting of the ship's creditors at Congress Hall to consider the steps most advisable to adopt; the creditors unanimously decided to at once proceed against the unfortunate Captain, and accordingly he was brought up before the Judge, who after hearing the case, gave him 30 days to pay the claims. On Wednesday the creditors went in a body to the British Consul, but Mr. Parish was absent in Montevideo, meanwhile there are no fresh provisions on board! when the Captain comes on shore, there is only one man left to care the vessel, the crew are all quartered at a sailors boarding house, the boat is cast ashore in the bay, the Port Captain, which was subsequently delivered up to Captain Sydney, minus the sails &c."

This the 'Cleopatra' case stands. Now it requires no great legal acumen or profound maritime experience, to divest the case of all unnecessary details and come straight to the question at issue. We have nothing to do with the owners abroad, still less with the consignees of the cargo, the Captain or the crew. The responsible party before the public is the British Consul, within whose exclusive jurisdiction the Cleopatra and her troubles came. It is not of course to be expected that the British Consul is called on to put his hand in his pocket to pay a ship's account, still less to go security to a banker for the amount of a bottomry bond, but it does seem reasonable to suppose that the consul should have strained some point last July to get the vessel off, rather than allow the ship to remain idle here in port, each day incurring fresh expense until at last the credit of the ship was exhausted, and the sailors like the rats obliged to flee the vessel from sheer starvation!!

As a general rule, consuls are good admiralty lawyers, they know Abbot on shipping from cover to cover, and are conversant with all the great cases therein cited; according to English law, the Captain has no 'lien in rem' on the ship for his pay, his claim being against the owners, but the sailors have, and debts due in a foreign port for such necessities as fresh provisions for the crew, are articles of requisite necessity for which in every Admiralty court in the world, the ship would be held responsible.

The conduct of the owners in drawing beforehand for the freight, and leaving in the Captain's hands such a trifling sum as 268 pata, is of itself sufficient to inspire suspicion, but in a foreign port the Captain represents the owner, his power to mortgage or bind the ship is beyond all question, and situated as the Cleopatra is, his power of sale is even established by English law.

Formerly the English law was very strict in this regard, and denied to the captain the power of sale; but later cases clearly establish his right—his agency arises by operation of law from the necessity of the case, to prevent a total loss of the property, and the law treats him as one capable of selling in his own name; but for the benefit of the owner's he can give a sufficient title in his own name, as being by operation of law substituted owner 'pro hac vice.' This was the view of the subject taken in the case of the schooner Tilton, 5 Mason, 481; and the doctrine appears to rest on clear and solid principles of law and policy; the power of the captain to sell, in cases of absolute necessity, is clearly laid down in numerous other cases, and Pringle vs. Ocean Insurance Company, may be regarded as a case in point.

We have now neither time nor space to argue the question further; suffice it to say, that if the Consul, with the consent of the captain, deems it expedient to sell, in order the better to protect the interests of the owners, he has full power. We are informed that a British vessel, the Barbary, is similarly situated with the Cleopatra, and that she is now lying in port ten months, the unfortunate captain having in the agony of despair hanged himself. Such facts as these call for the most searching explanation; but before throwing the whole odium on our much respected Consul, we wait to hear his version of this melancholy, we might add, discreditable state of affairs.

The City of Rio Mails. The City of Rio brings dates from England to the 3rd of October. The Bank of England has not altered the rate of interest: the balance sheet of September 29th shows the notes in circulation to amount to £23,685,040, and the specie reserve to £19,839,934, the former being an increase of more than half a million, the latter a falling off from the previous week.

The Irish Land question occupies general attention. The difficulty between Turkey and Egypt has been definitively arranged through the foreign diplomats. The Empress Eugenie left Paris for the East on Oct. 1st. The Emperor's health is so much better that on September 24th his Majesty received Djemil Pasha, the Turkish envoy, and Mr. West, who acts pro tem. during Lord Lyons's leave of absence. The Ministerial journals say that the Government will not yield to

the demand for opening the Chambers before November, but that they are preparing several important projects in the interval. M. Forcade de la Roquette is appointed to the Portfolio of the Interior, which he held provisionally. The Pantin murder continues to cause much sensation. The assassin tried to commit suicide by jumping into the dock at Harve, and is now awaiting trial. The Bishop of Orleans wrote to Pere Hyacinthe, but the latter refuses his advice or suggestions. Some of the Paris journals predict that the distinguished preacher will leave the pale of the Catholic Church, but he has not yet done so, although he has resigned the monastic habit.

Count Bismark will return to Berlin for the opening of the Prussian Diet. The Crown Prince is about to leave for Baden, and will thence proceed to Vienna to visit the Emperor of Austria. The rumor of annexing Baden to Prussia is contradicted. The King of Saxony has addressed his Chambers to the effect that the country enjoys complete tranquillity. The Regent Serrano in council with his ministers has resolved to accept the Duke of Genoa as candidate for the throne; it seems the Duke will only consent if elected by two-thirds of the Cortes. The King of Portugal denies any intention of accepting the throne of Spain or abdicating that of Portugal in favour of his son. Revolutionary troubles occur in Barcelona and Andalusia.

The following are the latest telegrams:— St. Cloud, Thursday. The statements current in Paris that the Emperor intends going to Vichy, and that the Prince Imperial will pay a visit to Germany, are unfounded. The Emperor, who is now very well, took a walk this morning, and will probably do so again this afternoon. His Majesty works every day, and takes an active part in the transaction of public business. Madrid, Thursday Evening. Various rumors continue to be circulated in reference to the choice of a sovereign, the latest being to the effect that the candidature of the King of Portugal has failed. When the Cortes reassembles the Government will introduce a bill to provide for the better preservation of public order. Brussels, Thursday. The 'Etoile Belge' says that a grand State banquet was given this evening at the Royal Palace in honour of the Lord Mayor of London, at which the English, French, and Prussian Ministers were present. M. de la Guerroniere, the French Minister, gave a grand dinner last night to the Ministers.

A large crowd assembled before the French Legation, and shouted 'Vive la France.' The National Guards responded by crying 'Vive la Belgique.' The French National Guards then took their departure at eleven o'clock, when they received a complete ovation. AMERICA. Philadelphia, Sept. 23. It is rumored that General Sickles has been instructed to demand a reply by Spain to the note about Cuba. Great excitement prevails in the stock market. Gold premium advanced 4 per cent., to 141: The 'Herald,' the 'Times' and the 'Tribune' of to-day state positively that the Administration approves the course taken by General Sickles with regard to the Cuban question. The New York Democratic Convention has adopted resolutions favouring the fullest protection of the rights of American citizens abroad, especially in Great Britain and Cuba.

The Massachusetts Republican Convention has renominated all the present State officers, and has adopted resolutions endorsing President Grant's course, and denouncing the taxation of bonds under any form. They also repudiate Mr. Sumner's speech before the convention, and at the same time endorse the Republican financial policy. The settlement of the American claims by the transfer of Canada to the United States was impracticable; Canada was already gradually approaching union with the United States.

The death of Senator Fessenden, following close on that of the Secretary of War General Rawlins, is a subject of universal regret throughout the United States. The late Senator was 63 years old, and for many years steadily refused to abandon his profession as a lawyer in order to embark in political struggles. The faint hopes which were entertained that some of the men immured in the Avondale Colliery, near Philadelphia, might still be living, are now dispelled. A despatch dated Avondale, Sept. 8, says:—"This morning at a few minutes past five o'clock, four brave men—G. D. Davies, Thomas Williams, S. Davies, and William Smith—descended into the mine, and after proceeding a short distance from the bottom of the shaft, discovered a large number of dinner-pails and tin cups. About an hour later another squad entered the mine, and after exploring along the vault and chambers nearly 1,500 feet, a sickening sight was revealed. At this point about sixty-five dead bodies were found, and these were lying literally in a heap. Fathers were found locked in the dying embrace of their sons. Coroner Eno, of Plymouth borough, at once empanelled a jury, and as soon as the work

of bringing the remains from the mine was begun, each body was borne on a litter to the front of the rude stand behind which stood the coroner. Of the whole number (203 men and boys) in the mine at the time of the explosion, more than one-half the men were married, and had families dependent on them for support. A letter from Worcester, Massachusetts, reports the escape of a party of adventurers to join the Cuban army. A destructive storm has raged in Massachusetts, which demolished the Coliseum at Boston, and destroyed the steeple of a church. Sir John Young has been received through his tour with every demonstration of cordiality.

THE GREAT FIRE AT BORDEAUX. The Journal du Havre contains the following telegrams:— Bordeaux, Sept. 23, 6 a.m. The port of Bordeaux is in flames; the number of ships afloat is not yet known. 8.26 a.m. The conflagration continues; twenty ships burning. The cause has been a vessel with kerosene going astre, the burning oil floated with the tide, surrounding the ships with waves of fire. 10 a.m. Twenty ships have been burned, and as many more injured. The alarm is nearly over. The fire has been accidental. Losses estimated at six million francs (£240,000). No lives lost, but two sailors much injured.

VESSELS BURNED. French barque Moise, 158, Messrs. Raymond, Bordeaux, 1864, loaded, insured. Do. Touray, 519, Lopez, Dubec, and Co., Bordeaux, 1855, loading for Buenos Ayres, insured. Do. Orizaba, 217, Laroque, Bordeaux, 1852, loading for Vera Cruz. Do. Chimiste, 236, Jossé, Rouen, 1852, loading for Martinique. Do. Panamá, 318, Labat and Co., Bordeaux, 1866, loading. Do. Carlo Magno, 493, Beylard, Freres, Bordeaux, 1853, loading for B. Ayres. Do. Ulysse, 328, Legal, Nantes, 1868, loading for Mauritius. Do. Lieutenant Bellot, 236, Saleste, Freres, Bordeaux, 1853, loading for La Guayra. Do. Mary, 386, Boulon, Bordeaux, 1866, loading for Callao. French brig Pionnier, 191, Duprat and Laroque, Bordeaux, 1864, loading for Guayaquil. French barque Charlotte, 472, Dumont and Co., Bordeaux, 1863, unloaded. Italian ship Ariel. Spanish ship Chomin, C. Abella, loading for Havana. Norwegian ship Progress, unloaded. French ship Harmonie, unloaded. French ships Sidonie and Madeleine.

PARTLY BURNED. French brig Unico, 314, Chollet, sen., Venice, 1855, loading for B. Ayres. French ship Jeune France, C. He miss, Bordeaux, loading for B. Ayres. Do. Leon, C. Blanc, loading for Guadeloupe. Do. Lermont. Do. Josephine Marie, C. Bertin, loading for Montevideo. SLIGHTLY INJURED. French ship Marguerite, C. Monrean, Bordeaux, loading for Matamoros. Do. Nigér, C. Vergniol, Bordeaux, loading for Senegal. Do. Guipuzoano, C. Girard, loading for New Orleans. Do. J. B. D., Messrs. Vigeant, loading for Guayaquil. Do. Souverain, Lalanne, loading for Lima. Do. Confiance. French brig Podensac, O. Vincent. French ship Marechal Pelissier, C. Lafone, Havre, loading for Havre. This vessel had a miraculous escape, a vessel alongside being completely burned. French ship Alfred et Marie, Roussel, Havre, loading for Martinique.

IMPORTANT FROM RIO. ROYAL STANDARD TRIAL. MORE WRECKS. In my last I promised you an account of the trial of the captain of the 'Royal Standard,' but I have not been able to get a detailed account. He was sentenced to have his certificate taken away for six months—a very lenient punishment. The boatswain had all his back pay stopped, and the man who was on the look out at the time she struck to twenty-eight days' imprisonment. The rest of the officers were cleared from any responsibility. The excitement attending the above wreck had not time to cool down before another disaster to an English ship was reported. On the 25th a ship was telegraphed on the bar with her ensign reversed, which proved to be the English ship 'Leon Crespo' from Cardiff to Valparaiso, loaded with coal; on the 23rd she was discovered to be on fire, and immediately made for this port; as soon as she anchored the English men-of-war 'Raccoon' and 'Egmont' immediately sent a fire-engage on board, the Brazilian authorities not making their appearance until some two hours afterwards, notwithstanding their being informed that

the cargo was on fire as soon as she came into port. As soon as they appeared the vessel was towed into Obichorra bay, and there scuttled in 18 feet of water; she soon filled, and the fire was supposed to be totally extinguished the same day. Proposals are to be received to-day at the British Consulate for the raising of the vessel, and discharging and reloading the cargo. We received news on the 26th of the foundering at sea of the American brigantine 'Nameany' which left B. Ayres on the 8th of September last, and after experiencing very heavy weather foundered on the 1st October. The captain and crew were picked up next day by the Brazilian brig 'Othello,' which arrived here on the 26th. The crew are being taken care of by the American Consul. The commercial community are beginning to feel uneasy about the Liverpool, Brazil and River Plate Co.'s steamer 'Kepler,' which left Liverpool on 30th September, but has not arrived here, she has on board the European mail, so that we are deprived of our principal newspaper, at least for some days, which is rather inconvenient.

The City of Rio de Janeiro, which left for the River Plate on the 17th, returned yesterday with part of her machinery broken down (one of the cranks); she has been soon put to rights, however, as she again leaves to-day. The Peruvian fleet have discharged a large number of men; so it is supposed they will lay here for some time yet. The two transports are being repaired at Viuva Hargreaves' fitting shop and foundry, who has turned out some very fine work this last year both for Government and private contracts. This establishment is on the high road to being the first of its kind in Brazil. We congratulate Mrs Hargreaves on the energy and perseverance she has displayed, taking charge and overlooking the working of the shop herself. Mr Lydcotte, the Consul, has been very busy with the trials, &c., consequent through so many wrecks and disasters of vessels lately, but proves himself to be up to the occasion. We wish him success in his responsible duties.

The Postmaster has been indisposed this last week, but we hope to see him at the office again in a few days. Business is still at a standstill. The Bourgogne from Buenos Ayres arrived here on the 27th, she brought us news of startling importance as regards the flight of Gomez, the celebrated banker, who came up here in the City of Limerick. I am not in a position to give you all details about this rather disgraceful affair, the rumors are so conflicting that no one knows what to believe: it was said at first that Gomez had stuck the Government, then the Exchange of Buenos Ayres, and then all the banks; many believed that he had walked off with all the Argentine apolices or bonds and brought them to Rio, but it appears that he only took his 'congé' with his own, preferring to pass the pleasant months amongst the hills of Tijuca to the miserably dusty bad paved streets of Buenos Ayres. When the Buenos Ayres broker, Mr. Morales set foot on shore, he started off for your headquarters, Messrs. Souza, Irmao & Rocha, but found to his dismay that the bills had been accepted two days previously, and that Gomez's steamer the City of Limerick had left just the very day before he arrived. Nathan is the only man who knows really how the matter stands, for the City of Limerick took to Europe five passengers in transitu, amongst whom, some say was Gomez. I believe that Gomez is however here, and that your friends in Buenos Ayres have small chance of getting their money. The Chief of police, General Paunero and some half dozen others are very busy about the affair, but the bad weather that kept back the Bourgogne, gave Gomez too great a start, and the bills were accepted before Morales arrived.

The Isabel, from Paraguay, arrived yesterday, but the news we nearly all knew before hand. There is great noise made here about a loan made by Mr. Paranhos of 700 contos to the Paraguayan Government. We are not in such a flourishing condition here as to make advances on such a wretched security. They say that Mr. Candido Barreiro, who was Lopez's Minister in France, will be the new Minister in Paraguay, and that he is the only man fit for the post. Octaviano and family have been out at Bennett's. The place is crowded. Mr. Bennett is deservedly a great favorite; of late he has become a constant reader of the 'Standard,' and it is amusing to see what a rush there is for the paper when a steamer from the South comes in. Mr. Schwind's lunch with the Paraguayan caused a furor here. Mr. Schwind says the man was not a Paraguayan at all, but 'se non vero e ben trovato'. Exchange has been done here as low as 18, but to-day it is at 10 1/2 private paper. Sovereigns went more above 12000, notwithstanding all the efforts of brokers, bankers, and editors. I send you the 'Reforma,' but the truth is, there is nothing in any of the papers here. Very little gold is coming up now from the Plate; and, according to the general report, towards the end of this month the Government will have to buy both gold and exchange. All the great politicians

are in mourning for the death of Octaviano. Funerals for him all over the Empire, I give you a piece of news worth knowing—Mr. Paranhos has been recalled. This looks like business. Yours, TJUCA. MONTEVIDEO. Thursday. Colonel Moyano, who was brought in prisoner from Durazno and lodged in Fort San José, is now the guest of Señor Bustamante at his residence, on parole. General Pozzolo has accepted the office of War Minister: it seems he had a conference with General Caraballo, who promises to come into town next week. The watchmaker next Hotel Blin has been robbed of £4,000 worth of jewelry. The National Library has received a box of books from France. The alarm in Paysandu still prevails, it seems there are fears of invasions from Entre Rios. The James Carthy was nearly lost off the English Bank, having had to throw overboard 8,000 sacks flour; she is now in port. There is much anxiety about the Kepler. Last night Minister Bustamante held a great meeting of Coloradoes at his house; there were Senators, officers, and civilians present to the number of 80 persons, whom the Minister addressed, on the utility of reorganizing the Colorado party. The meeting seemed favorable to his views and adjourned till this evening. The City of Rio has arrived with 50 passengers, including some old residents of Buenos Ayres who have been travelling in Europe and the United States. She met very bad weather in the Bay of Biscay on Oct. 7th, the day after the great tidal wave was expected in England. A couple of days after leaving Rio Janeiro she had to put back to that port to make some repairs in her machinery. Some anxiety is felt about the Kepler, which had not arrived at Rio Janeiro up to October 30th, although then 30 days out from Liverpool. It is hoped she has put into some port, perhaps for repairs. The Brazilian papers mention the arrival at Pernambuco of Captain Boer and five sailors of the Dutch schooner Catherine, from B. Ayres to Antwerp, which sprang a leak in 6.53 S. Lat. and 32.36 W. Long. She had touched at Bahia, with a cargo of hides and wool, and the leak was so great that she had 9 1/2 feet water in the hold. After vainly trying at the pumps, the captain and seamen took to their boat, and after two days safely reached the shore. The inhabitants of Mercedes have presented a handsome gold medal to Maximo Perez, as the Pacificator of the Banda Oriental in the recent Orosio Forzoso revolution. The mortality of the last four days amounted to 17; viz. 6 foreigners, 1 native, and 10 children: among the foreigners was an Irishman named John Murphy, aged 72 years.

EDITOR'S TABLE. The commercial intelligence from Europe by the City of Rio is not as favourable as that by the preceding mail. While wool and hides maintain in most instances their former value, the latter being in brisk demand; talow has suffered a sensible decline, but this may be attributed more to the reaction natural after the sudden rise announced by the last packet than to other causes. The accounts from the English manufacturing districts are very bad; trade is at a stand still, and in Lancashire a great number of cotton mills have been closed and the hands dismissed. An awful fire has occurred at Bordeaux, resulting in the loss of thirty valuable merchant vessels, which, together with their cargoes, have been completely destroyed; the loss to the owners and shippers is set down at six millions of francs or £240,000. The fire originated with an explosion on board a full rigged ship laden with petroleum, the burning liquid spreading over the waters of the bay and communicating the flames to the other vessels. Amongst the ships destroyed were the Carlo Magno and Touray, loading for Buenos Ayres. The only political news of importance is the definite arrangement of the differences between the Porte and the Viceroy of Egypt. The Emperor Napoleon's health is slowly improving. The London money market continues easy, and Consols steady. The greatest anxiety is beginning to be felt respecting the Kepler. The dreadful weather in the Atlantic occurred about the time predicted for the earthquake, and was such as has rarely been experienced by mariners even on that stormy ocean. Nevertheless we do not think that those who have friends on board the Kepler need be alarmed, for she is known to be a first rate sea-boat, and the most that can have happened to her is damage to her machinery, necessitating her finishing the voyage under sail. A new paper the 'Independente' is about to be published in Fray Bentos. The 'Courrier' devotes a leader to the present gambling mania on the Bolsa, in the course of which it says, that as affairs are managed at present on our Stock Exchange the public should be forewarned that one of the conditions of the game of time bar

are in mourning for the death of Octaviano. Funerals for him all over the Empire, I give you a piece of news worth knowing—Mr. Paranhos has been recalled. This looks like business. Yours, TJUCA. MONTEVIDEO. Thursday. Colonel Moyano, who was brought in prisoner from Durazno and lodged in Fort San José, is now the guest of Señor Bustamante at his residence, on parole. General Pozzolo has accepted the office of War Minister: it seems he had a conference with General Caraballo, who promises to come into town next week. The watchmaker next Hotel Blin has been robbed of £4,000 worth of jewelry. The National Library has received a box of books from France. The alarm in Paysandu still prevails, it seems there are fears of invasions from Entre Rios. The James Carthy was nearly lost off the English Bank, having had to throw overboard 8,000 sacks flour; she is now in port. There is much anxiety about the Kepler. Last night Minister Bustamante held a great meeting of Coloradoes at his house; there were Senators, officers, and civilians present to the number of 80 persons, whom the Minister addressed, on the utility of reorganizing the Colorado party. The meeting seemed favorable to his views and adjourned till this evening. The City of Rio has arrived with 50 passengers, including some old residents of Buenos Ayres who have been travelling in Europe and the United States. She met very bad weather in the Bay of Biscay on Oct. 7th, the day after the great tidal wave was expected in England. A couple of days after leaving Rio Janeiro she had to put back to that port to make some repairs in her machinery. Some anxiety is felt about the Kepler, which had not arrived at Rio Janeiro up to October 30th, although then 30 days out from Liverpool. It is hoped she has put into some port, perhaps for repairs. The Brazilian papers mention the arrival at Pernambuco of Captain Boer and five sailors of the Dutch schooner Catherine, from B. Ayres to Antwerp, which sprang a leak in 6.53 S. Lat. and 32.36 W. Long. She had touched at Bahia, with a cargo of hides and wool, and the leak was so great that she had 9 1/2 feet water in the hold. After vainly trying at the pumps, the captain and seamen took to their boat, and after two days safely reached the shore. The inhabitants of Mercedes have presented a handsome gold medal to Maximo Perez, as the Pacificator of the Banda Oriental in the recent Orosio Forzoso revolution. The mortality of the last four days amounted to 17; viz. 6 foreigners, 1 native, and 10 children: among the foreigners was an Irishman named John Murphy, aged 72 years.

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