

GERMANY.

DONNERSTAG DEN 15 NOVEMBER.

Theater- und Musikalische Vorstellung.

DIE LEIBRENTE.

Personen: Heller, ein reiches Pächter.

Schön, sein Tochter.

Robert, ein Neffe, Schauspieler.

Johann, Diener in Heller's House.

NEHM EIN EXEMPEL D'AN.

Personen: Die Onkel.

Der Mann.

Ein Bedienter.

Kum Schluss.

ER IST NICHT ZUFERSUCHTIG.

Personen: August Hohendorf, Arzt.

Cecile, seine Gattin.

Beumann, Rentier im Ohm.

Hermann, Hohendorf's Diener.

Nach Beendigung der Vorstellung:

Mit der Musik der Deutschen Kapelle.

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Vercos Local, 241 Calle Belgrano. Abends an der Casca 50 Pesos.

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DER VORSTAND.

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The Standard.

"All shall esteem, all veri non amorem dicitur."

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1866.

NEUTRAL PROPERTY.

There is nothing we are so much opposed to as the arguing of a law-suit in the newspapers; we believe that such matters should be reserved for the proper tribunals, but the intense interest that is taken in the present important suit of the "Republic versus Stewart," which is now pending on appeal before the Supreme Federal Court, compels us to depart from our rule. Every foreign merchant in the city is speaking of this case and the extraordinary decision of Judge Heredia. Every mail from England brings letters from the consignors of goods to Stewart, who owing to the immense amount of property embargoed, is utterly unable to pay their accounts: Thirty-seven thousand pounds sterling worth of property confiscated by the Fiscal would be a matter of serious moment for any foreign house in Buenos Ayres; how much more so for the victimized Englishman who with a high credit at home, rich relations abroad, and a small capital to start on, finds himself, after only two years of business in Buenos Ayres, a ruined man and a bankrupt trader, and by no fault of his own, but simply through an interpretation of International law and International principles. The case is really so hard a one on poor Stewart and his equally unfortunate creditors, that we cannot shut our columns to the matter. The suit will come on in a few days before the Court of appeal, and in the full conviction that the Supreme Federal Court is above all imputation, bias, or prejudice, we venture to urge some new points in Mr. Stewart's favor. Mr. Stewart has been condemned because the judge regards him as a Paraguayan merchant, and we have already shown that Stewart never had a legal domicile in Paraguay; on the contrary, since the day he started in business, his office and residence have been in Calle Cangallo, Buenos Ayres; but even supposing that Stewart was a Paraguayan merchant, we hold, according to all international law, his property must be respected. Wheaton, the highest modern authority on international law, says: "In general, the national character of a person as neutral or enemy is determined by that of his domicile, but the property of a person may acquire a hostile character independently of his national character, derived from personal residence. Thus the property of a house of trade established in the enemy's country is considered liable to capture and condemnation as prize. This rule does not apply to cases arising at the commencement of the war in reference to persons who, during peace had habitually carried on trade in the enemy's country, though not resident there, and are therefore entitled to time to withdraw from that commerce." Now here is the precise case of Stewart; it would almost appear that Wheaton had the very case of Stewart in view when he laid down the law. Stewart lived in Buenos Ayres and did business with Paraguay; he had no other trade, no other business; when he saw the probability of war breaking out he at once started for Paraguay to save what he could. Law, justice, and equity clearly establish his right; even the commander of the blockading squadron recognised it, and gave him a free-pass down, when, if there was even the shadow of a right to confiscate it, then and there it should have been seized. The pass, permit, and license of the blockading commander is a point which, to our mind, decides the case conclusively in Stewart's favor, and there is no going behind it. But we have not now time to

argue this point. Suffice it to say that the attention of every merchant in this city and abroad connected with the River Plate is centred on the Federal Court; the very honor of the country is at stake. We have the most implicit confidence in the lofty integrity of the judges of that court. The amount at issue for the Argentine Republic is a mere bagatelle, whilst to Stewart and his friends at home the confiscation would bring utter ruin. In conclusion we call the attention of the judges to what Wheaton says:—"Where mere abstract propriety, therefore, is on one side, and real practical justice on the other, the rule of substantial justice must be held to be the true rule of the law of nations." Can anything be clearer? The very able point raised by Dr. Bernardo Irigoyen, when he says that supposing even that Stewart were a Paraguayan, the property in question could only be regarded as a hostile stamp in the enemy's country, is also another insuperable objection to the Fiscal's right to confiscate. We have looked through the books and there is not a single case on record where such an attempt at confiscation was ever made. In Paraguay the property might be seized, even in the rivers captures meet occur, but the moment the merchandize touched Argentine soil it was stamped with an Argentine character, of which no legal quibble can divest it, and no tribunal in the world can regard the matter in any other light.

more especially in his capital, was hailed as the surest promise of renewed tranquillity in the country, and the adoption of strong administrative measures with a like tendency. The work now taken in hand was of no light kind. The Augean stable had to be cleaned, and the instruments for the performance of the task were but few, and, for the most part, insufficient. It was at such a moment that a cry was raised for elections, and some of the daily papers in support of the movement pleaded the necessity of bringing the representatives of the people together. The agitation was carefully fanned by those political retainers of the fallen party, who at once perceived in it the means of throwing impediments in the way of the new Government. But the moment was one that required a speedy solution of questions of far greater importance, in which the future well-being of the country was seriously concerned. So at least we are told General Flores considered it to be, and so expressed himself at the meeting convened by his order, with the object of considering the matter. Whatever the arguments then made may have been, the result was a 'manifesto' issued the day following by General Flores, explaining his motives for postponing the elections and assuming the supreme power in the State for another year. Though we naturally cling to constitutional forms, yet it is a confessed truth that nothing is more pernicious and immoral than the invoking a form in principle to cover its open transgression in practice. We must imagine General Flores could find no difficulty in proving to every one that was not a captious opponent, the necessity of waiving such subsidiary questions as the one mooted of elections, while the re-organisation of the administrative departments was yet a task to be performed; and that the re-establishment of Governmental authority throughout the interior as the only means conducive to the protection of life and property was so unjustly called for as might well serve for a plea for leaving in abeyance questions, which however important, are far from being vital ones. It no doubt occurred to those who supported the measure, as it will doubtless strike every practical mind, that there is something far more manifestly immoral, in appealing for electoral purposes to such elements as are unhappily rife in most of the departments of the Banda Oriental, than in postponing an electoral contest even when the excuse for so doing must be found in the admission of a crying evil. That the evil is rampant and menacing no one can doubt; and if we were allowed to address General Flores, we would here appeal to his good sense and love of justice, and urge upon him the necessity of energetic and exceptional measures, if the present head of the Uruguay Executive would put a stop to the deeds of violence so constantly committed in the Banda Oriental. It is not, however, of their number or of their character we complain; indeed, we might even admit there is some truth in what we are told, at times, of crimes being more numerous in some European States. But what we regret, and we regret it for Gen. Flores' sake, and for the party which he represents, is that entire impunity which crime appears to enjoy in the sister state. We may mention two cases out of many which have come under our more immediate notice; one, that of the murder of the Campbell family in Carmelo in March last year, the presumed murderer being still under trial; and another atrocious murder, perpetrated in the person of the unhappy Mr. DeCasse, a very respectable Frenchman, some months ago, near Toledo, the murder being committed, if we recollect right, by a relative of Commandant Belen. When the measures taken by Gen. Flores shall have resulted in the condign punishment of criminals such as those we have named; when each department shall have given its contribution of blood to the cause of justice and civil order; when the departmental circulars issued periodically from the Ministry of the Interior shall have become something better than a dead letter; when even-handed justice shall be meted out alike to the guilty employee as to the common criminal; and when, in a word, life and property shall be once more safe throughout the B. Oriental, a year's dictatorship may well be deemed a small matter, were it given to the head of the Executive to achieve such results. Whilst thus advocating the measure of which we have spoken, it must not be concealed that by assuming the Dictatorship, General Flores has brought himself under engagements of no slight nature towards the State he has consented to govern alone. The responsibility is as grave as it is extraordinary. But should General Flores obtain the results we have pointed out, he may then be sure of finding, in the uncompromising support of foreigners in the Banda Oriental, at once an element of strength, and some small recompense for the thankless and onerous task to which he now stands committed.

THE BANDA ORIENTAL.

The march of political events in Montevideo appears to be gradually assuming a more concrete character. The manifesto of General Flores, announcing the postponement till next year of the elections, seems to have given general satisfaction, though at the time it caused a certain degree of surprise; and, of course, there has not been wanting the usual proportion of grumblers, who complain of the measure as arbitrary and unconstitutional. There have been undoubtedly very well-founded motives for the bold step General Flores has taken; for the absence of a complete or even recent electoral register, the disorganized state of the departments, and the urgency of other measures more intimately bearing on the social well-being of the community, rendered it prudent and necessary to avoid, in the present position of affairs, the introduction of such a distracting subject as a general electoral struggle, where the clash of rival interests must have seriously hampered the Executive measures. To those, therefore, who are more inclined to judge of the relative merits of public measures by their practical results, rather than by a process of abstract reasoning, the step resolved upon must recommend itself as a salutary concession to the exigencies of a more than ordinarily trying situation. Such a decision has been wisely come to by General Flores, and was imperatively called for by the present state of the country, which looks up to him as its chief magistrate. There is a deep-felt necessity for extraordinary measures at the present moment, while at the same time it is confidently believed that General Flores is not a man to abuse the extraordinary powers with which he is now invested. We may explain, for the information of some of our readers, that on General Flores' return to Montevideo he found the Government machine almost at a dead-lock. Its gear was out of order, and all administrative measures were reduced to a nullity, or worse still, become mischievous in their tendency, owing to the total loss of prestige, on the part of the authority from which they emanated. It was not so much in the capital as in the departments of the interior, where the evil effects of such a state of things were still more exasperatingly felt. Matters were in a deplorable state, as they still continue to be in the interior. The condition of the Departments, on the conclusion of the late civil war, was bad enough; deeds of violence had become of frequent occurrence; lawlessness was rife throughout the country; cattle-stealing, and even murder, had become the burden of the complaints of numerous residents arriving from the interior, and even respectable foreigners began to tremble for their own. At such a crisis, a strong arm and a combined action was required to put a stop to existing abuses, and a more than ordinarily energetic Executive to give efficacy to their measures. The strength and energy were unhappily wholly wanting, and it was, we are assured, no secret in Montevideo, that more than one Chief of Police in the interior had openly disregarded the orders of the Government. Such a time of confusion and misrule, impairing as it did even the continuance of tranquillity in the country, made the most credulous supporters of the new order of things look in blank dismay on the course things were taking. People then anxiously turned to the only quarter whence a remedy might be obtained, and that remedy was supposed to be the immediate return of General Flores from the seat of war to reassume the reins of Government. At such a juncture General Flores' return to power, and his presence

thickët, but our howitzers had so awful an effect that whole battalions remained dead on the field, the piles of corpses obstructing the only practicable passage. They tried every means to outflank our batteries, some advancing under the barranca on the river, but we had a trusty force there to give good account of them. At 4 p.m. the enemy were repulsed at all points, and of the attacking column nothing remained but a few hundred stragglers dragging some of their wounded after them: in fact the forces of Mitre and Port Alegre were annihilated. The iron-clads seeing the disaster on land hastened to get out of range of our batteries. The battle-field presented a spectacle never before seen in this war: piles of dead met us at every step. At one place we counted over 1000 corpses, and the total must be from six to eight thousand. A field of mangled remains is all that is left of the Triple Alliance. We have taken several prisoners including some officers, and the epaulettes and swords of the slain form a respectable trophy. Among the slain is the famous Col. Charlone who met us before at Corrientes, and who led the charge against our centre with much bravery. We have taken the flag of the 2nd Brazilian volunteers, and the flag-stick of the Legion Militar, also 9 military chests, musical instruments &c.; and 4,000 good flocks. It will hardly be believed that we have barely fifty men hors de combat, thanks to our advantageous position and the visible protection of Divine Providence. Our loss includes Major Zayas, killed by a cannon-ball in the hottest of the fight, and Lieut. Lescano, a young officer on Pres. Lopez's staff and only 17 years of age. Our officers and men did their duty nobly, and behaved with great valor and coolness: the infantry and artillery rivalled each other, and the cavalry volunteered to aid in the trenches sooner than remain idle. General Diaz, commander at Curupaity, covered himself with glory: he moved about unharmed by the bullets or shells of the enemy, giving his orders or dictating telegrams, while the dust was torn up around him by the projectiles of the allies. Capt. Caballero and Escobar greatly distinguished themselves. The battle of Curupaity is, beyond question, the most brilliant that has yet crowned our victorious arms. Never before did the Triple Alliance sustain such an overthrow, and the loss of the allies is wholly irreparable. Our reverse at Curupaity has been amply revenged, and the victory of Sept. 22nd has surpassed all our anticipations in the magnitude and splendor of its results. Curupaity will form the brightest page in our annals, and its very name will inspire terror and confusion among our invaders. We tried to avoid such bloodshed, but Mitre and his allies in their insane idea of conquering Paraguay have poured out the blood of thousands of their men, and all to no purpose. Heaven chastises their pride and confounds their wicked councils. All honor to Marshal Lopez who made every effort for a peaceful accommodation, when he told them "Your swords are powerless against a people that has sworn to die fighting." The war may now be considered virtually at its close, for Curupaity has sealed the fate of the invaders. Amid the thousand joyful emotions of victory I have not the coolness requisite to give you fuller details.

PARAGUAYAN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF CURUPAITY. Camp at Paso Pucú, Sept 22nd 1866. I believe I mentioned in my last that the enemy were preparing for a general attack, and that the apparent calm which reigned in both armies was but the precursor of a fearful storm. My prediction is now fully verified: the storm has already broken over us in its full fury. This morning the enemy pushed madly on our positions; they were received by our veterans with the most steady and determined resistance, and were everywhere driven back. I had long labored under the delusion that the Argentines would not fight, but leave the brunt to be borne by the Brazilians; the affair of to-day has convinced me of my error, as the Argentines fought with indomitable bravery and determination. From the obstinate and sanguinary character of this hopeless attack, I am convinced that Gen. Mitre attributed Marshal Lopez's endeavours for a peaceful arrangement to the utter exhaustion of our army, and this disregard for the noble and humane sentiments of our General may account for Mitre's refusal to treat, and his subsequent ill-conceived attack. The fight raged with fury for nine hours, during which the allied loss was enormous; at length victory decided in our favor, and our scattered enemies retreated in confusion, whilst our heroes rent the air with their victorious shouts. I do not now pretend, in fact it would be impossible, to give you here the full details of a day that must be ever regarded by our country as the one on which was achieved the most glorious victory of our arms. The little fortress of Curupaity, which must now be ever memorable, is well defended by nature and art: the trench which surrounds our camp commences on the right at the battery commanding the pass of the river, and pursuing an advantageous course at all points, terminates in the Lake Mendez, thus forming an irregular crescent: this enabled us to open a cross fire on the enemy, who had to advance over an open and broken ground, rendered impassable by natural and military obstacles, and bordered by thick jungles, that sheltered our men from the fire of the fleet and that of the advancing columns. From personal observation, and the accounts of prisoners, the assailing force consisted of 12 battalions Argentine and 12 Brazilian infantry, a proportionate cavalry force, and a small park of artillery, which they had conveniently planted behind a hastily formed breastwork of sand-bags. To divert our attention from the real point of attack, a small cavalry and infantry force opened the day by an assault on the extreme left of our position, while at the same time the battery on the island of Curupaity in Lake Pirus opened fire; our batteries replied to all this, and with such vigor that at times our whole line appeared as in a blaze. At 6.30 a.m., the entire squadron—iron-clads, gunboats, floating batteries, &c., commenced to bombard our lines. Two hours later on, the land forces began to move: a small detachment, with some light pieces, was despatched to turn our left flank by crossing the Laguna Mendez, but the attempt was in vain, and they were obliged to retire, coming foul of their central advancing column. After two hours of fruitless firing, the admiral ordered up two of his best iron-clads—one came up in front of our battery, whilst the other anchored higher up, so as to shell our lines from behind, but as we were hidden from their view the balls generally fell wide of the mark: we were likewise assailed by some sharpshooters, posted on the banks of the Chaco to pick off our gunners, but a well directed ball or two soon put these fellows to flight; the iron-clads had also to beat a hasty retreat, owing to the mortiferous fire of our artillery. Lieut. Ortiz threw a shell into the port-hole of the Tamandare, which dismounted one of their guns: this brave officer and his men displayed equal skill and bravery in a fight of several hours with the iron-clads. As soon as the iron-clads engaged our batteries the Brazilian and Argentine Generals harangued their men, saying that the road was now open and they had only to march up and take the trenches. The columns of infantry rushed forward to assault our right and centre, protected by a fire from their batteries. The vigorous and gallant fire of our artillery had a terrible effect on them. The Argentines advanced on the centre, and the Brazilians on the right, seeking protection from the fleet. The first attacking columns were completely shattered; a second and a third time the enemy pushed up obstinately to our lines, whence a shower of shot and shell poured destruction among their ranks; the slaughter of their officers and men at the verge of the fosse was something horrible. They had faggots of wood, scaling-ladders &c., but their ranks were converted into piles of dead before they had time to use these appliances: five men contrived to get into the fosse. On the right the Brazilians held out longer, under cover of the fleet and a close

editorial table. The mud on the Flores Road has now completely shut up the wool market once known as the Plaza "Once de Setiembre." We now again call the attention of the Government to this monstrous abuse: all the barranca in that locality may now be shut up—the plaza is deserted. It is not the paper dollar—it is not a revolutionary party which has raised its head—it is the Flores Road and the mud that has done up Buenos Ayres. Governor Alsina, the Flores Road! Minister Arellana, the Flores Road! Minister Varela, the Flores Road!! To-day, this very hour, something must be done, unless the Governor and his Ministers will allow millions of dollars worth of wool to be destroyed lying out in the carts damp, wet, and spoiled. We raise our voice to implore of the Government to at once send up men to mend the road: every day for the last week we have been speaking of it. The last rain has capped the climax and the very Colon Theatre might now be swallowed up in some of the quagmires and pantanos. Never since the world began was there seen such a sight as the Lobos road presents this day. The weather seems at last to have taken up. The farmers are all now praying for no more rain; the shearer this year is more backward than ever, and as the 'carretillo' is ripening, our country friends have hardly time to shear their flocks before the burr gets into the wool. We welcome back to Buenos Ayres our esteemed friend Captain Bruce,

and his arrival as the harbinger of happy times for the River Parana travelling public. Captain Bruce at his own expense buoyed the river at the mouth of the Palmas; some scoundrel boatmen walked off with the buoys, and now the river is just as nature has left it. The Minister ought to once see Captain Bruce about buoying the Parana and also the River Plate, near the Martin Garcia canal. Few can realize the damage caused by the storm without first making a trip on the Northern and Boca Railways; graphic as have been the descriptions published, they all fall short of the reality. On Monday we went over the Boca Railway for the first time since the storm, and what fearful evidences of destruction did we not see on all sides. The line of railway is now eighteen inches lower than before the storm; all through the Boca fields the ditch on either side of the road is filled up by the earthworks which have given way: even the fence is washed away in parts. The wall at the foot of Sr. Lezama's quinta, and also the one behind Waterloo quinta, have also fallen in, and as for the brick yard, the place seems to be completely destroyed. Mr. Cullen, the guard, lost all his clothes, &c., in his room at the Boca, and very narrowly escaped with his life. The Cazon Park presents one scene of desolation—trees pulled up, and right alongside the very railway is the hull of a wrecked schooner, which lies there just as when she was washed ashore, as if nobody owns her. At the Boca we notice several locomotives are being landed in front of Messrs. Casares's yard: it is a good sign for the country to see such a number of engines constantly landing. Marshall's ship-building yard is so crammed with iron, machinery, boilers, and two splendid steamers at present on the stocks, that it is positively difficult to get into the premises. The new steamer Lujan, which is being built for Mr. Matti, is, we believe, the largest that Marshall has as yet attempted; she looks beautiful on the stocks, and is about the size of the Pavon: close by her is the new steamer Estrella, built expressly for river traffic. It is really refreshing to see such unmistakable signs of Argentine vitality, and we recommend our friends who have a few spare hours to pay a visit to this excellent Argentine arsenal. The report of the committee on the paper dollar question, and Baron Maua's note to the Minister, are documents which ought to be published. People seem to lose faith in the efforts of the Government, and since the proposed exchange office at the bank failed, few attach any importance to other schemes; still the documents ought to be published, so that the public could form its judgment on the matter. Here in this remote corner of the American continent we are all so occupied with local matters that we can pay little attention to what is passing abroad, but we take special pleasure in calling our readers' attention to President Andrew Johnson's extraordinary speech at the dinner given to him at Delmonico's, in New York; it is beyond all question a master piece of eloquence worthy of Daniel Webster, O'Connell, Erskine or Burke, and so carried away the audience that the Herald gives the most extraordinary description of the scene that ensued at the peroration. We regret our inability to publish this speech from its extreme length, but it is really extraordinary how men in the States, no matter how humble of origin, are always equal to whatever position fortune assigns them. We have great pleasure in finding we were mistaken about the story of the proprietors of Cernadas Barraca, in the South plaza, making a fortune by charging \$3 each on carts passing through the streets around being impassable. D. Mariano Puig assures us the streets are as we say, and numbers of carts pass through the barranca, but in no case has he ever charged a dollar. A small commotion is caused by Dr. White's advertisement for the "sons of gentlemen." For our part we liked Dr. White's reply very much and considered it satisfactory, but others seem to think differently. The subject has grown amusing, as will be seen by the answers to be published to-morrow to "descendant of Adam." We publish to-day the Paraguayan version of the battle of Curupaity, which no doubt will interest our readers; it gives, we may say, a completely different version of this sad affair. We notice that the allies actually attacked the Paraguayans by the Cran Chaco. The Bank statement for the month of October is published; the Bank holds in its vaults four millions patacons and thirty and a half millions in paper money. Bate's views of the year are on sale at Loedel's, but they cannot be sold owing to the general complaint about the very high price asked. Yesterday the obsequies for the late Mrs. Rafaela B. de Miguens were performed with the usual solemnity at Santo Domingo. The attendance was very large and comprised the representatives of most of the old families

of Buenos Ayres, and a few foreign residents. A subscriber to the British Library informs us that all our city colleagues have ceased sending their papers gratis, and the want of a Spanish paper is much felt, especially by young men anxious to learn the language: the committee should see to it. An English gentleman from Rio informs us that in many provinces of Brazil the public works are paralyzed: the Government took up all available men for the war, and the rest have cleared out to the woods. In the hurry of yesterday we forgot to pay a well-deserved compliment to Capt. Curlew on his very successful trip this time: notwithstanding the delay of three days caused to the Arno by the storm, she reached Rio Janeiro in time, and arrived here as usual on the 13th. Hurrah for Curlew and the Arno! Some Montevidean papers say that the English houses of B. Ayres have sent home for a Life-boat, for use of the port. It is a capital idea, but we believe our colleagues are ahead of the facts. The cost would be about £150, and no move has yet been made in the matter, as it is justly considered the Government should bear the expense. Nothing is more urgently wanted in this port, where dozens of lives are lost every year simply for want of a Life-boat. The average revenue of the B. Ayres Custom-house is 20,000 patacons per day: thus, the income of one half-hour would defray the cost. But if the authorities are too sleepy or parsimonious, let us shew them for once how to do things rightly, and subscribe for a Life-boat. Surely a few shillings each is no great sacrifice, and (entre nous) it would be much better use of money than many subscriptions that are at present going the rounds. To the uninitiated we may observe that Life-boats can never be sunk nor their crews drowned: they can go out in any weather, and are proved of immense utility in saving life on the British coasts. Our friends the sheepfarmers will be glad to learn that one of the objects for which the Chambers are summoned to a special session is to consider the proposed new land law. It is highly injurious for country interests to have this very important question in the uncertain state it is, and we hope now to see it finally settled. Sr. Hermann, the renowned wizard, who played twice at Windsor Castle before the Queen, and ninety-nine nights running at the Princess Theatre, London, is now in Buenos Ayres: he visited our office yesterday, and speaks English fluently. On Saturday night he gives his first performance at Colon: he is the most renowned wizard of the age and we have no doubt will have a splendid run in Buenos Ayres. He begins well, as his first performance is in aid of the wounded. Yesterday the open space facing the Santo Domingo Church was crowded with unfortunate wounded soldiers who have just arrived from Corrientes. The poor fellows were stretched on 'cates' and looked very emaciated. A large crowd soon assembled and not one present refused the poor fellows his mite. The American war steamer Shamokin was expected yesterday, when last heard of she was at Parana. From Magdalena we hear that the loss in Mag had been very trifling, and this is the 'partido' where it was expected the loss would be heaviest. People are now leaving town for the country and suburbs, at all the estancias there are visitors; Don Estevan Rams and family left yesterday for the Gandara estancia. Mr. J. P. Boyd had the honor of presenting at Rio Janeiro to our late esteemed British Minister Mr. Edward Thornton, the service of plate from the British public of Buenos Ayres. We hope to receive from our accomplished friend Mr. Boyd a description of this valuable memento of respect and esteem on the part of the British public of Buenos Ayres. In the ceaseless efforts of the Editors of the Standard to supply the best, most interesting and freshest news, our brother editor left last night in the steamer Rio de la Plata to attend the races at Montevideo; pulling with one oar has to be again resumed for a few days, but happily we have such a superabundance of news at present that we shall not feel it much; owing to press of matter we are obliged to hold over 'Trader's' letter on paper money, Barraqueros on the mud, and the report of the last meeting of the Southern Railway shareholders at London. THE BOLIVIAN 'NIMBUS' DISAPPEARED Salta, Oct. 10th, 1866. My dear N.N., You will, no doubt, have heard in Buenos Ayres a rumor of the Bolivians invading these provinces, which was circulated here in a very plausible form, but I never took it for anything more than a 'canard' got up by the Paraguayan sympathizers. The mails from Bolivia arrived yesterday and dispelled the rumor, for Melgarco, instead of having 6,000 men at Tupiza, is gone off to Cochabamba: this news is confirmed by L. P. who has just arrived from Jujuy; he is a personal friend of Melgarco

EDITORIAL TABLE.

The mud on the Flores Road has now completely shut up the wool market once known as the Plaza "Once de Setiembre." We now again call the attention of the Government to this monstrous abuse: all the barranca in that locality may now be shut up—the plaza is deserted. It is not the paper dollar—it is not a revolutionary party which has raised its head—it is the Flores Road and the mud that has done up Buenos Ayres. Governor Alsina, the Flores Road! Minister Arellana, the Flores Road! Minister Varela, the Flores Road!! To-day, this very hour, something must be done, unless the Governor and his Ministers will allow millions of dollars worth of wool to be destroyed lying out in the carts damp, wet, and spoiled. We raise our voice to implore of the Government to at once send up men to mend the road: every day for the last week we have been speaking of it. The last rain has capped the climax and the very Colon Theatre might now be swallowed up in some of the quagmires and pantanos. Never since the world began was there seen such a sight as the Lobos road presents this day. The weather seems at last to have taken up. The farmers are all now praying for no more rain; the shearer this year is more backward than ever, and as the 'carretillo' is ripening, our country friends have hardly time to shear their flocks before the burr gets into the wool. We welcome back to Buenos Ayres our esteemed friend Captain Bruce,

and his arrival as the harbinger of happy times for the River Parana travelling public. Captain Bruce at his own expense buoyed the river at the mouth of the Palmas; some scoundrel boatmen walked off with the buoys, and now the river is just as nature has left it. The Minister ought to once see Captain Bruce about buoying the Parana and also the River Plate, near the Martin Garcia canal. Few can realize the damage caused by the storm without first making a trip on the Northern and Boca Railways; graphic as have been the descriptions published, they all fall short of the reality. On Monday we went over the Boca Railway for the first time since the storm, and what fearful evidences of destruction did we not see on all sides. The line of railway is now eighteen inches lower than before the storm; all through the Boca fields the ditch on either side of the road is filled up by the earthworks which have given way: even the fence is washed away in parts. The wall at the foot of Sr. Lezama's quinta, and also the one behind Waterloo quinta, have also fallen in, and as for the brick yard, the place seems to be completely destroyed. Mr. Cullen, the guard, lost all his clothes, &c., in his room at the Boca, and very narrowly escaped with his life. The Cazon Park presents one scene of desolation—trees pulled up, and right alongside the very railway is the hull of a wrecked schooner, which lies there just as when she was washed ashore, as if nobody owns her. At the Boca we notice several locomotives are being landed in front of Messrs. Casares's yard: it is a good sign for the country to see such a number of engines constantly landing. Marshall's ship-building yard is so crammed with iron, machinery, boilers, and two splendid steamers at present on the stocks, that it is positively difficult to get into the premises. The new steamer Lujan, which is being built for Mr. Matti, is, we believe, the largest that Marshall has as yet attempted; she looks beautiful on the stocks, and is about the size of the Pavon: close by her is the new steamer Estrella, built expressly for river traffic. It is really refreshing to see such unmistakable signs of Argentine vitality, and we recommend our friends who have a few spare hours to pay a visit to this excellent Argentine arsenal. The report of the committee on the paper dollar question, and Baron Maua's note to the Minister, are documents which ought to be published. People seem to lose faith in the efforts of the Government, and since the proposed exchange office at the bank failed, few attach any importance to other schemes; still the documents ought to be published, so that the public could form its judgment on the matter. Here in this remote corner of the American continent we are all so occupied with local matters that we can pay little attention to what is passing abroad, but we take special pleasure in calling our readers' attention to President Andrew Johnson's extraordinary speech at the dinner given to him at Delmonico's, in New York; it is beyond all question a master piece of eloquence worthy of Daniel Webster, O'Connell, Erskine or Burke, and so carried away the audience that the Herald gives the most extraordinary description of the scene that ensued at the peroration. We regret our inability to publish this speech from its extreme length, but it is really extraordinary how men in the States, no matter how humble of origin, are always equal to whatever position fortune assigns them. We have great pleasure in finding we were mistaken about the story of the proprietors of Cernadas Barraca, in the South plaza, making a fortune by charging \$3 each on carts passing through the streets around being impassable. D. Mariano Puig assures us the streets are as we say, and numbers of carts pass through the barranca, but in no case has he ever charged a dollar. A small commotion is caused by Dr. White's advertisement for the "sons of gentlemen." For our part we liked Dr. White's reply very much and considered it satisfactory, but others seem to think differently. The subject has grown amusing, as will be seen by the answers to be published to-morrow to "descendant of Adam." We publish to-day the Paraguayan version of the battle of Curupaity, which no doubt will interest our readers; it gives, we may say, a completely different version of this sad affair. We notice that the allies actually attacked the Paraguayans by the Cran Chaco. The Bank statement for the month of October is published; the Bank holds in its vaults four millions patacons and thirty and a half millions in paper money. Bate's views of the year are on sale at Loedel's, but they cannot be sold owing to the general complaint about the very high price asked. Yesterday the obsequies for the late Mrs. Rafaela B. de Miguens were performed with the usual solemnity at Santo Domingo. The attendance was very large and comprised the representatives of most of the old families

of Buenos Ayres, and a few foreign residents. A subscriber to the British Library informs us that all our city colleagues have ceased sending their papers gratis, and the want of a Spanish paper is much felt, especially by young men anxious to learn the language: the committee should see to it. An English gentleman from Rio informs us that in many provinces of Brazil the public works are paralyzed: the Government took up all available men for the war, and the rest have cleared out to the woods. In the hurry of yesterday we forgot to pay a well-deserved compliment to Capt. Curlew on his very successful trip this time: notwithstanding the delay of three days caused to the Arno by the storm, she reached Rio Janeiro in time, and arrived here as usual on the 13th. Hurrah for Curlew and the Arno! Some Montevidean papers say that the English houses of B. Ayres have sent home for a Life-boat, for use of the port. It is a capital idea, but we believe our colleagues are ahead of the facts. The cost would be about £150, and no move has yet been made in the matter, as it is justly considered the Government should bear the expense. Nothing is more urgently wanted in this port, where dozens of lives are lost every year simply for want of a Life-boat. The average revenue of the B. Ayres Custom-house is 20,000 patacons per day: thus, the income of one half-hour would defray the cost. But if the authorities are too sleepy or parsimonious, let us shew them for once how to do things rightly, and subscribe for a Life-boat. Surely a few shillings each is no great sacrifice, and (entre nous) it would be much better use of money than many subscriptions that are at present going the rounds. To the uninitiated we may observe that Life-boats can never be sunk nor their crews drowned: they can go out in any weather, and are proved of immense utility in saving life on the British coasts. Our friends the sheepfarmers will be glad to learn that one of the objects for which the Chambers are summoned to a special session is to consider the proposed new land law. It is highly injurious for country interests to have this very important question in the uncertain state it is, and we hope now to see it finally settled. Sr. Hermann, the renowned wizard, who played twice at Windsor Castle before the Queen, and ninety-nine nights running at the Princess Theatre, London, is now in Buenos Ayres: he visited our office yesterday, and speaks English fluently. On Saturday night he gives his first performance at Colon: he is the most renowned wizard of the age and we have no doubt will have a splendid run in Buenos Ayres. He begins well, as his first performance is in aid of the wounded. Yesterday the open space facing the Santo Domingo Church was crowded with unfortunate wounded soldiers who have just arrived from Corrientes. The poor fellows were stretched on 'cates' and looked very emaciated. A large crowd soon assembled and not one present refused the poor fellows his mite. The American war steamer Shamokin was expected yesterday, when last heard of she was at Parana. From Magdalena we hear that the loss in Mag had been very trifling, and this is the 'partido' where it was expected the loss would be heaviest. People are now leaving town for the country and suburbs, at all the estancias there are visitors; Don Estevan Rams and family left yesterday for the Gandara estancia. Mr. J. P. Boyd had the honor of presenting at Rio Janeiro to our late esteemed British Minister Mr. Edward Thornton, the service of plate from the British public of Buenos Ayres. We hope to receive from our accomplished friend Mr. Boyd a description of this valuable memento of respect and esteem on the part of the British public of Buenos Ayres. In the ceaseless efforts of the Editors of the Standard to supply the best, most interesting and freshest news, our brother editor left last night in the steamer Rio de la Plata to attend the races at Montevideo; pulling with one oar has to be again resumed for a few days, but happily we have such a superabundance of news at present that we shall not feel it much; owing to press of matter we are obliged to hold over 'Trader's' letter on paper money, Barraqueros on the mud, and the report of the last meeting of the Southern Railway shareholders at London. THE BOLIVIAN 'NIMBUS' DISAPPEARED Salta, Oct. 10th, 1866. My dear N.N., You will, no doubt, have heard in Buenos Ayres a rumor of the Bolivians invading these provinces, which was circulated here in a very plausible form, but I never took it for anything more than a 'canard' got up by the Paraguayan sympathizers. The mails from Bolivia arrived yesterday and dispelled the rumor, for Melgarco, instead of having 6,000 men at Tupiza, is gone off to Cochabamba: this news is confirmed by L. P. who has just arrived from Jujuy; he is a personal friend of Melgarco

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and tells me the Dictator is in a difficulty with Dictator Prado of Peru, because the latter has failed to supply him with \$60,000 a month as agreed on, to raise a military force.

The Bolivian newspapers are, meantime, full of the Pacific Alliance, and come out strong against Buenos Ayres: of course there is no liberty of the press, and Melgarejo only caters to the passions of the Chilians by abusing Argentines and praising Paraguay. But it is only talk and nothing more: they will not venture to declare war. Of course I shall be on the alert, to let you know if anything occurs, but you need not fear much from the side of Bolivia.

Nacion Argentina.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 12th 1866. To H. E. Don Mariano Varela, Minister of Finance. The undersigned, representative of the Northern Railway, has had the honor to receive your note of the 5th inst., wherein (with reference to various conferences that we held for the purpose of arranging the accounts and guarantee of 1865), Your Excellency is pleased to place at my disposal the sum of half-a-million mpc., on account of the guarantee corresponding to 1865.

In accepting such, and returning all due thanks for the offer, which moreover fully shows the laudable intentions of Government, I beg again to assure Your Excellency that my only motive in proposing an amicable arrangement was, to save the loss of time and heavy expenses that must have ensued to the company I represent by any judicial proceedings or arbitration.

I enclose to Your Excellency a receipt for the \$500,000, on account of the guarantee of 1865, and with the proviso agreed on, so that you may be pleased to order the payment of said sum in exchange for the said voucher.

May God preserve you. J. BOYD THOMSON, Manager of the Northern Railway.

THE AMPHITRITE FUND.

(American Subscription.) The following correspondence shows what has been done by the American residents in Buenos Ayres, as a proof of their appreciation of the heroes of the Amphitrite.

United States Consulate, B. Ayres, Nov. 10, 1866.

Jacob Paravicini, Esq., Austrian Consul, Dear Sir,

Capt. Jefferson Benner, master of the American ship Enoch Benner, has this day placed in my hands six thousand and thirty five dollars in currency (\$6,035), the same being the sum total of subscriptions received by him from citizens of the United States now resident in Buenos Ayres, as a testimonial of their high appreciation of the spirit of self-sacrifice and bravery displayed by the chief officer and crew of the Austrian barque Amphitrite, who at the imminent risk of their own lives, during the destructive tempest which prevailed in this port about a fortnight since, were successful in rescuing from watery graves the wrecked mariners of the French ships Napoleon III and Marie Elise. Pray have the kindness to hand this money, which I herewith enclose, and the accompanying subscription list, with the compliments of the subscribers, to Captain Lovrovich, officers and crew, of the Amphitrite.

Happy in being the medium of this new and substantial evidence of the fact that the impulses and daring of true manhood, irrespective of nationality, are always sure of a generous recognition.

I am, dear Sir, Yours very truly H. R. HELPER.

B. Ayres, 12th, Nov. 1866.

H. R. Helper, Esq., United States Consul, Dear Sir,

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., enclosing \$6035 currency, amount of a subscription raised among the citizens of the United States now resident in Buenos Ayres, and to be handed to the second Captain Mr Santo Lovrovich, and crew of the Austrian barque Amphitrite, as a testimonial of admiration of the philanthropic conduct and bravery displayed by them, on the occasion of their successful efforts in saving, at the risk of their own lives the wrecked mariners of the French ships Napoleon III and Maria Eliza.

I shall comply with your request as soon as Captain Lovrovich comes on shore.

In the meantime, Sir, please accept my sincere thanks for your kind expressions in favour of the officers and crew of the Amphitrite, and, on their part, I can assure you, they will feel proud, when they know, that their conduct has been admired by the citizens of the United States.

I remain, dear Sir, Yours very truly, J. PARAVICINI, Austrian Consul.

STRAY LETTERS.

Buenos Ayres, 10 Nov., 1866. To the Editors of the Standard. Dear Sirs,

I wrote you a long letter from Lobos on Sunday the 4th inst. giving you full particulars of the 'temporal' election news, and some other particulars that I thought might prove interesting to your readers. The non-appearance of this letter in your paper has led me to suspect that you have never received it; and this suspicion has been awakened by the circumstance that a letter that was directed to me in Lobos at the 'Argentine Hotel' (where I was stopping) never came to hand. A similar circumstance occurred to me when I was in the Salto, where I was awaiting the arrival of a letter on business matters from Buenos Ayres. I left Salto on the 5th October, and on my arrival in town I found that the letter I had been expecting, had been sent from Buenos Ayres on the 28th Sept. This letter eventually turned up after the delay of a fortnight. With respect to the letter forwarded to me in Lobos, and dated 4th Nov. it has not yet come to hand, and the strangest part of the business is that this letter was forwarded through the Post, and registered for greater security.

As I have been severely inconvenienced by the non receipt of this letter, and am convinced that there has been some gross neglect in the matter, I send you these lines for publication, so that the parties to whom it may concern, may take note thereof. I remain, dear Sirs, Yours truly, S.

WOOL CIRCULAR FOR THE RIVER PLATE MAIL.

Liverpool, 8th October, 1866. Wool remains quiet, but steady. Stocks are moderate, but rather in excess of the corresponding period last year, while, though manufacturing is good at present, our prospects are rather subdued, owing to a deficient harvest. Medium and common qualities, as well as Cordova, are not much inquired for, and show no disposition to improve in value; the finer classes of Merino and Mestizo sell freely at 1/4d per lb. advance on the prices current a month ago.

It seems likely that United States buyers will operate less freely in mestic in the River Plate this season than formerly, in which case they will have to buy more in Europe, and they will select the lightest and finest flocks of Mestizo and Merino up to about 11d per lb. From the annexed official explanation of the amended United States tariff, it seems as if American imports of good mestic direct from B. Ayres will have to pay 6 cents per lb. and 20 per cent. ad valorem, while the same Wool, if sent from Europe, (where there is no export duty, and the charges will not reach 10 per cent.) will only pay 6 cents per lb. This will hold good, we suppose, till the end of December.

Liverpool—Sales 250 bales unwashed Mestizo and Merino at 7d to 9d per lb. for middling to choice. The stock of Cordova is large and is very little inquired for; holders ask 11 1/4d for average, which is 1d per lb. above buyers' ideas.

London.—300 bales River Plate sold by auction, 27th ultimo, viz., ordinary Cordova 9 1/2d to 9 3/4d, ditto Santiago 10d to 10 1/4d. Handwashed M. Video 2nd Mestizo 10 1/4d, burry handwashed 8 1/4d. Unwashed B. Aires bellies 3 1/4d.

Havre.—Fair demand since the auction of 13th and 14th ultimo; 750 bales sold at generally firmer prices. The stock is 7,650 bales, which will be offered at auction 18th instaut.

Antwerp.—The sales by private contract during September were 6,193 bales at firm prices, especially for parcels in good condition, which are 1/4d to 3/4d dearer than in August. The following prices are quoted in Antwerp as being current by private contract.— (Prices realized reduced to pence per pound, English Auction Terms of Payment and Tare and Draft.)

Merino, greasy B. Aires 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2, greasy M. Video 9 @ 9 1/2, superior M. Video 9 1/2 @ 10 1/2.

1st Mestizo, greasy B. Aires 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2, greasy M. Video 8 1/2 @ 9 1/2, superior M. Video 9 @ 10.

2nd Mestizo, greasy B. Aires 8 1/2 @ 9 1/2, greasy M. Video 7 1/2 @ 8, superior M. Video 8 1/2 @ 9 1/2.

3rd Mestizo, greasy B. Aires 6 @ 7 1/2, greasy M. Video 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2, superior M. Video 8 1/2.

4th Mestizo, greasy B. Aires 5 1/2 @ 6 1/2, 5th Mestizo, greasy B. Aires 5 @ 6, 6th Mestizo, greasy B. Aires 5 1/2 @ 6, greasy M. Video 8 1/2 @ 9, superior M. Video 9 1/2.

The stock is 22,500 bales; such portion of this as remains unsold will be offered at auction 7th to 16th November.

U. States.—More business done, but the tone depressed, and prices easier. Fair parcels of Mestizo, that had paid 3 cents duty, were pressed at 20 cents gold. 230 bales Cordova sold at 27 cents gold. The stock of Mestizo in F. York and Boston is 13,000 bales. Stock of Cape accumulating, and sales made at 24 to 25 cents gold, duty paid, for average.

Stock of imported coarse Wool small.

Tariff act of June 30th, 1864.

Of the value at the last port, or place of export, of 12c. per lb. or less—Duty 3c. per lb.

Exceeding 12c., and not exceeding 24c.—Duty 6c. per lb. Exceeding 24c., and not exceeding 32c.—Duty 10c. per lb., and 10 per cent ad valorem. Exceeding 32c.—Duty 12c. per lb., and 10 per cent. and valorem.

When imported scoured, three times the amount of the above duties. Ammendatory Tariff act, July 28th 1866. Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That in determining the dutiable value of merchandise, hereafter imported, there shall be added to the cost, or to the actual wholesale price or general market value at the time of exportation in the principal markets of the country from whence the same shall have been imported into the United States, the cost of transportation, shipment and transhipment, with all the expenses included from the place of growth, production, or manufacture, whether by land or water, to the vessel in which the shipment is made to the United States; and the value of the sack, box, or covering of any kind, in which such goods are contained; commission at the usual rates, but in no case less than two and a-half per centum; brokerage, export duty, and all other actual or usual charges for putting up, preparing, and packing for transportation or shipment. And all charges of a general character incurred in the purchase of a general invoice shall be distributed pro rata among all parts of such invoice; and every part thereof charged with duties based on value shall be advanced according to its proportion, and all wines or other articles paying specific duty by grades shall be graded and pay duty according to the actual value so determined. Provided, that all additions made to the entered value of merchandise for charges shall be regarded as a part of the actual value of such merchandise, and if such addition shall exceed by ten per centum the value so declared in the entry, in addition to the duties imposed by law, there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of twenty per centum on such value: Provided, that the duty shall in no case be assessed upon an amount less than the invoice or entered value. Provided further, that nothing herein contained shall apply to long-combing or carpet Wools costing twelve cents or less per pound unless the charges so added shall carry the cost above twelve cents per pound, in which case, one cent per pound duty shall be added.

Business of the Custom-House this day—CLEARERS—By Landers and Co. for Pernambuco, the Dutch barque Sophia, to C. Solanet, with 37 mules, 13 asses, 1 mare, 1 bull, 70 bales of hay, 120 water kegs, and 80 bags of barley.

On the 9th Nov., the wife of Mr. Mylos S. King (of Chacabuco), of a daughter.

On the 12th Nov., in this city, Mr. John Pitt, aged 24 years, sincerely regretted by a wide circle of friends. Deceased was a native of Kilran, Co. Wexford, Ireland.

On the 3rd Nov., at San Antonio de Arco, Mrs. Neesham, a native of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and for many years a resident of this country.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF W. MATTI & CO.

The steamer Rio Parana, on Thursday, at 10 a.m., for Salto and Uruguay ports. The steamer Esmeralda, on Thursday, at 10 a.m., for Corrientes and ports. Half Price for Passengers.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISSO.

Oriental steamer General Flores, on Thursday, at 10 a.m., for Corrientes, Paso de la Patria, and ports. Italian steamer Tevere, on Thursday, at 6 p.m., for Montevideo.

THE RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited)

The undersigned, begs to announce to the Public that in the course of a few days the line between this city and Montevideo will be completed and ready for working. The expenses of erecting the lines have been much in excess of the amount calculated by the Company, and the tariff will therefore be higher than at first contemplated. It is hoped, however, that the business done will amply compensate the Company for the extra charges.

Commercial Notice.

In virtue of the document registered yesterday at the office of Secretaries of the Tribunal of Commerce, the partnership hitherto existing in this city under the firm of L. B. Wilkie and Co., in a drug and grocery business, and all shares, profits, and losses, by mutual agreement, Messrs. L. B. Wilkie and Desper Zinzoni retiring from the business, and the entire charge of the establishment from the 1st of October last being undertaken by the undersigned.

For Sale.

A recently completed Estancia, within 4 leagues of the town of Gualeguychu, comprising more or less a league of camp, 6,500 good sheep, an excellent two-storyed Brick Estancia House, Pasture, Puentes, &c. For further particulars apply to WELLS & LEHOSSIGUOL, 173 Calle Florida. 160 @ 6p.15

British Sheep Wash.

Well known for the curing of Scab in Sheep; a small lot on sale at 161 Calle Moreno. 80 @ 1p.10 GEORGE BELL & SON.

Hot, Cold, Hip, and Shower Baths.

At 105 Calle San Martin, opposite President Mitre's house (Victoria Hotel). The above Baths always ready, with every attendance. 88 @ 1m.16

Letters at this Office.

For R. T. Gould, Esq., Hatton Conroy, Esq. Mr. Patrick Burgess, Villa Luxan. Mr. Burgess is requested to call at this office.

A Card.

MR. WILLIAM GUYSTNER, House Painter and Painter, begs respectfully to remind the Public that he is now prepared to undertake the Summer decorations at 22 and 30 Calle Florida, &c., and hopes by his lengthened experience and superior taste to merit the approbation of all who honor him. Residence 71 Calle Garay. 37 @ 3p.14

123—Cangallo—123.

The new Saddlery Establishment, within one square of the Bola will be found replete with the most improved coach and carriage harness, bridles, whips, &c.; a large supply of English saddles always on hand. Wholesale and Retail. 82. @ 6p.14.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

On and after the 16th November, until further notice, the trains will leave Buenos Ayres for Chacabuco at 7.15 a.m. Do. do. do. 2.25 p.m. Chacabuco for Buenos Ayres at 7.25 a.m. Do. do. do. 3.35 p.m. For further information see Time-tables. 76 @ 6p.13 LA ADMINISTRACION.

Notice.

I beg to notify the Commercial Public that I have established a Banco business under the firm of W. Beckhaus and Co., at the Barraca del Ferro-Carril, South Plaza, opposite the Railway Station. W. BECKHAUS. Buenos Ayres, Nov. 10, 1866. 73 @ 6p.13

Quarto.

Se Alquilen un Lindo, con Puerto y Ventana, equipada de Rivadavia. 76 @ 6p.13

To Merchants and Barragueros.

Wanted, by a person lately arrived from England, who is conversant with the Wool and Skin Business in all its branches, a situation as Buyer or Classifier, on Salary or Commission. Address T. P. H.'s office. 74 @ 6p.13

For Sale.

A new and very fine Double Cylinder Steam Engine, of 8-horse power, formerly the boiler engine of the steamer La Oriental. Apply to Alvarez & Rissó, 94 Reconquista. 64 @ 6p.11.

Table with 2 columns: National Bonds, For December 31st, 50,000 @ 4 1/2; Cash, 2,000 @ 4 1/2; Total, 52,000 @ 4 1/2.

Respecting the shares of the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway, owned here, we learn on the best authority that it has been finally decided to establish a transfer office in this city, and that the shares belonging to shareholders here will be made out in their respective names. The scrip will be out in the next French packet. It seems that the matter caused much difficulty, and was finally arranged by the solicitor of the company in London.

In wool matters the market rules extremely active, and to-day a lot was sold in the South Plaza at 84, belonging to Mr. George Corpons, with the bellies in. This is about the best price paid yet. Business in the South Plaza could not be brisker, and about 100 caris, besides several lots in the station, were sold this morning, at prices averaging from 65 to 85.

In the North Plaza sales at the station about 15,000 ar., very fine wool at 84; good light wool at from 72 to 76; lower wools, from 67 to 76. 60 carts, destined for the North Plaza, had to go round through the back roads to the South Plaza.

Messrs. H. A. Green and Co. have chartered the Austrian barque Nephin, 3 T., I. L., to load for Antwerp, at current rates. The steamer Uruguay, Captain Smith, expected on the 16th inst., will load for Antwerp. Messrs. C. W. Benn and Co. have placed on the berth the magnificent first voyage Italian clipper, Michael Piccini, to load for Antwerp, at current rates.

Messrs. Tay and Upton have placed on the berth for New York the British barque John Dwyer. Mr. Carthy's wool, from Chacabuco, is at the station, and as yet unsold. It is a very fine lot. Business of the Custom-House this day—CLEARERS—By Landers and Co. for Pernambuco, the Dutch barque Sophia, to C. Solanet, with 37 mules, 13 asses, 1 mare, 1 bull, 70 bales of hay, 120 water kegs, and 80 bags of barley.

DEATHS.

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The steamer Rio Parana, on Thursday, at 10 a.m., for Salto and Uruguay ports. The steamer Esmeralda, on Thursday, at 10 a.m., for Corrientes and ports. Half Price for Passengers.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISSO.

Oriental steamer General Flores, on Thursday, at 10 a.m., for Corrientes, Paso de la Patria, and ports. Italian steamer Tevere, on Thursday, at 6 p.m., for Montevideo.

THE RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited)

The undersigned, begs to announce to the Public that in the course of a few days the line between this city and Montevideo will be completed and ready for working. The expenses of erecting the lines have been much in excess of the amount calculated by the Company, and the tariff will therefore be higher than at first contemplated. It is hoped, however, that the business done will amply compensate the Company for the extra charges.

Commercial Notice.

In virtue of the document registered yesterday at the office of Secretaries of the Tribunal of Commerce, the partnership hitherto existing in this city under the firm of L. B. Wilkie and Co., in a drug and grocery business, and all shares, profits, and losses, by mutual agreement, Messrs. L. B. Wilkie and Desper Zinzoni retiring from the business, and the entire charge of the establishment from the 1st of October last being undertaken by the undersigned.

For Sale.

A recently completed Estancia, within 4 leagues of the town of Gualeguychu, comprising more or less a league of camp, 6,500 good sheep, an excellent two-storyed Brick Estancia House, Pasture, Puentes, &c. For further particulars apply to WELLS & LEHOSSIGUOL, 173 Calle Florida. 160 @ 6p.15

British Sheep Wash.

Well known for the curing of Scab in Sheep; a small lot on sale at 161 Calle Moreno. 80 @ 1p.10 GEORGE BELL & SON.

Hot, Cold, Hip, and Shower Baths.

At 105 Calle San Martin, opposite President Mitre's house (Victoria Hotel). The above Baths always ready, with every attendance. 88 @ 1m.16

Letters at this Office.

For R. T. Gould, Esq., Hatton Conroy, Esq. Mr. Patrick Burgess, Villa Luxan. Mr. Burgess is requested to call at this office.

A Card.

MR. WILLIAM GUYSTNER, House Painter and Painter, begs respectfully to remind the Public that he is now prepared to undertake the Summer decorations at 22 and 30 Calle Florida, &c., and hopes by his lengthened experience and superior taste to merit the approbation of all who honor him. Residence 71 Calle Garay. 37 @ 3p.14

123—Cangallo—123.

The new Saddlery Establishment, within one square of the Bola will be found replete with the most improved coach and carriage harness, bridles, whips, &c.; a large supply of English saddles always on hand. Wholesale and Retail. 82. @ 6p.14.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

On and after the 16th November, until further notice, the trains will leave Buenos Ayres for Chacabuco at 7.15 a.m. Do. do. do. 2.25 p.m. Chacabuco for Buenos Ayres at 7.25 a.m. Do. do. do. 3.35 p.m. For further information see Time-tables. 76 @ 6p.13 LA ADMINISTRACION.

Notice.

I beg to notify the Commercial Public that I have established a Banco business under the firm of W. Beckhaus and Co., at the Barraca del Ferro-Carril, South Plaza, opposite the Railway Station. W. BECKHAUS. Buenos Ayres, Nov. 10, 1866. 73 @ 6p.13

Quarto.

Se Alquilen un Lindo, con Puerto y Ventana, equipada de Rivadavia. 76 @ 6p.13

To Merchants and Barragueros.

Wanted, by a person lately arrived from England, who is conversant with the Wool and Skin Business in all its branches, a situation as Buyer or Classifier, on Salary or Commission. Address T. P. H.'s office. 74 @ 6p.13

For Sale.

A new and very fine Double Cylinder Steam Engine, of 8-horse power, formerly the boiler engine of the steamer La Oriental. Apply to Alvarez & Rissó, 94 Reconquista. 64 @ 6p.11.

NEW ENGLISH STORE

13 & 14—PASO JULIO—13 & 14. Always on hand, at moderate prices, a Large and Select Assortment of Goods suitable for all Seasons, a Selection of Ready-made Clothing of the latest Fashions, also Clothing Made to Order on the Premises. 57 @ 1m.11

Just Received ex Steamer La Plata. M'CAIN'S IRISH OATMEAL. IN OAK KEGS OF TWO ARROBES. 6—C—A—L—L—E—P—I—E—D—A—D—6 63 @ 6p.11

Notice. MESSRS. KERR & GRIERSON have removed from 17 Calle Chacabuco to 165 Calle Piedra. 65 @ 6p.11

DILIGENCE OFFICE. 257—CALLE PIEDRA—257. A new and well-appointed line of Omnibuses will leave this office for Ciles and San Antonio on the odd days, returning on the even days; and for the 9th, 13th, 17th, 19th, 25th, and 29th, returning on the 2nd, 6th, 10th, 14th, 18th, 22nd, 26th, and 30th. For Navarero and Lobos, will start on the odd days, returning on the even days. PAGET & FONZANA.

BOCA, BARACAS, & ENSENADA RAILWAY. On and after the morning of Thursday, 8th of November, the Trains will commence running at the usual hours between the Casa Amarilla Station and the Boca and Tren Esquina de Baracas. Buenos Ayres, Nov. 6, 1866. 34 @ 6p.17

Singing Birds. In view of my speedy departure for the country, I have much pleasure in informing bird fanciers that I can now dispose of a choice variety of Singing Birds at extremely moderate prices. My Canaries have cost me much labor and expense—they are scarcely six months old, and possess very sweet notes. Besides these there are many others of rare plumage, which I have brought from Australia, Africa, Asia, and America, and will now dispose of at low prices. ADOLFO FEICHEL, 25 SAN MARTIN. 62 @ 3p.11

Citation. James Davis (Englishman) who formerly lived at 83 Calle San Martin, or his heir, Frank W. Davis, is hereby cited to appear at the Juzgado within the term of ten days from date to answer the demand of John Kelly. In case of non-appearance he will be treated as rebeldia. MIGUEL Justice of Peace. 66 @ 6p.11

Important Notice. To Let, in the Province of Santa Fe, 10 leagues from San Nicolas and 13 from Rosario, a valuable estancia, with 1000 head of stock, comprising: Asnos and 1000 head of Cows, 2000 head of Cows, with an enclosure of mandubay 140 yds in diameter; on the river side is a magnificent piece of camp, 4311 by 900 yards. Stock—1000 head Horned Cattle, 300 Breeding Mares, 200 Swine, 20 Oxen, 30 or 40 Draught Horses; besides Household Furniture, Farming Implements, &c. Two small forts protect the place from the incursions of the savages. Apply at 220 Calle Tacuari 15 @ 1p.18

PHYREDEU Y BRADLEY. Consignatarios de Frutos del Pais. Wool Brokers. Office Calle Peru 259. 91—xp 0.10.

129—Calle San Martin—129. NOVELTIES FOR LADIES. Just received a splendid assortment of summer Dresses, Mantles, Jackets, and Garbalds of the newest and most elegant style. Also complete Wedding Outfits in ladies' Undereclothing. —1m—620165

Important for Sheepfarmers. The newly-extended Establishment, well-known amongst the farmers in the south under the name of the 'Hotel Anglo-Aleman,' 72 Calle de la Reconquista, is now open for the reception of English and German—F. W. Max, Proprietor.

J. RAUNHEIM, PROFESSOR CHIROPEDIST. No. 170—CALLE DE CUYO—No. 170. Begs to inform his numerous Friends and the Public that having returned to this city he has opened his establishment at 170 Calle de Cuyo, where he extracts Corns, Bunions, &c., without pain or loss of blood, and at moderate price. 128 @ 1m.18

Letters at this Office. For John Hay, Esq., Mr. Thomas Watson, Mr. S. Pollock, Mrs. Dunovan, Flores.

Australian Wool (Bale) Bags. A few of these Superior Bags, in bale of 100 each, with Needles and Twine, to be sold at 65 Reconquista. 196, 16p.61

The Best and Latest Songs, &c. A Selection of the Best and most Modern Songs, plain and illustrated. Twenty Dozen of Boosey's Musical Cabinets, and Chappell & Co.'s Musical Magazines, in 1/ numbers—assorted. Following Waltzes—Mabel, Guards, Adèle, Hilde, &c. Following Popular Airs—Home, Sweet Home, Last Rose of Summer, Kathleen Mavourneen, &c. MACKERN BROTHERS, 44 SAN MARTIN. 39 @ 6p.18

Useful in Every House. Hilton's Insoluble Cement in a liquid form, insoluble in water or oil, and successful for mending Furniture and Wood of all shapes, Iron, Bone, Crockery, Glass, Earthenware, Leather, &c. Spalding's Prepared Liquid Glue for household use. MACKERN BROTHERS, 44 SAN MARTIN. 39 @ 6p.18

Livery Stables. To be Sold, One, in a good situation. For particulars apply at 19 Calle Rivadavia. 10 @ 1p.13

Santa Fe Lands for Sale. For sale four square leagues of splendid and well watered Camp in the Province of Santa Fe situated to the North of the River Carcaraena, about 4 leagues from the Railroad line and about 16 leagues from the city of Buenos Ayres. The Camp is surrounded by English settlers. For further particulars apply at the office, Calle Piedra No. 30. 115—xp 2m

Notice to Persons Seeking Apartments. Mrs. COWES has removed from 122 Calle Bolivar to 37 Calle Defensas, where the most comfortable accommodation may be found, with Board if required. 40 @ 6p.17

To Let. Two Furnished Rooms, at 83 Calle Parque. 84 @ 6p.15

To Let. Two well-furnished rooms, Calle Esmeralda No. 124. 81. @ 3p.14

Furnished or Unfurnished Apartments. Comfortable Bedrooms (single or

