

TEATRO COLON.

ITALIAN OPERA.
14th función del 3rd temporada.
Domingo 12 de Agosto.

LUCEZIA BORGIA.

A las 8.

Subscription to the "Standard,"
\$30 PER MONTH.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding five lines inserted three
times for \$5

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of anonymous com-
munications. Whatever is intended for
insertion must be authenticated by the
name and address of the writer; no
necessity for publication, but as a
guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil solum, nimirum solum dicere."—Cicero.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 12, 1866.

THE ARNO'S MAILS.

THE NEEDLE GUN IN BOHEMIA.

PRUSSIANS MARCHING ON VIENNA.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLES.

The long looked for English mails, thanks to the courtesy of Captain Curlew, arrived from Montevideo yesterday. For years we have not received such important news. The bulk of the species brought by the Rhone is for the London and Brazilian Bank.

ENGLAND.

The marriage of the Princess Helena, third daughter of the Queen, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg took place yesterday in the private chapel, Windsor. There was a very brilliant assemblage of invited guests and officers of the household. The Queen gave away the Princess. After the marriage the newly-wedded pair went to Osborne. In the evening there were festivities at Windsor Castle.

The death of the Marquis of Lansdowne is announced. He died rather suddenly yesterday afternoon. He was born in 1816, and succeeded to the marquise in 1863. He had, however, been a member of the House of Lords from 1856 by the title of Lord Wycombe. He is succeeded by his son, the Earl of Kerry, born in 1845.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The "Times" says:—"About 20 of the principal supporters of Lord Derby assembled at his house in St. James' Square on Thursday. Lord Derby addressed them at some length, and announced that, both at the suggestion of Her Majesty and in compliance with his own view of the necessity of his position, he proposed to offer high office to several members of the Whig party, and even to certain members of Lord Russell's Government; he should therefore have to ask from his own supporters a sacrifice of their just pretensions. In some cases it might be necessary that they should altogether resign their claims to office; in others they would have to accept offices of lower rank than those to which they might reasonably have aspired. We are informed that the members present cheerfully assented to the terms thus proposed, and declared their willingness to make any sacrifices necessary for the formation of a strong administration. Lord Derby then proceeded to wait upon the Queen at Windsor."

The "Morning Post" says that immediately after Lord Derby returned from his audience of the Queen, on Thursday, he placed himself in communication with some experienced statesmen of the constitutional Whig party, with a view to forming a new Government in co-operation with them.

The following is a complete list of the new Ministry:—

CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury Lord Derby.
Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr. Disraeli.
Home Secretary Mr. Walpole.
Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lord Stanley.
Secretary for War Lord Carnarvon.
Secretary for India Lord Cranborne.
First Lord of the Admiralty S. J. Pakington.
Lord Chancellor Lord Chelmsford.
President of the Council Duke of Buckingham.
Lord Privy Seal Lord Malmesbury.
Chancellor of the Duchy Earl of Devon.
Chief Commissioner of Works Lord J. Manners.
President of Poor Law Board Mr. Gathorne Hardy.
President of Board of Trade Sir S. Northcote.
Postmaster-General Duke of Montrose.

JUNIOR LORDS OF THE TREASURY.
Hon. G. Noel.

JOINT SECRETARIES TO THE TREASURY.
Colonel Taylor Mr. G. W. Hunt.

UNDER-Secretaries.
Home Department Lord Belmore.
Foreign Affairs M. E. Egerton.
Colonies Mr. Alderley.
War Lord Longford.
India Sir J. Ferguson.

JUNIOR LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.
Mr. Du Cane. Admiral Dacres.
Sir J. Hay. Admiral G. H. Seymour.
Admiral Milne.
Secretary to the Admiralty Vacant.

Attorney General Sir H. Cairns.
Solicitor General Mr. Bovill.
Vice-President of the Board of Trade Mr. S. Cave.
Judge Advocate-General Mr. Mowbray.
Secretary to the Poor Law Board Mr. R. Earle.
Vice-President of the Council Mr. Corry.

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant Marquis of Abercorn.
Chief Secretary Lord Naas.
Lord Chancellor Mr. Brewster.
Attorney-General Mr. George.
Solicitor General

SCOTLAND.

Lord Advocate Mr. Paton.
Solicitor-General Mr. S. Gordon.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Chamberlain Earl of Bradford.
Lord High Steward Duke of Marlborough.
Vice-Chamberlain Lord Claud Hamilton.
Controller Lord Royston.
Treasurer Lord Burghley.
Master of the Horse Duke of Beaufort.
Master of the Buckhounds Lord Colville.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

* This office was offered to Lord Dalkeith, but not accepted.

GREAT BATTLE.

UTTER DEFEAT OF THE AUSTRIANS.
10,000 AUSTRIANS TAKEN PRISONERS AT HORITZ.

The bold conception and consummate execution of their far sighted plan of campaign, and the results of a long series of bloody encounters had, at the close of last week, enabled the Prussian Generals to mass their forces on the plain of Bohemia, and to press close upon their enemy, who, after disputing the ground inch by inch along every avenue of that mountain-girt kingdom, had fallen back, foiled at all points, panting and bleeding, yet turning to bay on his last vantage ground on the Elbe, between his two strongholds of Josephstadt and Koniggratz. A pause of three days seems to have been allowed to the combatants on both sides. Finally, on Tuesday, the 1st Prussian Army, under Prince Frederick Charles, advancing from Gitschin on the road that by Olomouc and Horitz leads to Sadowa, and the 2nd Army, under the Crown Prince, crossing the Elbe to meet them, drew up all their combined forces, under the immediate command of their King—an array, it is said, of no less than eight army corps,—on some point near Koniggratz, between the right bank of the Elbe and the left of the Bistritz, a minor tributary stream which runs parallel to the main river from Horitz to its confluence with it. Marshal Benedek, aware that the decisive moment had arrived, issued from Koniggratz, apparently with only five army corps, but choosing as was natural with a man who stood on his own ground, a most advantageous position. The battle-field is described as being near Horitz, near Sadowa, near Koniggratz; the fighting raged, probably, from one end to the other of all that vast tract of country. The battle lasted twelve hours. For six hours the Austrians defended a strong position they had chosen behind the Bistritz, but it was taken by storm towards 2 o'clock, and by 7 in the evening the defeat of the Austrians was complete.

The earliest Prussian bulletins of the same evening, at 8 and 11 o'clock, already claimed a victory, and spoke of their army as close in pursuit of their routed enemies. By later accounts, dated yesterday, we are told that three flags and thirty-four guns were taken by three of the victorious regiments, and no less than 10,000 prisoners had already been brought in. The trophies by which other corps signalled their victory and the total number of their prisoners had not yet been ascertained; but the 12th Prussian Hussars are said to have broken two Austrian squares. By their own admission, the Prussians purchased their triumph at very heavy price; all their corps were brought into action, and all suffered severely.

Nothing, however, can exceed the extent of the Austrian disaster. As telegram after telegram comes in, every fresh detail confirms us in our conviction that the Imperial Army, already exhausted by a series of defeats in which no less than 20,000 prisoners had fallen into the enemy's hands, dispirited by the consciousness of the fearful odds against which it had to contend, owing to that fatal needle-gun which experience had proved to be almost irresistible, went into the field bent on a supreme effort, not so much in defence of the monarchy as in support of its ancient military renown, and fought not so much to conquer as to sell the victory at the highest possible rate. The most illustrious names in the empire are among the dead and wounded. Count Thun and Colonel Binder, both high in command, are among the former; among the latter three Arch-dukes and General Festetics. Prince Lichtenstein and Prince Windischgratz were taken prisoners.

We have no accounts on the Austrian side—a melancholy proof that they have no good tidings with which to mitigate the cruel intelligence, or that the disorder in their camp is too great for them to think of telegraphic or written despatches; but the Prussian bulletins assure us that their enemies are falling back upon Koniggratz in

a complete rout, strewing their arms and baggage far and wide along the road. The first instinct of self-preservation drove the fugitive multitude to their fortress, but either they did not feel safe even at Koniggratz, or Marshal Benedek was actuated by strategic reasons to a movement still further to the rear, for we are told that the Austrians were abandoning their all-important position at the great railway junction at Pardubitz.

BERLIN, July 4.
The Queen of Prussia has paid repeated visits to the wounded who have arrived here.

Great crowds assembled several times to-day before the Palace, cheering and shouting in honour of the Prussian victories gained in Bohemia. Her Majesty acknowledged the compliment by frequently coming to the balcony and bowing to the people.

Intense enthusiasm prevails throughout the capital. Frederick the Great's monument has been covered with laurel.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

HORITZ, July 6.
The head-quarters of the Prussian army has been transferred to Pardubitz. All the roads on the Elbe between Pardubitz and Elbe-Teinitz are in the hands of the Prussians.

The Austrians are said to have abandoned Prague.

The Prussian troops stationed at Ratidov have occupied Troppau.

Both the Prussian armies have advanced at all points.

The King of Prussia has ordered that all wounded and captured Austrian officers should be released on giving their parole to return to their homes, and not again serve against Prussia during the war.

Augsburg, July 8.

The "Presse" of this evening announces that Field-Marshal Benedek has been relieved of his command.

St. Petersburg, July 5.

The Emperor of Russia arrived yesterday at Tzastko-Selo on his return from Moscow.

July 7.

The "Journal de St. Petersburg" of to-day, in an article upon the armistice, says:—

"We think that the armistice might effect a reconciliation if there were not a Monarchy in Europe which believes itself to be sufficiently strong to compel the assent of Europe to its conquests in Germany, forgetting that there still exist strong and united Powers in Europe to whom the European balance of power is not a mere empty word."

THE NEEDLE GUN.

If war makes battles more bloody and armies more numerous when carried on according to its modern traditions, it must, on the other hand, be admitted that it falls with less severity upon non-combatants. Men are hurried from place to place with the utmost rapidity by the steam-engine, and then, meeting almost immediately in desperate encounter, have no time for that systematic and methodical pillage which used to be the delight of the soldier and the despair of the peasant. Modern science economizes time, and brings to issue in a few weeks what used to occupy as many years. The events of a whole Seven Years' War may now be crowded into a single campaign, and one pitched battle contains events and incidents which would have sufficed in slower times to relieve the weariness of long intervals of leisure and inaction. The fate of Northern Germany has been decided in a fortnight, the destiny of the Austrian Empire has been settled in a week. If events are sadly crowded upon each other, it is because the whole resources of the human mind have been called into action to annihilate space and time, and to make war almost one uninterrupted engagement. We incline to think, then, that the balance is in favour of modern warfare.

The present war has lasted little more than a fortnight, and already the issue is virtually decided, and the time has come for an armistice and terms of peace. The campaign has not been one of checkered events, but of uniform, unvarying, and unbalanced success. Whenever Prussia has appeared, the Prussian armies to retain possession of their present positions, and the troops to be supported at the expense of the country occupied. Austria is not to increase her forces in Bohemia, or in the other countries of Astolfo, and if Austria has offered a stouter resistance it has only been to incur more signal reverses and irretrievable ruin. The Prussian needle-gun is the great revolutionary power of the present day. That simple contrivance, by which one man is multiplied by three, bids fair to re-adjust the present, and permanently to alter the future destiny of Europe. Nothing is told more remarkable in history

than the fact that Prussia has been down as the condition of her acceptance allowed for so many years to have in Europe at least a monopoly of the breech-loading rifle. The ease with which this weapon quelled the insurrectionary movement in Baden sixteen years ago was noticed at the time, yet strange to say, nobody thought the lesson worth remembering. The very Austrians who stood by two years ago and saw the needle-gun do the same fearful execution upon the Danes as it has just done upon themselves, went home having learnt nothing by their experience.

"La France" and the "Patrie" both deny that an order has been issued for the Tonquin fleet to sail for Venice. The "Moniteur" of July 8th says: The negotiations for the conclusion of an armistice between the belligerents are being actively conducted.

The "Patrie" of the same evening says: The King of Prussia has accepted in principle the Emperor's proposal for an armistice. His majesty declares that the sentiments of mutual confidence existing between the governments of France and Prussia cause him to accept readily the mediation of the Emperor. The King thanks his Majesty, and concludes his reply as follows:—"I have sent a despatch to Count Goltz, empowering him to settle the conditions of an armistice, which can only be concluded in concert with the King of Italy."

The "Patrie" further states that the two principal conditions of the armistice are, first, that special facilities should be assured for provisioning the Prussian army, and, secondly, the free occupation of the lines of railway in the north-east of Bohemia radiating from Pardubitz.

The authorities at Tonquin have not received orders for the despatch of the squadron in the port, but are to hold themselves in readiness, in case of need, to arm ten steam vessels, with a certain number of frigates and corvettes.

"La France" of July 8th believes itself able to state that the Derby cabinet has strongly recommended Italy to accept the mediation of the Emperor Napoleon.

AMERICA.

New York, June 30.

The freedmen have been creating disorders in Sumter county, South Carolina, and detachments of regulars have been sent there to preserve order.

Martial law is being enforced in five counties of Florida in consequence of the civil authorities failing to protect loyal persons.

It is reported that the Radicals are about to assemble at Caucus at Washington, to take measures to counteract the influence of the National Club. They will, it is stated, nominate General Grant for the Presidency.

The Conservative members of Congress are preparing an address for a National Union Convention at Philadelphia in August.

The Connecticut Legislature have ratified the Reconstruction Amendment.

The Washington correspondent of the "New York Herald" re-asserts that Mr. Seward has concluded a secret Mexican treaty with the Emperor Napoleon.

The cholera has disappeared from Elizabeth, in New Jersey, and has nearly abated in the New York quarantine. Sporadic cases are in various parts of the country.

The Fenian prisoners in Canada will be tried by the civil courts. The grand jury at Canandaigua found bills of indictment for breach of the neutrality laws against 20 Fenians arrested at Malone and Buffalo. The prisoners were released on giving bail to appear for trial at the next term of the Circuit Court.

James Stephens has received letters of endorsement from numerous circles formerly adhering to the Roberts faction.

Roberts has published a card stating that the Fenian organization will not be used for political purposes in this country.

LATEST FROM RIO JANEIRO.

DEMAND FOR PEACE.

Gentlemen,

I write to you from Rio to give you a little news from this beautiful and far-famed city.

The war party are gradually losing their partisans, and many men here look upon peace as inevitable, as no more money will be forthcoming. To use a vulgarism, the Brazilian cow is milked dry. Gold is at a very heavy premium, and silver also. The sovereign is worth 10 and a quarter milreis in small notes, and nearly 11 and a half in large notes. Small change is at a premium, and in many places they refuse change in any note over five milreis. The news brought by the Hailey (she arrived on the 26th) caused some excitement. The Emperor came into the city and held a Cabinet Council: three of the Ministers have resigned.

The Memnon, 29 days from Liverpool, arrived yesterday. Her news is unimportant. It is rumoured that the Austrian troops defeated the Italians on the Minho, and that a battle had been fought between the Prussians and Austrians, in which the former were victorious.

The Spanish squadron is here; at least 3 frigates, the Villa Madrid, Almanza, and Blanca. The Magdalena, with the flag of Rear-Admiral Coup Vent Desbois, the new French Admiral, is also here, and 2 Turkish corvettes bound to the Persian Gulf.

I have no time for more.

Yours truly,

BRITON.

July 30, 1866.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The British and foreign public in general in Buenos Ayres are greatly indebted to the ever attentive Captain Curlew, for sending the mails from Rio with such despatch. Other captains would have kept the mails until the Arno would be ready, but Captain Curlew, knowing the public anxiety to hear the news, at once despatched them to Montevideo. Such extreme activity, on the part of Capt. Curlew, merits especial praise.

The mails from the Pacific also arrived yesterday. They appeared unusually heavy, but we had nothing from head-quarters, although several steamers are expected hourly.

We have not received the passenger list of the Arno, but perceive by the Brazilian papers of the 2d inst. the following list, per Rhone, for the River Plate.—Mr. J. D. Jackson and family; Mr. J. Sheil and family; Messrs. W. H. Feilding, T. W. Henderson, A. F. McIntyre, Lee Smith, F. Oribe, J. V. Iglesias, A. Q. Faramil, F. Balinas, D. Correa, Ascusubi, J. Duguid, W. Soizer, D. B. Bullen, B. Smith, A. Coppering, G. Ceppi, General Webb, Minister, has also arrived at Rio.

The Rhone brought £150,000 sterling in gold for the London and Brazilian Bank at Rio.

Messrs. Baring, Brothers, of London, have redeemed £10,500 of the Buenos Ayres debt, and publish a notice

ALVAREZ Y RISSO,

Reconquista 99.

El vapor que regula para los siguientes vapores el 1º de Noviembre de 1865.

Carrera entre B. Ayres y Montevideo.

Por Montevideo vapor Ingles.

RIO DE LA PLATA.

Capitan Mercedo—Salir los Miércoles a las

6 de la tarde—Regresar los Sábados al amanecer.

Para Montevideo—El vapor Italiano.

TEVERE.

Salida los Domingos a las 6 de la tarde y re-

gresar los Miércoles.

Para el Salto y puertos intermedios, el vapor Italiano

TEVERE.

Salida los Domingos a las 10 de la mañana y

regresar los Miércoles.

Para Montevideo—El vapor Italiano.

SOLIS.

Saldrá todos los Martes y Sábado los pasajeros

deben embarcar en la estación 25 de Mayo en el

tren de las 10 de la mañana.

Para Corrientes—El vapor Nacional,

PROVEDOR.

Saldrá

Para Corrientes y puertos intermedios—El

vapor Nacional,

PAYSANDU.

Carga y Pasajeros—Viage directo.

Este comodo vapor y de primera marcha se establece en la carrera del Paraná hasta Corrientes directamente.

Carrera entre Buenos Ayres y los puertos

del Uruguay.

Para el Salto y puertos intermedios—El vapor,

RIO DE LA PLATA.

Saldrá los Sábados a las 10 de la mañana—Re-

gresar los Miércoles al amanecer.

Para Corrientes—El vapor Nacional,

ALIADO.

Para Montevideo.

Vapor Americano LA ORIENTAL, los días

Lunes y Jueves a las 5 de la tarde.

Vapor Ingles VILLA DEL SALTO, los días

Sábados a las 5 de la tarde.

Vapor Oriental GENERAL FLORES, los días

4 y 18 de cada mes a las 5 de la tarde.

Para el Salto y Puertos.

Vapor Ingles VILLA DEL SALTO, los días

Martes a las 10 de la mañana.

Para Corrientes y Puertos.

Vapor Oriental GENERAL FLORES, los días

10 y 24 de cada mes a las 10 de la mañana.

Para Corrientes y Montevideo.

Sin días fijos.

Vapor Nacional PROVEEDOR.

Vapor Nacional PAYSANDU.

Vapor Nacional ALIADO.

Vapor Nacional URUGUAY.

Vapor Ingles COSMOS.

Todos estos vapores tienen pasajeros, carga y

comisiones, para los puertos de su escala.

El Paissandú podrá cargar hasta 300 toneladas

y el Ezeiza 200.

TARIFA VIGENTE.

PAJAS DE CAMA.

A Montevideo 8 p. m. de 10 de la m. de M. Video

" Martín García

" Higueras

" Fr. Bentos

" Concesión

10 " " "

" Paissandú

12 " " "

" Concordia y Salto

16 " " "

" Paissandú de la mitad de estos precios.

Plata a cargo a los puertos Uruguay 8 fm. a

Montevideo 8 id. a plata dobleta al 1 p. s. or 1

2 p. s. mediano papel y p. s. encuadre precio

NOTA.—Los pasajeros para Mercedes podrán

seguir desde el Uruguay en el vapor de Mercedes

que está en combinación con estos vapores, ó en

el díctico desembarcarse en Fray Bentos y seguir

en los diligencias que salen de ese punto también

en combinación con todos los vapores provinientes

que están en el paisaje cuesta abajo a Fray

Bentos 14 días.

NOTA.—Para ser admitido el paissandú abordo

de estos vapores y tener su correspondiente cam-

paseo, debe munirse del correspondiente boleto de

la agencia.

ALVAREZ Y RISSO,

Reconquista 99.

NOTA.—During the time the Oriental steamer

RIO DE LA PLATA will be at anchor in the

puerto de Montevideo.

The steamer TEVERE will take passage on the

days of departure both to the Salto and Montevideo.

For further particulars apply to the

ALVAREZ Y RISSO,

99 Reconquista.

14—xp ms

GUINESE'S

Celebrated Extra Stout

in quarts and pints at

BARRY & WALKER'S,

Sole Agents,

27—Calle Defensa 97.

155—xp m.26

REAL HOLLANDS,

Sole Exporter

HERMAN VAN HOUTEN.

Rotterdam.

This celebrated and well known Gin to be had

at the office of the undersigned in lots to suit the

purchaser shall from this date, according to agree-

ment, only be imported by

D. F. W. PAATS,

69—Calle Bolívar—69

29—xp

To the Commercial Public.

The undersigned have the honor to inform the

Commercial Public that from this date the

have established in this city a house of Mercantile

Exchange for the despatch of vessels and Cus-

tom-house business, which will be carried under

the firm of Milton and Ferrer, Calle Victoria

No. 24, Plaza 25 de Mayo.

Buenos Ayres, July 18, 1866.

JAMES MILTON.

ANACLETO FERRER.

126—pm j20.

HIBERNIAN HOUSE

64, 66 and 68 Calle Piedras,

(between San Martin and Reconquista)

GENERAL CAMP STORE.

A large and well assort stock o

GROCERY, DRAPERY & IRONMONGERY.

T. FALLOON

64, 66 & 68 CALLE PIEDAD.

N.B.—A large Stock of Ready made clothing of every

descripción.

275—Buenos Ayres 975.

Dr. Cornwell, the American Dentist, is pre-

pared to perform operations for the preservation

of the teeth and relieving pain, such as

extracting, cleaning or tartar, &c. He has con-

stantly on hand an inexhaustible supply of the

best impermeable mineral teeth, which he in-

sures of short notice, without pain, from one to a

while, to the greatest satisfaction of all who

seek his services. Once, 275 Eivedavia.

m.29

D. F. House,

SURGEON, DENTIST,

OF THE ARMY,

He opened his Office in the Building, No. 200

CALLE DE MAYO, MONTEVIDEO.

The arrival of agents are fitted up in the most modern style

and comfortable, with every facility for privacy and convenience.

has recently received an addition of the most modern and

advanced improvements with monthly information by each

agent, and the latest publications on the progress of science in

Dental Science. Also, by the latest im-

portations from Europe, can always afford to refer to the latest

and best goods, as well as to the latest

improvements in the art.

Montevideo, July 18, 1866.

GEORGE H. TUNER,

BOOK-KEEPER AND GENERAL

ACCOUNTANT, NO. 16 Calle Perú,

200—VENUECA 206.

17—xp 44

MAMLUCK.

From the first of August to the 21st of October

the famous Tibetan air " Mamluck "

or " Apa " this air " Jidith " in Tráshkhan of

the air " Mora " ex " Derby " in Tráshkhan

will be ready to cover tame mare for \$1500 m/c.

and \$100 to the groom. All necessary accommo-

dation will be found on the place for mares re-

served. For further particulars apply Calle Chacabuco No. 23.

ERNESTO OLDENDORFF.

Estancia 86 María, Doncelas S. G. R.

124—pm j20.

Fine Boards and Scantling.

A large assortment of Fine Boards and Scant-

ling are offered for sale at very reduced prices

in the Nuevo Calle Perú, 206.

16, xp 44

VESSELS LOADING IN PORT

by

L. SAGOBY AND LENNUYUX.

SHIP-BOKERS.

47—Calle Cangallo 47.

NOTICE.

Buenos Ayres, August 1, 1866.

As by mutual consent Mr. William Beckhaus

has retired from the business of produce broker,

herefore to advise the public that the partnership

existing under the name of Wells, Beckhaus, & Co., remains in the hands of our partner Mr. J. P. Wells, remaining in charge of the business.

JOSEPH PRESCOTT WELLS,

ROBERT PEYREDIEU,

WILLIAM BECKHAUS.

BUENOS AIRES, August 1, 1866.

Referring to the above notice, we beg to advise

the public that to-day we have formed a new

partnership under the name and signature of

Wells & Beckhaus, & Co.

THE STANDARD

so long as the company shall last, and shareholders, notwithstanding spiteful assertions to the contrary, will not meet with returned Australians or other unpleasant people at the offices of the company. The services of this class, useful in resuscitating the company, are now dispensed with. Mr. M. P. Caine, of the "Times," is still permitted to write puffing articles for the company. He is the only exception.

A general meeting of shareholders is fixed for February next, unless the company is forced to wind up at an earlier date.

Bankers to the company—All the banks that have gone down during the recent panic.

Solicitors to the company—Messrs. Backstair, Rows & Co., Westminster, and generally every law attorney in the provinces.

Daily Telegraph.

ARGENTINE BEEF-CURING CO.

To the Editors of the "Standard."

Gentlemen,

Buenos Ayres, Aug. 11.

In your paper of to-day I read a statement that this Co. has burst up, and this is totally incorrect: so far from there being any difficulties arising out of the meeting you allude to, it was proposed to form a capital of a million paper dollars, and the subscriptions enrolled up to the present amount to \$600,000⁰⁰ m.c.

I happen to be the lawyer you allude to, and can assure you that I have warmly espoused the enterprise, being moreover member of the Committee appointed to carry it into execution. As yet we have not formed the bases of a Joint-Stock Company, not knowing the exact views of the holder of the patent for curing beef, and because we mean first to send samples from Buenos Ayres to the European markets.

So far therefore from the undertaking of Messrs. Terreros having burst up, this packet takes orders to Don Maximo Terreros to make all necessary enquiries and acquaint the Committee as to the necessary steps to put the enterprise in execution, as we view it of the utmost importance both in a commercial and patriotic sense.

Knowing the lively interest you feel in the progress of the country I beg you will make room for this in to-morrow's paper, to correct the error in to-day's.

JOSE ROQUE PEREZ.

We are very happy to learn that this important enterprise has not been abandoned and trust that the influential and patriotic gentlemen who have taken it in hand will carry it out strenuously and without delay. At the last meeting there was some difference of opinion about trifling matters of detail, which no doubt led our informant into the error now rectified. In confirmation of Dr. Roque Perez's letter we have been favored with the following:

PROTRACTUS.

We the undersigned, in view of Don Federico Terreros's proposal to raise funds to experiment on the curing of beef according to the method of the sample sent from England by Don Maximo Terreros, hereby engage to get up such fund, each of us subscribing for 10,000⁰⁰ m.c., and making up a million dollars in 100 shares, to invert same in the enterprise.

We appoint a Committee composed of the following gentlemen

— to put themselves in communication with Mr. Terreros of London as to the conditions demanded by the patentee for him to come out to B. Ayres and start the enterprise.

Mr. Terreros, on learning these conditions, will at once communicate them to the Committee here, and the latter will then call a General Meeting of the subscribers to consider whether they will admit or reject the proposals.

The Committee is hereby authorized to make such preliminary expenses of a limited character as may be indispensable, and at once collect 5 per cent. on the subscribed shares as soon as 100 are taken up.

(Here follow the signatures.)

NEWS FROM THE CAMP.

WEEKLY DISPATCHES FOR THE "STANDARD."

Moreno, 10th of Aug., 1866.

Sales of stock in neighborhood.—None.

Seafaring done.—Poor, about 15p⁰⁰; many sheep have died of thistles, some flocks not counting the capital.

Land, rented or sold.—Rented, 100⁰⁰ m.c. per square for chaora purpose; 6 to 8,000 rent asked for a pueste.

Births, marriages and deaths, for signers.—None.

Newspaper in the town.—Enrolling National Guards; formation of an independent parish here, Curate Sor. Arellano.

State of camps, etc.—Camps have not been in such good condition for the last ten years.

Peones.—Always wanted, 250 to 300⁰⁰ m.c. a month, board, lodging, etc.

Price of stock.—None regular; most of the cattle in the neighborhood died by last storm.

General remarks.—This partido is being metamorphosed; flocks of sheep are being moved off and chaoras appearing in their stead.

THE BRAZILIAN MINISTRY.

The above Ministry was organized after some difficulties as follows:

Finance and President of Council—Zacarias de Góes de Vasconcellos.

Foreign Affairs—Sor. Martin Francisco Riveiro de Andrade.

War—Sor. Angel Muniz Silva Ferraz.

Justice—Sor. Senador Goao Lustosa de Cunha Paranaúba.

Interior—José J. Fernandez Torrez.

Marine—Sor. Diputado Alfonso C. Figueiredo.

Agriculture—Sor. Souza Dantas.

RAILWAYS AND ROADS IN CHILI.

Chili is, perhaps, the South Ameri-

can country which presents the greatest difficulties for the making of good freighting roads and railways, and at the same time possesses the most of both. In 1862 there were not less than five railroads, comprising a distance of five hundred and forty three kilometres, and three hundred and sixty five broad roads, comprising fourteen thousand and thirty one kilometers.

Lately, not less than five hundred miles of railways have been completed, and in order to connect the whole extent of the country, through the central valleys from Copiapo, southward to Concepcion, no less than one thousand miles are to be constructed, and already a part of this is in process of construction, under scientific study and survey.

We now proceed to give some interesting facts about the length, cost, progress, and results of these enterprises. The following table for 1863 shows the extent of the railways in the country, and absolute cost in dollars of each—

Kil.	Cost.
Valparaiso to Santiago	183.98 10,834,798
Santiago to S. Fernando	133.57 5,526,000
Caldera to Pabellon	119.06 2,960,000
Pabellon to Chaiarcillo	41.75 1,000,000
Coquimbo to las Cardas	64.61 1,040,000
	542.96 21,360,798

The number of passengers who travelled on the several lines in 1863 was 754,760. The produce of the several lines was \$1,726,434, of which \$615,076 were by passengers, and \$1,111,358 for freight.

The whole extent of the lines of communication by land (taking into consideration only the cartable roads) and by rivers, amounted, in 1863, to 16,039 kilometres, and were distributed in the several provinces as shown in the following table—

Prov.	roads, rivers, railways.
Chiloé.....	37
Lanquihue....	76 291
Valdivia....	119 472
Arauco.....	2,190 452
Concepcion....	1,434 171
Nuble.....	388 152
Mane.....	550 99
Talca.....	777 94
Colchagua....	1,536 51.50
Santiago....	2,680 145.88
Valparaiso....	312 92.22
Aconcagua....	161 27.98
Coquimbo....	466 54.61
Atacama....	3,242 160.80
Total....	14,031 1,466 542.96

NEWS FROM THE CAMP.

GREAT MIXTURE OF SHEEP.

TERRIBLE STORM.

Esquina Galvan, Aug. 9th, 1866.

In this quarter we have been visited with some rather curious weather, which commenced on Saturday night, the 21st of July, with heavy rain, and on the following day mist and rain, which lasted till the night of the 2nd of August, when, between 10 and 11 o'clock, it began to blow a gale, demolishing several corrals, when the sheep cleared out, and those that were on the rodeos also took to their heels and paid a visit to their neighbors. Those pestes who were in the arms of Morpheus were rather surprised in the morning to find themselves without sheep, and those who had horses had to make use of them in searching for their lost flocks. There was a regular mixture from the Guardia del Monte to the Canelas, and even to this day pestes have not got the whole of their sheep together, and those who have are busy in removing corrals, and parting.

The cattle have nearly all strayed to the coast of the Salado, some twelve leagues off, where there are thousands of head.

The horses are laughing—no doubt understanding that the commissioners are coming to send them to Paraguay—they are still shewing their bones, instead of their grease, for the sake of getting clear of the service.

Some cattle have died through poverty, but very few sheep, although they are by no means fat.

The camps are looking well and plenty of water lying about.

HASTE.

ON 'CHANGE.

Aug. 11, 1866.

Paper price of ounces, \$407⁰⁰

Do sovereigns, 124⁰⁰

First price of patacons, 25 35

Last, 25 45

Cash sales, 68,660.

Specie was in active demand to-day and closed with an evident upward tendency. It being Saturday, and some merchants shipping gold in the pocket, business on 'Change ruled much brisker than for some time, in fact notwithstanding the scarcity of paper money, every one believes that gold must go up. The state of things in Europe, in Brazil, and at headquarters could hardly be more unsatisfactory. In England another private bank has given way and some of the oldest and best reputed firms have succumbed

to the crisis. Our special correspondent in Rio states authoritatively that the war party is going down—the new Ministry is not of the conservative party. We have no advice from headquarters, and it is idle to attempt to conceal the great dissatisfaction which the inactivity of the allies at headquarters is causing; time, money, and life are too valuable to be wasted in Paraguayan jungles and no matter what may be said in defense of Tamandare, on the Bois every one blames him.

Respecting the Argentine Central Railway and the stoppage of the works, there was much said. We believe and hope, however, that the works at Villa Nueva are only temporarily suspended.

Mr. King, of the floating docks and marine railway, is at present before Congress, where his projects are meeting with support and sanction.

The expected American mail from Rio has not come to hand, and we believe, owing to the change in the date of sailing no American mail has arrived in New York this time; the next American mail will be due 19th August at Rio.

In National Bonds, charters, produce, and Coje de Crédito nothing done.

We have to thank a leading English merchant for the following extract, as regards wool, from the new American tariff:

Extract from the American Tariff Bill:

Wool and manufacture of wool divided into three classes, viz.: clothing wool, combing wool, and carpet and other similar wools. The duty upon wools of the first class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be 32 cents, or less per lb. shall be 10 cents ad valorem; and in addition thereto 10 per cent. ad valorem; the duty upon wools of the second class, and upon all hair of the Alpaca goat, and all other like animals, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be 32 cents, or less per lb. shall be 10 cents ad valorem; and in addition thereto 10 per cent. ad valorem; the duty upon wools of the third class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be 12 cents per lb.; shall be 6 cents per lb. On sheepskins raw or unmanufactured, imported with the wool on, washed or unwashed, 30 per cent. ad valorem. On woolen rags, shoddy, waste and flock, 12 cents per lb. On woolen cloths, woolen shawls, and all manufactures of every description, made wholly or in part of wool, not otherwise provided for in this act, 10 per cent. ad valorem; the duty upon wools of the second class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be 12 cents or less per pound, shall be 3 cents per pound; the duty upon wools of the same class the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be 12 cents per lb. shall be 6 cents per lb.

On sheepskins raw or unmanufactured, imported with the wool on, washed or unwashed, 30 per cent. ad valorem. On woolen rags, shoddy, waste and flock, 12 cents per lb. On woolen cloths, woolen shawls, and all manufactures of every description, made wholly or in part of wool, not otherwise provided for in this act, 10 per cent. ad valorem; the duty upon wools of the second class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be 12 cents or less per pound, shall be 3 cents per pound; the duty upon wools of the same class the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be 12 cents per lb. shall be 6 cents per lb.

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