

TEATRO COLON

ITALIAN OPERA.

14 Funcion de la 2^a abono.

El Domingo 10 del corriente.

Opera Nueva

LA FORZA DEL DESTINO,

La mas reciente composition de

M. Verdi.

Nota.—Todas las decoraciones son nuevas, pintadas por el Sr. Vicente Pittaluga, Vestuario completamente nuevo.

a las 8

THREE

Subscription Concerts,

in the COLISEUM,

given by JOHN H. REINKEN.

Mr. Reinken begs to announce his intention to give during the months of June and July three Vocal and instrumental Concerts to include selections from the popular works of all the great masters, aided by some of the principal Professors and Amateurs of this City, Native and Foreign, who have offered their co-operation in order to make the concerts as successful as possible.

The Orchestra will be carefully selected from different orchestras of this city and will comprise some of the principal amateurs.

Seat Tickets including admission for the three concerts \$100.

Subscription lists for signature may be found at the following places:

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Jacobi and Dominico, Florida 10.

Senior Cornu, Bolivar 67.

Sotomayor Juan A. Machado y Cia., Bolivar 73.

Programmes will be shortly published—1924.7ms

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

"Nil falsi andeum, nil veri non andeum dicere."

CICERO.

The Standard.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1866.

PROJECTED TAX ON SHEEP.

The sheep-farmers of Buenos Ayres will naturally be filled with alarm at the project of law presented in the Provincial Legislature by Don Angel Julio Blanco to impose a tax of 3 per mil on all live-stock in the Province. The measure, if carried out, would prove unjust, impolitic and unnecessary; but we trust to the good sense of the Chamber to throw it out.

With an over-flowing Treasury, it is difficult to conceive the motive for this new tax, and, as all taxes are odious, its first effect would be to bring into unprecedented disgust the new Administration on whose behalf such flattering promises have been made to rural residents. It is true that in the Banda Oriental farming-stock is subject to this tax, but the import and export duties are much lighter, and the Government has scanty resources, whereas here the National Government defrays most of the public expenditure, and last year the 'ways and means' of the Province much exceeded the amount of the Budget. Our sheep-farmers are already over-taxed on every article they consume, and on the staple-product of the country.

Englishmen are entitled to be treated as favorably as the subjects of any other power, yet our countrymen, who constitute the sheepfarmers of Buenos Ayres would by this law become doubly-taxed, first in their sheep, and then in the wool. Taxation should be reciprocal with security for life and property, but this law would put the heaviest tax on those who have least protection for life and chattels.

In a word, if it be the purpose of Government to crush the only staple business of the country and force our countrymen to seek some more friendly clime, we should advise the Cabinet to support the annexed project—Otherwise, reject it 'in limine.'

Art. 1. From 1867 all farmers with horned cattle, horses and sheep shall pay 3 per mil per annum on the value of same.

Art. 2. Exceptions to be made for such as have not over 200 fine, 500 mestiza, or 1000 ordinary sheep, or 400 cows, or 600 horses.

We shall watch the course of this matter, and speak more fully on it another time.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CORRIENTES.

A 'STANDARD' CORRESPONDENT ALMOST SHOT.

FRIGHTFUL STATE OF CORRIENTES.

We have received the following interesting items from an amateur correspondent, an English gentleman at present stopping in Corrientes:—

On the 27th of May 1,000 wounded arrived at Corrientes, and they were all immediately landed and cared for.

Colonel Basabilvaso and Colonel Romero were buried with funeral pomp on the 26th.

During the Paraguayan occupation of this city they purchased goods of a house here to the amount of 500 patacons, which luckily for the house in question Berges paid before leaving.

There are no vegetables of any description in Corrientes save the 'mandioca.' A cargo of potatoes and onions would pay splendidly.

The weather has of late been remarkably cold, and at night time 3 blankets are indispensable. I pity the poor soldiers who have to sleep in the Paraguay swamps. It is really surprising that there are not more sick.

This town is full of a lot of hang-about soldiers of all nationalities, who go about selling dead men's clothes. I saw a countryman buy of one of them a pair of elastic boots, apparently once worn, for one \$ Bolivian: they would be cheap in 8 patacons.

I am informed that nothing can equal the unquenchable hatred of the Paraguayans to the Brazilians. Even they say the very women of Paraguay rival the men in this dire animosity; and Lopez boasts that if the allies enter Paraguay they will have to fight with the very women and children. It is strange this undying hatred; but I have it on the best authority that such is the case. The hatred of the Brazilians to the Paraguayans is equally intense; and, in fact, the present war is virtually a war of races.

Small-pox is at present very prevalent here. I witnessed the 'waking' of a little child here, with a lot of organ grinders. It was a scene that I cannot describe, 'a custom more honored in the breach than the observance.'

The streets here are full of Guaycuru Indians. I am resolved to make a trip to the Gran Chaco. An Indian acquaintance has promised me 'no matando,' which means that I need not be afraid. The Indians go about here, male and female, with nothing but a small 'jerga' loosely tied around their middle; and it is by no means easy to distinguish the men from the women. They generally sell dry grass every morning, which they bring over in small canoes each day. They allow their hair to grow 15 inches long, and apparently the females do all the hard work. I shall be glad to pay them a flying visit in order to send the 'Standard' a correct report of how things are going on in the Chaco.

On the banks of the river, at the Paso de la Patria, I am told the most beautiful air plants grow wild. I shall try to obtain a few for the 'Standard' Museum.

You may imagine the price of things here when I tell you that I paid a patacon the other day for seven tomatos. Oh! ye gods! What fortunes would not the Italian 'quinteros' of Barracas make if they were up here a short time. I intend to send you next steamer some samples of sugar-cane and mandioca. How I recollect the dinners at the Provence and La Paix. The beef is miserable here, and there is positively nothing to eat. No wonder that every man, woman, and child in Corrientes is so extraordinarily thin. The only nutritious food is the inevitable 'mandioca.' The beef here is the most miserable imaginable. The butchers have long strings of plaited meat, which they sell at a Boliviano 'la trenza.'

May 28. Reports are rife here to-day that the Paraguayans have killed about 30 'bolicheros,' or camp sutlers, poor Italians who had followed the allies into Paraguay in the hope of driving a trade.

It would seem as if the vessels were insufficient for the requirements of the moment. Three bullock carts arrived to-day with wounded. It is said that the allies have recaptured the bullock-carts and 45 waggons, which the Pa-

raguayan raiders made off with on the 24th; and, furthermore, that the 3,000 Paraguayans, surrounded by the allies in a wood have been sent to their last home, but this I doubt.

May 29. Royal oak day. Weather quite cool. This morning early, two steamers with wounded arrived, and as there are no more 'catres,' beds, &c., they have been sent on to Paraná or Rosario. At three o'clock p.m. another steamer with a like cargo arrived, and at 8 o'clock p.m. another.

On the 26th and 27th there has been more fighting—the Paraguayans driven back—and therefore it is we have so many steamers coming in with wounded. The murder of the Bolicheros is confirmed, but it is dubious whether by some of the allied soldiery or the Paraguayan outposts. Dr. Newkirk just popped in to see me; he has 600 wounded under his charge. It is said that at least 19,500 men were required to bury the dead and collect the wounded after the battle of the 24th. A Brazilian general of great note was buried here to-day with grand military honors. I have not heard his name. The military band, with the greatest bad taste I think, played polkas and mazurkas. At 11 o'clock this night another steamer came in, I suppose with sick and wounded. Two of my friends have gone down to Goya or Bella Vista to buy oxen for the army. Three steamers have arrived here since yesterday, but they at once go down the river. They say here that General Flores was yesterday down at San Cosme, which is close to here. I heard to-day that one of the Argentine generals is missing, but the place is so full of rumors it is impossible to know what to believe. The new steamer Guarani is expected to-morrow; the Espigador arrived rather late this night.

A certain Paraguayan called Silva has been sent down to Buenos Ayres as prisoner I believe, he has not been allowed to converse with anyone and many suppose that there is a possibility of a second Uruguayana affair. I heard a wounded Correntino officer give an afflicting history of his woes. He was in the fight of the 24th. He, with 11 other Correntino officers, was severely wounded. He has 11 sabre cuts, one on his left arm and two on his head. He and a brother officer pretended to be dead, they having both been wounded close to each other, and after being repeatedly trampled on by friends and foes, cavalry as well as infantry, and towards the close of the fighting one asked the other if he was dead, to which he got the reply 'no! callate.' A dead body close to them had one leg rather higher up than the other and instantly a minie ball was sent through the projecting limb. Night coming on the two wounded officers, sick and thirsty, looked around to see where they were, and creeping on all fours they got a little water hard by. They ultimately got amongst friends near Itapiru. The story is really a fearful episode.

At 3 o'clock p.m., whilst writing this letter to you, a bullet passed through my window, and I narrowly escaped; I rushed to the door and saw some one running as hard as he could. I made enquiries and was told that to-morrow would be a holiday such things were common, in firing off guns, &c. The hole in the wall made by the bullet is visible. To-day it has rained very hard here and the streets are impassable. I hope it has not rained near the Bellaco, for God knows the allies have enough to suffer without being drenched by the torrents.

May 31st. Heavy firing at headquarters all day yesterday. My friend has returned from Paraguay. He gives a sickening account of the place. He says that near the tents where he was, there were 2 lieutenant-colonels, 3 captains, 1 captain, and 1 ensign all buried in hides, each grave having a small wooden cross with the names inscribed. You may positively state that 4300 Paraguayans perished in the last battle; the burial was an absolute necessity, and a fearful job for the allied soldiers; I should not like you to know the rumors here how this was expedited.

June 1, 2.30 p.m. Nothing new. I was assured to-day by an officer that Caceres' regiment only numbers 23 men, but I can hardly believe it.

Another steamer is just coming in but I must close this to catch the mail.

Remember the scarcest articles in Corrientes are potatoes and onions.

Yours,

ALBERTO CAVENDISH.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

ITS COLONIES, RAILWAYS, TRADE, COMMERCE AND RESOURCES.

This is the title of a carefully compiled pamphlet just issued by the Committee of Immigration, containing much valuable information which only requires to be made generally known throughout Europe for this country to be eagerly sought by intending immigrants: it contains 6 neatly executed maps and 34 statistical tables. We could wish to give in English the very interesting details here set down, but must content ourself with a brief summary.

The superficial extent of the 14 Provinces is estimated at 570,000 sq. miles, with a population of 1,410,000 souls: the unsettled territories of the Gran Chaco and Patagonia extend over 690,000 sq. miles, with some 86,000 inhabitants. The city and province of Buenos Ayres seem under-rated, at 395,000 inhabitants, being in our opinion nearer to half-a-million, or 7 to the sq. mile. The thinnest population is in Jujuy and Rioja, only 1 to the sq. mile.

There are 10 Colonies in the Republic: Santa Fé has 4, with 3,329 souls; Entre-Rios 2, with 2,635; Buenos Ayres 3, with 1,101; and Salta 1, with 550 colonists. Those of Esperanza, San Gerónimo, San Carlos and Helyetia, in Santa Fé, are mostly Swiss, with a mixture of Germans, Italians and French: such also is San José in Entre Rios, which counts no fewer than 2,280 colonists, with house-property valued at £26,000 sterling, and this flourishing colony had a wheat-crop last year of 40 to 1, besides yielding 250,000 lbs. of butter. Villa Urquiza, near Paraná, is half German, half Swiss, but it is proposed to introduce also 50 families from N. America. The Baradero colony, in Buenos Ayres, was founded in 1856, and many of the colonists, by growing potatoes, have already acquired as much as £800 to £1,000 sterling: it is composed about equally of foreigners and Argentines. The Rivadavia colony in Salta comprises Bolivians and natives who have cattle-farms adjoining the Chaco. A Swiss colony is being established at Patagones, and a Welsh one lower down, on the Chubut: the first counting 80, the second 146, souls.

Immigration from Europe up to 1862 averaged 5,000; since then it exceeds 11,000 per annum, mostly Italians, French, English and Spaniards; of these, 2-thirds are able-bodied men of the laboring class, with a sprinkling of women, children, and 10 per cent. educated persons.

There are 6 Railways in the Republic, with 248 miles open to traffic, 290 in construction, and 5 other lines projected.

The business of the Buenos Ayres Post-office has increased enormously of late years: the number of letters and papers passing through the office in 1859 was 400,000; in 1862 it rose to 800,000, and in 1865 it has amounted to 2 millions! This last is an increase of 33 per cent. on the previous year.

The trade of our port has also risen—from 662 vessels with 192,000 tons in 1862, to 888 vessels with 293,000 tons in 1865. The value of imports and exports was, in 1862—37 million hard dollars; and in 1865—49 millions. Among these trade-returns, England stands first, followed by France, Belgium, U. States, Spain, Brazil and Italy in their order. Our wool-exports in 1861 were under 4 million \$ silver; and in 1865 this item exceeded 11 millions.

The population of the city and province in 1801 was set down at 72,000, in 1855 at 271,000, and at present it must be nearly double the last figure. Within the last 3 years no fewer than 3,550 houses have been built or re-built in the city: in the same period the consumption of gas has increased from 18,117, to 25,188 lights.

The farming-stock of Buenos Ayres is set down, about 7 million cows, 2 million horses, and 60 million sheep: this is not exaggerated. Next comes

Entre-Rios, with 3 million cows and horses, and 6 million sheep: the other Provinces are of lesser importance.

We have not room for the list of products of the various Provinces, which may be said to embrace all those of the temperate and torrid zones: mineral, vegetable, animal, and industrial resources of every kind.

Much credit reflects to the compiler of this pamphlet: it is printed at the 'Orden' office, and the maps are lithographed by Pelvilain.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The rainy season is again upon us: the storm comes from the South East, precisely the same quarter from whence it came last month, when it caused so much damage to the Southern Railway; it is not probable however that we shall again have such a heavy fall of rain. We learned yesterday that it has rained more in the camp than in town. On the great Gandara Estancia, near Chascomus, the waters have fallen sensibly, and the new culverts have completely drained the camps adjacent to the Railway. The passenger train on the Great Southern Railway left yesterday for Chascomus filled to overflowing, some of the Diligence Mayorales having as much as 200 arr. of luggage. On the previous evening a special train ran out and back to Chascomus. The trains run now the same as previous to the storm last month. The whole damage to the line has been repaired in 21 days; it was calculated when the damage occurred that it would take at least 3 months before the line could be open to Chascomus: owing to the unceasing activity of Mr. Crawford it only took so many weeks.

It is a very strange fact that although there are hardly 5 masons in Buenos Ayres able to construct a thoroughly sound azotea roof, still the people of Buenos Ayres will adhere to this antiquated style of roof. In dry weather, azoteas are pleasant enough, in the city they almost supply the place of a garden, but when the rain comes it is a very different matter: furniture destroyed and buckets and pails in almost every room to catch the drops from the filtering roof. As this winter promises to be rather wet occupants of new azotea houses may prepare themselves for a soaking condition. It is high 'me that we should reform the roofs of our houses; the best roof of all is slate, probably the worst the Moorish azotea.

A broken down camp-sutler writes a rather amusing letter to one of our city papers: he confesses to having witnessed the fight of the 24th, and was so dumb-stricken with fear, that he believes the Paraguayán army on that day numbered one hundred thousand men! What an outrageous bola? But although his letter is filled with the greatest stuff and nonsense, his account about the capture of Barrios, Resquin and Diaz is so outrageous that it outdoes the 'Mosquito.' 'Soon the news spread that the dead bodies of four Paraguayan chiefs and two wounded were encountered by the vanguard. Gelly-Obes was the first to dash up at all speed to inspect them; the crowd was so great that it was difficult for him to make his way in: from the garments on the corpses and the dress of the wounded it was beyond all question that they were some great Paraguayan Generals. The first, of lofty bearing, dressed in a magnificent uniform, with two medals on his breast, boots, elastic hat, two large epaulettes; this was Resquin. The second was a large man with a slovenly appearance, he had a military frock coat torn in the sleeve, one epaulette, a small kepi; this was Diaz. The third was a short man, with a blue cloth overshirt, he had a splendid sword, a fine merino comforter round his neck, without shoes, on his breast he wore a photograph; this was Barrios. The two wounded Paraguayans were sitting on the ground and had two new ponchos on, one had a carpet-bag and the other three pairs of 'maletas.' General Gelly approached and interrogated the wounded, but received no reply; an interpreter was called in, and then the mystery was solved: these fellows were all common Paraguayan soldiers who had been sacking some carts of the commissariat. Gen. Gelly retired

much disgusted. We confess that from the language of the letter in question, and the phrases used, we doubt if ever any camp sutler wrote it; it seems more like as if written by an educated person.

We publish to-day the account of the battle of the 28th, about which so little is known. From what Sinbad says, we suppose the Paraguayans surrounded in the woods refused to surrender and were all shot down.

The British yacht Themis, Capt. Hanham, reports having met both the Peruvian ironclads, Huascar and Independencia, at Possession Bay in the Straits; they were making through for Valparaiso where a picked crew is ready for them. The whole of the Spanish fleet now in the Pacific may be regarded as lost, for even if they make for Manila the ironclads, well manned, will follow them.

We regret sincerely to hear that the rumor respecting General Sampayo's death seems to be confirmed. He was one of the bravest officers in the allied camp, a polished gentleman, and a thorough soldier. His regiment, which was always regarded as the crack regiment of the Brazilian army, contended for hours single-handed against fearful odds. They went by the name of the 'ironclads.' This regiment suffered severely on the 24th May.

The steamer 'General Flores' leaves to-day for Corrientes; she takes both passengers and cargo, although belonging we understand to the Montevidean Government.

Parties desirous of investing in Santa Fé lands on the Carcarañá have a chance now. A foreigner who bought some land there a few years ago is obliged to sell, we call attention to the advertisement in another column.

There seems to be a regular row in the 'Tribuna' office about the export duties. The 'Tribuna' says 'abolish them' the editor says 'no,' and the proprietors we believe have not as yet made their mind on the question up: we agree with the editor, far better to leave the duties as they are than make any change until the war terminates.

We call attention to the important statistics which we publish to-day, extracted from a pamphlet printed by order of the Emigration Committee: the figures deserve study.

The Brazilian transport Galgo arrived yesterday from Corrientes bringing wounded. It seems that at Corrientes there is no more room in the hospitals, and henceforth all the wounded will be sent to Buenos Ayres and Montevideo.

We received the Paraná newspaper yesterday which states that the allied army is now fortifying its position. We know not what weight to attach to this rumor, but it seems that active operations will not be resumed for some time.

One of the last arrived Brazilian ironclads is aground in the Paraná. Admiral Tamandaré has despatched a gunboat to her relief.

There is a great row going on in Congress about some exploded provincial paper dollars manufactured in the provinces to combat Rosas. Congress is asked to refund the debt, but as none of the members can say how much the amount is, it is improbable that the house will entertain the matter any further.

Mr. Antonio Malaver has thought fit to introduce a bill in the Provincial Legislature, the object of which is to deprive the Municipality of the power of granting tramway concessions. It is a sad proof of the decided hostility to every measure calculated to benefit this city. Buenos Ayres never can go ahead, inasmuch as politicians will always step out of the way to defeat any project which is deemed an innovation. The opposition to the tramways seems so determined that verily we believe the legislators would see the citizens going about in wheelbarrows before they would permit a tramway carriage to run to the 11 de Setiembre.

Mr. Angel Blanco has introduced a very important bill in the Provincial Legislature extending the jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace in civil suits from \$5000 to \$10,000 mc. This we regard as a very sound measure, but the proposed tax on sheep we regard as an injudicious attempt to strangle the only true, vital, sound, and taugible industry in the country.

MONTEVIDEO.

Horrible murder at the Carrizo—Captain Hanham's Cacique—Robbing the Brazilian Treasury. On Wednesday morning Major Ben presented himself at the Policia stating that a ruffian named Bernardino Gonzalez was following him with intent to kill him, whereupon the police succeeded in arresting Gonzalez; the latter had blood-stains on his clothes, and just then news was brought of a corpse found near the Carrizo, with 24 stabs and the head cut off. It was found to be that of a young Frenchman, well-dressed, who had applied at the pulperia for a night's lodging: the unfortunate youth on being refused went away and was followed by Gonzalez, who had recently come in from Santa Lucia. The letter came back soon after, with his clothes stained, which he said was caused by his falling, the night being so dark. Gonzalez, has confessed the murder: he is a native, and only 18 years of age. Captain Hanham is stopping at the Oriental, with a Patagonian cacique named Casimiro Bigua and his daughter Jane, whom the Capt. is taking to England. The cacique is a powerful man, dresses as an Argentine Colonel, with gilt buttons, and speaks Spanish: he called to visit the Governor, and friendly compliments were exchanged; his daughter has beautiful teeth and wears Quillapi skins. We regret to hear that Capt. Hanham's wife died in the Pacific and he is taking home her body embalmed. Great frauds have been discovered, in selling articles intended for the Brazilian army: the parties have been arrested.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

SKIRMISH OF MAY 29th.

(By the "Nacion" correspondent.) On the 28th, at the hour of calling the roll, 4 Paraguayan battalions suddenly burst from the woods on our centre, charging 'at double-quick' on the Brazilian artillery, but the latter opened on them a galling fire, the Argentine and Oriental gunners also chiming in, so that the enemy was swept down with grape and canister, and had to take to their heels, leaving 300 killed and several wounded. I am inclined to believe Lopez must make these fellows drunk as they rush forward to certain death in defence of their own tyrant. Lopez brought into this engagement a body of 4,000 infantry he had just drawn from Humayta, leaving in that fortress little over 1,000 gunners. It is likely we shall still have to remain here some days until we get horses, and then, I think, we shall push forward to drive Lopez into his last bulwark, unless he resolve to hazard another pitched battle in his present fortified position; if he do, it will be his last effort, for, after the late engagement, he cannot now have over 16,000 men, and he will probably fall into our meshes, to pay all his misdeeds. I learn that Gen. Mitre sent yesterday an urgent despatch to Baron Porto Alegre, whose actual whereabouts is not clearly known, but I suppose he is already in Paraguayan territory, as he was at Itati (in Corrientes) about a fortnight ago. Perhaps he will be sent to cut off the retreat of Lopez and force him to shut himself up in Humayta, where we shall then hem him in by land and water: this will not be difficult if, as I expect, the Baron brings a good supply of horses.

We do not hear much about the squadron, but believe the Admiral is waiting for 5 more iron-clads, to give the final assault to the Paraguayan Gibraltar.

IMMIGRATION INTO AMAZONAS.

Professor Agassiz's view thereon, Letter to the manager of the Amazon Co. "At sea 27th March 1866. "Off the island of Gaviotas. "My dear friend, "At last I find a moment to answer your inquiries regarding foreign immigration into Brazil. Before entering upon such details as I deem necessary for the clear explanations of my views on this subject allow me to make some reflections upon emigration in general, and to point out certain distinctions, essential, as it seems to me, to a just appreciation of the question.

In this day emigration is not what it was twenty years ago. Then the emigrant was generally a political refugee flying, he and his, from a more or less oppressive civil persecution. What he sought was a safe asylum and protection.

His country was still the land where he was born. To-day emigration is more voluntary and more deliberate. The emigrant generally leaves his home in order to ameliorate his lot and to associate himself with the destinies of a new world. What he seeks is a new country offering him advantages superior to those he has hitherto known. To look upon the emigrant as a mercenary is generally to do him an injustice. It is because in the United States the value of the individual man is fully recognized, the tide of emigration under all forms has poured towards her shores. With this order of things, a country which establishes distinctions unfavorable to the new comer will hope in vain to attract a numerous emigration; in my judgment Brazil would deceive herself as to the future if she indulges the hope of speedy progress in an active and intelligent emigration without having previously abolished restrictions which still weigh heavily upon the stranger who comes to establish himself upon her soil. Let no one delude himself in this respect; that which the emigrant seeks is that which generally is least easily conceded: "absolute equality with the inhabitants of older date and even with the descendant of the oldest races."

"I would add further that I have observed in Brazil certain administrative customs, principally touching the acquisition of real estate and the intervention of authority in the affairs of private individuals, which until they are fundamentally modified must remain an invincible obstacle to emigration on a large scale.

"I allude specially to the delays and formalities attending the entrance into possession, or practical occupation of land, and which in the eyes of the stranger are tantamount to his complete exclusion. The emigrant ought to be able to take possession of the ground between to-day and to-morrow for he rarely has the means of waiting. True political wisdom should rather stimulate him to establish himself upon any territory not yet occupied, guaranteeing him a right to any improvement he may make even upon soil which does not yet belong to him.

"Another great difficulty arises from the arbitrary manner in which subordinate officers interfere in the affairs of individuals. I do not know how far the Brazilian, born in the country, feels the necessity of the support and counsels, direct or indirect, of the public administration in his private affairs; but I do know positively that in our days the emigrant fears nothing so much as all which may be considered tutelage; still more when this tutelage takes occasionally the form of petty tyranny. He generally leaves his own country to escape from this very thing and will certainly not choose as the land of his adoption one where it would pursue him even into his private transactions.

"The opening of the Amazonas will no doubt bring to its borders a number of industrious and enterprising men: but a great emigration such as rapidly augments a population will never gather there as long as the order of things exists which I have observed in the provinces of Pará and Amazonas.

"And yet I have pleasure in repeating that, whatever may be said to the contrary even in Brazil, I know no country in the world richer, more attractive, more fertile, more salubrious, more fit to be the focus of a numerous population than this magnificent valley of the Amazonas.

"I am &c. LUIS AGASSIZ."

BRITISH HOSPITAL.

B. Ayres, May 23rd, 1866. To John Pringle Boyd, Esq., Dear Sir, In the name of the British Hospital, and at the unanimous request of the Committee, we have to tender you our most heartfelt thanks for the munificent donation of \$27,164 4 rls., the proceeds of the Amateur performance in the Victoria theatre, given for the benefit

of that Institution. To your assiduity and perseverance we are mainly indebted for so brilliant a result; nevertheless, we desire through you, to present our sincere thanks to all your co-adjutors who so ably assisted you in procuring such a success, particularly the lady performers. The consciousness of having acted nobly for the benefit of such a charitable Institution as the British Hospital will be their best reward.

Wishing you health and prosperity, we remain, dear Sir, your much obliged and obedient servants,

HENRY HARRATT, Chairman. JAMES W. BELL, Treasurer. A. M. BELL, Secretary.

CRICKET.

The following is a very short description of the match (being rather pressed for time) contested last Thursday, the 31st May, and resulted in favor of the 'suburbs' by 8 wickets.

The day was rather cold, and had it not been for Mr. F. Jacobs giving the 'town' 11 a little work, they would no doubt have perished, and they looked so thoroughly down-hearted. Such fine steady play as Jacobs' is seldom seen out of England.

The bowling of J. C. Simpson was dead on the wicket, and did great damage, taking 11 wickets. Mr. Jackson also enlivened the spectators with his usual (little ones.) Jackson played a good innings for 12, also did Howden for 20 and Dowdall for 7.

The following is the score:—

Table with columns: Town, Suburbs, and scores for various players like Dowdall, Roberts, Howden, Willocks, etc.

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Table with columns: Paper price of ounces, Do. sovereigns, First price of patacons, Last, and Cash sales.

There was a panic sort of feeling on the Bolsa to-day, owing to the continued fall in gold. Not a broker on the Bolsa has the courage to put a price on patacons for the end of the month; 24 50 is talked of but some regard this as dear, whilst others think such a price absurd. The magic figure of 25, which last year every man in Buenos Ayres regarded as imaginary and an illusion, has at last been realized, and that in a season when the country is engaged in a sanguinary and expensive war. Such an unlooked-for result proves the fallacy of all calculations on the B. Ayresan specie market, and is an enigma for even the shrewdest of our speculators. The market closed weak with a downward tendency, but the fall is too rapid and too great for the market, even the bears find it their interest to stiffen prices, in order to realize their gains from the unfortunate bulls.

War news has ceased to have any influence on the Bolsa; paper money scarce, gold abundant, and the Provincial Government about to emit five millions of patacons in Bonds. No one thinks of Paraguay for the moment—Alvira, Avellaneda and Varela are the triple alliance which dominates on the Bolsa. The Government scheme will shortly be launched—it is simply to emit bonds and grant to the holders the right of emission. We believe there is one party who is prepared to take the whole emission for account of a foreign firm. However this may be we cannot say, but people must be prepared for some very serious changes, changes which, if hurried through by a too anxious Executive, may entail the most serious consequences, but if gradually introduced may prove of the highest importance to Buenos Ayres. The proposal to tax sheep and cattle is snubbed by every man of sense in the country; the Provincial exchequer is not in any need of money, and unless the object of the benighted Legislators is to drive sheepfarmers and estancieros out of this Province, it is difficult to suppose the motives which could have suggested so unjustifiable a measure.

The Brazilian transport Galgo arrived with wounded from Corrientes. She left the same day as the Espigador, and brings nothing new. Commander Amadeo arrived by her.

There was great talk on 'Change to-day respecting our remarks in yesterday's edition on the dry goods market. Most of the importers are of opinion that the stocks of English staples were never lower than at present; and so far from the market being overstocked with English prints, they are actually scarce at present. Neither is it probable that large or continued trade sales will take place. The dry goods market is represented as in a very sound, healthy state, and the only heavy stocks are said to be in the commoner description of goods, principally for the Corrientino and Paraguayan markets.

National Bonds again improved to-day, and sold for the end of the month 5,000 at 43, with the coupon; for the 2nd of July, without coupon, 15,000, at 41, and for the 15th July 15,000, at 41. Money abundant, gold rapidly falling. These securities keep steadily rising. They were in active demand to-day, but even at these quotations few sellers.

The time sales of specie were as follows:— For Friday 20,000 25 15 Saturday 6,500 25 05 June 30 32,000 25 15

For the end of the year no sales, but the rate is about 25.70. Exchange ruled a little firmer to-day, and some bills were passed at 50. We heard of a good amount passed by an English exporting house at 50; the private banks are drawing at 50d.

CHARTERS—Some effected by C. W. Benn and Co., but could not get particulars until to-morrow. This same firm yesterday placed the British barque Crown on the berth to load for London.

The purchasers of the Portefa are Galvan and Co., and some three Brazilian merchants. Sr. Madero has no interest whatever in her. She will leave immediately for Corrientes. The Espigador got off the bank and arrived yesterday. The Ibcuy took her place on the Corrientes line.

In the plazas nothing doing owing to the weather: 300 bordalesas tallow, vapor, at 15r. 880 dry E. R. hides. 36r.f. Discounts—specie call loans on bonds hypothecated, 2 1/2%. Do. " bills 1/2 to 1 1/2% per month. Do. " paper 1 1/2 to 2 1/2% per month.

Teatro-Franco Argentino

Tercera Funcion de La Gran Compania Keller. El Sabado 9 de Junio. PRIMERA PARTE. Obertura de la Orquesta. PRIMERO. NEPTUNO Y AMFITRITE. Gran cuadro fantastico arreglado por L. Keller. SEGUNDO. LA REUNION DE LOS DIOS en el OLIMPIO. Gran cuadro fantastico por Keller. TERCERO. A peticion del publico, el muy aplaudido cuadro de la LA LLUVIA DE ORO, CUARTO. El Pasado y el Presente. Gran cuadro nacional dedicado a S. E. el Presidente de la Republica. SEGUNDA PARTE. CUADROS SAGRADOS. PRIMERO. La Sentencia de Pilatos, De Miguel Angelo. SEGUNDO. La Clavacion. De Murillo. TERCERO. El Ultimo Suspiro. De Rafael. Concluire la funcion con el hermoso cuadro de Rafael. LA RESURRECCION. A las 8 en punto.

Notice. Messrs. James Bell & Co. having retired from business on the 11th of August, 1862, and having waited up to the present for the payment of the accounts then due to them, have empowered me to recover the same in the most summary manner. I hereby give notice that I will receive for one month, without costs, all such sums, after which time the parties who may then be indebted will be sued without further notice. PATRICK D. LYNCH. April 7, 1866. Plaza 11 de Septiembre, first door from the Plaza in Callo Catamarca. 51 | 1m 1/2

Edicto Judicial. Por disposicion del Sr. Juez Nacional de Seccion, Doctor Don Alejandro Heredia, se cita, llama y emplaza a Don Juan Guzman, para que dentro del termino de quince dias a contarse desde la fecha comparezca ante su Señoria y por la oficina del que suscribe, a contestar a la demanda que le ha interpuesto Don Patricio Linch en representacion de los Sres. Juan Best y hermanos, por cobro de pesos procedente del pasaje de su esposa Doña Judit Daley, desde Liverpool a esta ciudad, efectuado en el año de mil ochocientos cuarenta y cuatro, en el bergantin William Peile, bajo apercebimiento de lo que haya lugar por derecho. Buenos Ayres, Mayo 18 de 1866. JUAN RISSO. Juez Nacional. 52. 15p 1/2.

Edicto Judicial. Por disposicion del Sr. Juez Nacional de Seccion, Doctor Don Alejandro Heredia, se cita, llama y emplaza a Don Tomas y Doña Maria Ward, para que dentro del termino de quince dias, a contarse desde la fecha, comparezca ante su Señoria, y por la oficina del que suscribe, a contestar a la demanda que le ha interpuesto Don Patricio Linch, en representacion de los Señores Rennie Tweedie y Compañia, por cobro de pesos procedente de su pasaje desde Liverpool a esta ciudad, efectuado en el año de mil ochocientos cincuenta y uno, en el bergantin John Robertson; bajo apercebimiento de lo que haya lugar por derecho. Buenos Ayres, Mayo 26 de 1866. JUAN RISSO. 53—15p 1/2.

Al Comercio. Hacemos saber al Comercio, y a todos i quienes concierne, que con fecha dos del corriente hemos dado poder general para desempeñar nuestros negocios y firmar por nosotros cuando sea necesario, a Don Diego Polanco, cuyo poder queda registrado en la oficina de Don Ramon Garrido, y en el registro publico de Comercio. C. T. GETTING & CO. Buenos Ayres, 6 de Junio, 1866. 54. 1. 6p 1/2.

River Uruguay to Liverpool Direct. The fine British barque Zambeco, 338 tons, Captain Thompson, now proceeding to Fray Bentos, can receive there or lower down a few thousand Salted Hides. Apply to the Consignees, Messrs. Barbon, Barclay & Co.; or to HENRY A. GREEN, No. 85 Calle Reconquista. 62 | 6p 1/2.

SHERRIES. On Sale, at Milligan & Williamson's, 148 Calle Piedad, the first-class Sherries 'London Club' and 'Palma,' in small casks. 58 | 1m 1/2.

To the Public. C. F. Warnholtz & Co., have removed their Establishment to 14 Calle Balcarce. 60 | 6p 1/2. Robert McIntosh. Mr. Robert McIntosh is requested to call at No. 19 Calle del Peru. 59 | 6p 1/2.

STEAMER AGENCY of ALVAREZ & RISSO. 99 1/2 Calle Reconquista. Departure of the following Steamers— English steamer, Rio de la Plata, for Salto and ports, Saturday 10 a.m. Oriental Steamer General Flores, for Corrientes and ports, Saturday 12 noon. Italian Steamer, Tevere, for Montevideo, Saturday, 6 p.m.



The Oriental S.S. Gen. Flores will be despatched for Corrientes on Saturday 9th June at 12 o'clock morning. She takes passengers, encomiendas and money at freight for San Nicolas, Rosario, Santa Fe, Paz and Corrientes. For more information apply to their Agents, ALVAREZ & RISSO, 99 1/2 Reconquista.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Notice to the Public. The Public is informed that the above line will be opened for traffic far as Chascomus on and after Friday 8th inst., according to the Time Table published on 1st. May 1866. THE ADMINISTRATION.

For sale a Gothic Marble Tablet 7 by 3 feet, beautifully carved on the latest principle. It can be seen at Mr. Andersons, Calle Mayo, in front of the Captain of the Port. 43. 3p 1/2.

To be Sold by Private Treaty. About 100 tons of Barlow Rails, 20 tons of Vignoles Rails, and 16 tons of Tramway Rails, with saddles, tie bars, chairs, plates, and rivets. Also a portable 10-horse-power engine, a sleeper sander, or grooving machine, a lathe, and about 600 tamarac sleepers. Apply at the office of MESSRS. PETO & BETTS. No. 480 Calle de la Defensa, B. Ayres. 42 | 3p 1/2.

To Let. At a quinta two squares from the Retiro, four or five comfortable rooms with a stove, Calle las Artes 407. 38—3p 1/2.

Furnished Apartments. Wanted from the 12th inst. inst., for a single gentleman, between the Calles Parque and Victoria and Maypu and Reconquista. Address Standard office to R. P. 35. 3p 1/2.

Central Edifice. For sale, with 58 1/2 varas front, forming corner, by 21 1/2 varas Belgrano street and 37 1/2 varas Piedras street. For particulars apply at the premises No. 196 Belgrano street. 31. 3p 1/2.

A Great Bargain. Half a League of Ground, more and more, with 6 puestos, say 5,000 fine mestiza sheep, on the Southern Railway, near a station, to be sold at a bargain. Apply, W. W., at this office. 164. 15p, m 30.

Lost. On the 3rd of June, near the mole, a Black and Gray Colley Bitch, with chain collar on, marked Valentine Hitching. A reward of one hundred dollars will be paid by Mr. Cogan, Victoria Hotel, Calle San Martin to any person who returns it to him. 22. 3p 1/2.

39—Calle Defensa—39. GEORGE ELLIS, Tailor & Clothier. Always on hand a general assortment of ready made clothes; also French and English tweeds, Scotch Checks, Crimean Shirts. Orders punctually attended to for town and camp. GEORGE ELLIS. 23—1m 1/2.

Superior Alfalfa. Hay of the best quality (all alfalfa) for sale by the bale or ton, at the deposit, Calle Balcarce and Moreno, No. 62 corner of San Francisco Church, one square from the old Custom-house. 29—3p 1/2.

SEED. Fresh Alfalfa Seed, Buenos Ayrean and Provincial, at 66 Calle Piedad. 56 | 6p 1/2.

GUINNESS'S Celebrated Extra Stout in quarts and pints at BARRY & WALKER'S, Sole Agents, 97—Calle Defensa—97. 165—xp m 26

Bass Ale, ON DRAUGHT AND IN BOTTLE, AT THE CASINO. 37 1m m 7

Por MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En su casa Calle Potosi No. 70. De una grande y variada coleccion de plantas de adorno, flores y frutales del conocido establecimiento del Sr. D. Pedro Margat de Montevideo. El Lunas 11 del corriente, a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado. Una grande y variada coleccion de plantas que el Sr. Margat desea conducir de su establecimiento el Sabado proximo y cuyos detalles se daran en los dias del Domingo. 39. xp j 7

Just received direct. Another lot of the celebrated Gin "Marca de la Llave" in splendid condition. 65 Piedad 66. 20—6p 1/2.

To Let. Furnished rooms for single gentlemen, Calle Maipu No. 196. 2. 6p 1/2.

SHOES. An excellent assortment of well-finished shoes for children and young ladies will always be found at Calle Maypu, No. 147. M. LARLAT. 89 | 1m, m 14 May 12, 1866.

Just Received. A large assortment of Boys' clothing; also an assortment of English boots, which will be sold at moderate prices, Calle Corrientes No. 39. 1—6p 1/2.

Notice. RICHARD RICE, Is requested to call at this Consulate. CONSTANT SANTA MARIA. H. B. M. acting Consul. British Consulate, Buenos Ayres, June 7, 1866. 55. 3p 1/2.

Wanted. A good Female Cook, at 204 Maipu. 68 | 3p 1/2.

Wanted. A plain Woman Cook, at 164 Calle Estado Unidos. 57 | 3p 1/2.

Wants a Situation. A Respectable Scotchman, who had long experience in Scotland and Ireland as land steward, and had the management of all sort of stock, also the laying out of plantations and the improvement of waste lands, wishes for a similar situation with any gentleman requiring his services, who will find him an honest, sober, and trustworthy person. Address, M. Kidd, 32 Calle Cuyo. | 3p 1/2

Aviso. Se precisa una sirvienta con buenas recomendaciones, Calle de Maypu No. 271. 45. 3p 1/2.

Wanted. A housemaid who can bring good recommendations. Apply to Calle Maypu No. 271. 44. 3p 1/2.

Wanted. A married couple for an English Estancia in the Banda Oriental: an industrious couple will receive good pay and be made comfortable. Apply to 183 Calle Carrizo. 41. 3p 1/2.

House or Children's Maid. Two active Irish girls seek employment as above; they have been in the country for some time and give first class references. Please apply A. Z. at this office. 32—3p 1/2.

Wanted a Housemaid. At Callo Artes 112. 47—3p 1/2.

Furnished Rooms. To be let at 86 Calle Parque, in the residence of an English family, two comfortably furnished bedrooms. 46—3p 1/2.

Tuition. A young Englishman well acquainted with Scholastic duties wishes to meet with a few Pupils for study in English, French and German. Highest references given. Please apply by letter to "Tutor," Standard office. 50. 3p 1/2.

Wants a Situation. A young man just arrived is anxious for employment in an office in town; has been accustomed to business and banking at home. First class references. Please apply F. E. at this office. 21—3p 1/2.

Woman Cook. An experienced German cook seeks an engagement in an English or German family. Address "German cook" at this office. 35. 3p 1/2.

Wanted. A servant girl for general housework in a small family. One speaking the Spanish language would be preferred, and to such good wages will be paid. Apply at No. 354 Calle Corrientes. 34—3p 1/2.

Wanted. A good Cook, English or French preferred. Apply 83 1/2 Calle Parque. 15—3p 1/2.

Wanted. By two Gentlemen two good-sized rooms furnished or unfurnished, in the house of an English family where no other lodgers are kept, and where a plain breakfast and dinner could be cooked in the house. Apply by letter, stating terms, whether furnished or not, and if there is gas laid on in the rooms, to the Office of the "Standard," addressed to "Comfort." 6p—j 8.

Wanted. A wet-nurse to accompany a family by steamer home to Europe on acceptable conditions. Apply Calle Libertad No. 241. 189—3p 1/2.

Wants a Situation. A steady man wants a situation to care offices and wait on gentlemen. Has good recommendations. Can take care of horses. Address M. B. Standard office. 178. 8p 1/2.

Salt—Salt—Salt. On board, in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to CHARLES W. BENN & CO. 49 Calle 25 de Mayo 49. 33—3p 1/2.

