

Teatro Franco-Argentin.

BOUFFES PARISIENS. Dineron, 28 Octobre. 23^e Representation du 1^{er} Abonné. La Femme de l'Homme.

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The Standard.

"All that is good, all that is new and all that is true."

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1866.

FIGHTING MADE EASY.

For the last three or four months every steamer from head-quarters has brought as a crowd of officers, some wounded, a few sick, but a large proportion on leave of absence: the streets, places of public amusement, the 'cafes,' the roads about town, the 'quintas,' are crowded with gay uniforms.

We well recollect, during the Crimean war, when Lord Paget, on some pretext or other, obtained leave of absence and returned to London, the sensation which it caused throughout England: from Queen Victoria to the very cabmen, all snubbed him.

We quote this case merely to show the great difference of public spirit between the two countries: England and Buenos Ayres. We confess, that when we see Argentine officers in gay uniforms, crowding each night to the opera, and strolling about through the streets, the interrogatory of Queen Victoria is forced on our recollection.

We, of course, are aware that a large proportion of the officers in town have returned to Buenos Ayres either to restore their health or heal their wounds. But either the doctors are too slow, or the physic they give their patients insufficient, or the complaints of the officers are the most tedious that medical science has ever had to contend with, for days, weeks, and months pass over, and the list of infirm commanders is as large as ever.

We regard it as rather unfair play towards the Commander-in-Chief, this conduct on the part of his brother officers; and although we do not wish to say anything in the least calculated to wound the feelings of men who have exposed their lives in defence of the country, we feel bound to say that the thing to foreigners looks bad, is the constant subject of comment, and for the honor and dignity of the Argentine flag ought to be remedied.

With very little exertion on our part we might obtain a list of every Argentine officer in town, whether sick, wounded, healthy, or infirm, but we eschew all personalities, as many of the officers who are not confined to their beds may have been forced from the battle-field by domestic affairs of importance; a respect, however, for public opinion should dictate to those gentlemen the necessity of dressing in plain clothes, and avoiding, at least in public places, such a display of uniforms.

The Paraguayan war, if it is ever to be finished, can only be terminated by the united efforts of the Allied belligerents. At the rate we are going on, the memorable siege of Troy, which has been handed down to posterity, by the genius of Homer, was but an insignificant affair to the siege of Curupaity, for with the soldiers broiling alive in the sun, and the officers dancing about in Buenos Ayres, the newspapers raising such a noise,

and the enemy peppering from behind every palm tree, the 'filial' may be declared to be outdone, and we want a poet, not an historian, to chronicle this extraordinary war.

Lopez, who is so well aware of everything that transpires at head-quarters, cannot fail to be acquainted with the fact, that half the Argentine officers are away from their regiments, and this must be naturally an incentive to him to attack the forlorn Commander-in-Chief. As we regard an army without officers little better than an armed mob, the position of the Commander-in-Chief is critical; indeed the public of Buenos Ayres and Rio Janeiro are led to believe that the prolonged duration of the war, if destitute of all other advantages, must lead to the complete destruction of Paraguay; but we confess we regard the matter in a very different light, and it does seem to us that the Allies are beginning to betray greater signs of exhaustion than the Paraguayans. We showed our readers the other day the very dangerous importance which this procrastinated campaign is giving to Paraguay, and the period is fast approaching when the interests of the country at large will require that the antithesis should also be demonstrated.

By the last mails received from Corrientes, we learn that a small piquet of Paraguayans made a dash into Corrientes, and swept into Paraguay five hundred fat tame horses. Our advices give no details as to the whereabouts of the guard which was left in charge of these horses; and it being barely possible that the soldiers, imitating the officers, were casually amusing themselves in the streets of Corrientes. As Lopez has found this stroke signally successful, it is no way improbable that his next dash will be against a couple of unofficered regiments, and possibly attended with similar success.

We put it to the gentlemen who wear the uniform and enjoy the grades of Argentine officers, whether they think it right or proper that whilst their regiments are quartered in the swamps of Paraguay, they should be amusing themselves in the 'cafes' and billiard-rooms of Buenos Ayres. If they are tired of the service then let them throw up their commissions and make room for the promotion of their comrades; but public morality cries out against their drawing their pay under this new 'fighting made easy' system.

THE PACIFIC MAILS. Important from Chile—Indignation against Buenos Ayres—The President's Ball—Affair of the Lacio—The Chilean Budget—Letter from Peru—Gen. Kilpatrick and the lady—Revolution in Venezuela—Columbian bond-holders—Catastrophe in San Francisco—News from Mexico and W. India.

We have mails from Valparaiso to the 1st inst., which bring no news whatever of the rumored Bolivian invasion. The tone of the press is, however, very bitter against B. Ayres, and the Mercurio says "Let the Government at once recall our envoy Larrauri: we should only accredit Ministers to friendly nations; and, much as we should regret a rupture with B. Ayres, the Argentine Government is everyday drawing the thread thinner." Meantime the Chileans expect a renewal of the war with Spain, and are actively preparing; the Cherokee is reported ready for sea: the trial of a large gun at Batuco, on the 21st ult., resulted in the piece bursting into a thousand fragments: steamers and batteries are the order of the day. Robberies are frequent, and there seems little protection, even in Valparaiso, for life or property. A grand ball was given to President Perez on the 20th, at Santiago, but the papers complain it is a waste of public money. The affair of the barque Lucie, seized on suspicion of carrying provisions for the Spaniards, has resulted in the French Minister demanding that she be restored.

The budget for 1867 amounts to \$9 million, being nearly 3 millions over that of 1865: the expenditure is estimated at 11 millions, leaving a deficit of 2 millions \$. Some Spanish fugitives who foolishly returned by vessel from Montevideo were arrested on landing. False coin was in circulation at Copiapó, but Mr. Edwards and Messrs. Ossa took it all up, as it contained much silver. A terrific hail-storm fell at Osorno. Mme. Mollo is playing Lucia at Valparaiso. News from Sydney by the 'Inspector' reports the Australian crops very fine this year. A great noise is made about Gen. Kilpatrick introducing a fallen female as his wife at Valparaiso; the Panamá Star says the General did his best to get rid of her there, and wrote to a friend to send her to California, but she followed the General to his mission in Chile.

From Perú we hear of great doings on the feast of Chilian Independence: a grand demonstration in Lima, Te-Deum before the officers of state, picnic to Rivers's quinta, fireworks at night, etc. The Archbishop is at Logreheads with the Government for having published a Pope's bull without permission. A new law ordains that all foreigners are included as well as natives in taxes, forced loans, etc. General Rojo has made another revolution in Venezuela: the republic had been several months without the en-

joyment of a civil war. It is hoped order will not soon be restored.

General Mosquera has arranged with Columbian creditors in England and the U. States to divide between them the net profits of the Panamá Railway yearly. The Rev. Dr. M. O'Reilly, native of Co. Meath, Ireland, died at Panamá of typhoid fever, returning from California to his native country.

An awful accident occurred at San Francisco, the Somerset Hotel falling in and burying numbers of persons in the ruins: it is not known how many have perished.

From Mexico we hear affairs are getting worse, a rupture having taken place between the Emperor and Gen. Bazaine.

From the West Indies we learn that Sir J. Grant has been installed Governor of Jamaica, and the subscription for the Eyre Testimonial progressed favorably. General O'Connor has resumed military command of the island.

EDITOR'S TABLE. There was a good deal of news yesterday. 1st. The resignation of Messrs. Haedo and Obligado as Directors of the Western Railway: they are succeeded by Messrs. Gorostiaga, Castro, and Juan Martin Estrada; the correspondence on the subject is very amusing. 2nd. The arrival of La Zingara with 80 passengers, who could not land owing to the bad weather. 3rd. The mails from Chile and Montevideo, and other items which will be found in the proper column.

The Arno takes a number of passengers, but very little gold: in fact, as the best bills can be had now at 494 there is no inducement to ship specie, and as the export season has now commenced in real earnest exchange must go up: it is therefore extremely improbable that any more gold will be shipped from the River Plate for at least six months: the packet yesterday took a trifle over £2000 sterling, and some silver.

On Friday, at 1 o'clock, the Archbishop of Buenos Ayres, Dr. Escalada, attended at the office of the Minister of Education and Instruction, and in the presence of the sub-secretary (H.E.) the Minister being up the river took the customary oaths of office. Dr. Escalada is the first archbishop who has ever had in the River Plate.

About next January we hope to receive the report of our late British Chargé d'Affaires on the River Plate: we understand that it will be a large book, as Mr. Ford goes very minutely into everything connected with the country, particularly sheep-farming and its results; he also treats very extensively on the Patagonian Colony. One of the most redoubtable gauchos chiefs of the interior, Bernardo Carrizo, has been tried, condemned, and executed for treason and revolution. This Carrizo was one of the Chucho's officers and caused great disturbance in the interior: he was a fellow of great influence, and when convicted tried hard to get off, first offering \$2000 and afterwards \$12,000, for the benefit of the wounded soldiers. The matter was referred to the Legislature, and the house consulted as to the propriety of taking the offer: it was ultimately rejected, and Carrizo as usual placed in 'capilla' the day before that appointed for his execution. He was shot on the 10th, in the public square of Rioja.

It is currently rumored that General Flores has called together all his officers, that he shortly intends to make a tour through the Banda Oriental. We believe this trip of His Excellency will be productive of much good to the estancieros.

The paper dollar excitement threatens to turn Buenos Ayres upside down; the crowds at the street-corners yesterday reading the placards almost impeded transit; even in private circles there is nothing else talked of save this unconquered paper dollar. At the Government house prolonged discussions and special meetings have taken place, but the upshot of all this is that the paper dollar will be left to itself, and no emission whatever decreed. Ex-Minister Dominguez's article in yesterday's Tribuna is about the most sensible idea yet mooted; we translate and publish the article to-day. If the Bank Directors only take Sr. Dominguez's suggestion they will very soon find that no special emission is required to drive patacons up to 25.

The Cisne has been ordered to call at Paraná and take up to Corrientes some Entre-Riano contingent; we notice that notwithstanding all the noise and abuse hurled at General Urquiza, he is the only man who has sent up to President Mitre any recruits since the battle of Curupaity. Mr. Rom's new emission scheme seems to meet with very little favor either inside or outside the house. We publish to-day a letter to-day from Trader, who came into our office yesterday quite indignant that people should suppose for one moment that he coincided in any one particular with Mr. Rom's views.

One of our evening colleagues in his review for Europe gives a most melancholy picture of the Argentine Ministry: in common parlance it states that with the exception of the War Minister they are all a pack of scoundrels. It is consoling to think that the paper in question has no circula-

tion whatever abroad. The same paper (the Pueblo) states that the new British Minister gave a grand dinner on Friday night to the National Ministers, but that if Mr. Mathew had taken the trouble to read its consecutive articles on a change of ministry he would not have been seen in their company; and that foreign Ministers who make their debut here with grand dinner-parties generally wind up with a row with the Government.—We raise our voice against this indecorous tirade of our evening colleague, and such unfriendly forebodings are to our mind evidences of the very worst taste, and should be avoided.

If the weather be very fine we suppose there will be a rush to-day to Belgrano, to try Watson's exquisite mock turtle; as our friend Watson is now Minister of public works we think he ought to plant trees along the road, from the hotel to the Station, as the heat at times is worse than that of a kerosene stove.

The last mails from the interior bring news of a conspiracy to upset the Rioja Government. A man named Jamarillo has been taken prisoner, and the whole place is in a feverish state of excitement: we hope the matter will blow over. These provinces, it would seem, never will keep quiet.

The Colony of San José in Entre Ríos is, we are glad to hear, prospering: in last September the agent of the colony took stock, and we gather the following statistics:—last year's crop: 6403 fanegas wheat, 1295 barley, 5297 ar. potatoes, 5450 ar. sweet potatoes, 9370 fan. maize, 80,000 lbs. of butter, and 70,000 doz. eggs; the stock comprises 580 pigs, 18,154 hens; 1,137 cows, 1,322 horses, 127,000 trees. This colony was started by Urquiza, and contains 310 families and 1,970 adults. The colony is the most flourishing in the River Plate, and the town the colonists are building bears the name of the immortal discoverer of America.

Mr. Latham's wool will in a few days be at the barraca of Hughes and Co., at Barracas, formerly the barraca de Llallavil; as this wool is so much talked of, we advise those of our readers who take an interest in wool matters, to inspect this wool before buying.

Some parties from Entre-Ríos state that the fleeces at Mr. Grae's office from M. du Portal's estancia are three years growth.

One of the wealthiest native estancieros about Gualeguay, Sr. Moran, has died leaving a fortune of £100,000 sterling; he was of Irish descent. His ancestors who came from Wicklow settled early in the last century in Entre-Ríos.

Mr. Peter Beare, the Municipal Engineer of Montevideo, has obtained the contract from the Government for the putting together the new launches for harbour use.

Captain Curlewis some months ago directed a letter to Lloyd's office, London, complaining about the Lobos light having been removed, but as yet that office has taken no steps. We have been promised a copy of the letter.

Mr. Western Railway Haedo is at last out; he had a long time of office, and during his administration of Railway matters (although no particular friend of his) we must say the road was well managed and attended to. Still we believe the new man, Sr. Gorostiaga, is more suited for the post than Mr. Haedo. The road is doing a splendid business, paying over eight per cent.

On the 17th November the committee propose to hold an exhibition of animals at the Plaza Lorea for the benefit of the wounded. The Secretary requests us to invite our countrymen to send animals to the show.

We hear that it is proposed shortly to introduce a bill authorizing the Government to apply the profits of the Western Railway in constructing branch roads. This will of course defeat Mr. Lacroze's scheme.

PAPER-MONEY.

THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR SOLVED.

In the midst of the excitement caused by the rivalry of interests in the present rapid appreciation of our currency, perhaps I may be permitted to offer some opinion, as this subject has been my constant study and I have no personal interest in the matter. Moreover, although I have no voice in the public councils, I feel at liberty to enter into the discussion of this all-important question; nay, I feel bound to do so, if I can lend a new idea towards the solution of a difficulty that engrosses the public mind. This is my excuse for coming forward on the present occasion.

The value fixed on the paper dollar by law of Oct. 20th 1864, for its conversion into specie, was 3 per cent. lower than present rates, and as things now stand, if said law be not carried out, we shall soon have paper-money 20 per cent. above par (25 to the patacon).

It is admitted on all hands, and has been already demonstrated by the press, that this will cause serious injury to all classes, and chiefly to farmers, who constitute the most vital element of our society. What remedy, therefore, can be devised to check this alarming evil? There are opposing interests se-

riously compromised in the question, and which struggle fiercely for the upper-hand. Some desire that the paper dollar should rise to unlimited value, because they are holders or creditors in this denomination. On the other hand, those who owe in paper-money, tenants of land or houses, persons who have to meet bills (in currency) at fixed periods, as well as farmers who have to pay their shopkeepers out of the wool-clip; all these have a positive interest in the depreciation of paper-money, so as to pay their debts with less than the original amount of the obligation.

But equity consists in neither of these extremes, and therefore when it was sought to solve the difficulty definitively, the law selected a figure which would meet the exigencies of the greater number and become effective by a speedy conversion into specie.

The present state of affairs is but the logical consequence of that law, which has been strengthened by circumstances that could not then be foreseen, and thanks to these circumstances our market is flooded with gold; which naturally causes paper-money to become enhanced in value, according to the well-known principle of economy in respect of supply and demand.

I have said that equity consists in neither of the extremes, and yet it is the supporters of the extremes who make most noise, to the exclusion of upright and impartial opinions which abound on all sides. Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that both the rival pretensions are based on good and solid reasons. Speculation, in every branch of business, is one of the elements of fortune, and often the most attractive. Why, then, initiate a new law, to do unnecessary injury to interests that deserve consideration and may be set down as legitimate?

Why not, rather, adopt the simplest and most natural expedient, without on the one hand falling into the abuse of new emissions, or on the other permitting the necessities of the hour (combined with Bolsa strategy) to bring about wide-spread ruin if paper-money rise still further in value.

The rise in paper-money proceeds from the Government having fulfilled the law of Oct. 1864 as regards the burning of 30 millions \$ mpc. which formed part of the capital of the bank. What was the object of such amortization? To bring paper-money down to the figure expressed in said law, of 25 per patacon. Why not continue in the spirit of the same law, and carry it out as far as possible?

For the last 3 months the Provincial Bank has from 28 to 35 millions currency locked up in its coffers: the inevitable consequence hereof can be no other than exactly what is now occurring. Let us study figures to illustrate this point.

When the Government, 3 years ago, presented to the Legislature the project for redeeming paper-money at 25 per patacon, the situation was thus:—Total amount of emission, on July 18th 1863, was 342,600,000. The bank had on hand 60,800,000; leaving in circulation 281,800,000. The patacon was worth 288 mpc., so that the currency in circulation was equivalent to a little more than 10 million patacons. It was then winter. In the wool season we have always need of 11 or 12 million hard dollars or their equivalent in paper-money.

On Oct. 31st 1864, the law being just sanctioned, the emission had been reduced by burning to 328,400,000; in the Bank chest 35,300,000; in circulation 293,100,000. Patacons 294 mpc.

Then came the regular burning of paper-money as prescribed by law, and by June 1865 we had burnt 30 millions of the Bank-capital, leaving the total emission at 298 millions, (which is the actual figure). On June 30th 1865, there was in Bank 14,800,000, the amount in circulation being 283,200,000. Patacons at 26.

But December comes, with its wool season, and the amount in bank is only 2,200,000, the circulation being 285,800,000 mpc., or 11,600,000 hard dollars at the current rate of 25.30.

At present the Bank has 28 millions mpc. locked up in its chest (see the "On Change" article in Friday's Standard). If my invariable theory be true, viz. that paper-money varies according to the demand for real value in the market; if we set down this demand at 11 to 12 million patacons, what should be to-day the price of patacons? Clearly the price they are actually quoted at, i. e. about 24½ mpc.

But, let the Bank open the coffers wherein it has kept for the last 3 months a large sum locked up, and the want of which is much felt in the market. The Bank needs no strong reserves of paper-money but should throw it on the market, and the infallible result will be, that patacons will go up to 25½ mpc.

In this way we shall have obtained the price fixed by law, thanks to the simple working of the law itself, and if the Directors proceed with a little skill they can always keep gold ranging about that figure (25), not immutably fixed, for that is impossible, but as near the legal standard as anyone can desire, except those who play on the Bolsa for a rise or fall: nor can it

be said that the bank by my plan enters on a gambling speculation, for in buying gold it simply carries out the spirit of the law entrusted to it for execution.

For this it is not requisite to pass a new law on the matter. Let the Government simply imitate the late Administration by doing its best to fulfill the law of 1864. Governor Saavedra burned 30 millions mpc., Governor Alsina has only to issue the following decree right off: "From to-morrow morning the bank directors shall buy gold until it rises to the figure fixed by law."

I am confident the Bank would not have to disburse a single dollar, to bring gold up to 25. The single announcement would raise up a barrier against the fall of specie. But even if it turned out otherwise, what harm would be done? Let the Bank buy gold for less than 25: it will find need of it before very long.

L. L. DOMINGUEZ.

GREAT SCENE AT THE MOLE-HEAD.

TERRIBLE DUST STORM.

NARROW ESCAPE OF MR. HELPER. Yesterday, at two o'clock, notwithstanding the choking dust and fearful head wind, the vicinity of the mole was crowded by the principal men of Buenos Ayres to take adieu of our late Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Ford and his lady. At a little after two o'clock Mr. Ford and family drove up, and Captain Curlewis, who had been down on the mole, came up at the same time. We noticed present our new British Minister, Hon. George Buckley Mathew, C.B., Sr. Sorella Maury, Spanish Minister, Mr. Santa Maria, British Consul, Mr. John Fair, Capt. Watson, Messrs. Coppinger, Stewart, R. Andrew, J. Davidson, Rev. Mr. Ford, and several others whose names we did not know. Whilst the party were waiting to see if the storm would in any way abate, Mr. Helper, U. S. Consul, was seen coming up the mole, having just arrived from a vessel in the outer roads; he was in a pitiable plight, his large white hat almost soaked through, and but for some oilskin clothes he would have been quite drenched. He narrated his escape, and depicted the immense sea which he encountered on the bank.

As the storm was each moment growing worse, and Capt. Curlewis did not seem to relish taking a lady off in his gig in such a sea, Mr. Ford resolved to remain on shore for the night, and, if the packet left, to take the Villa del Salto to-day, and overtake the Arno in Montevideo, which certainly, to us seemed the wiser course to adopt.

Meanwhile the other passengers per the packet began to arrive; Mr. J. O. Simpson drove up and learnt, to his astonishment, that the whaleboat men refused to go off under one thousand dollars for each passenger. Mr. Smith, of the Telegraph Co., Captain Lob, Mrs. Lob, Mr. John Ross, and several others were all greatly disappointed. W. Leslie, Esq., of the Main Bank, who was going down to Montevideo, had also to remain.

When the Arno's passengers were disposed of, then came the passengers per Humboldt, who, uncertain whether the steamer would leave or not, and failing to get any information at the agent's office, were running about to look up the Captain. At 3 o'clock down came the rain, and as a matter of course, all passengers returned with their luggage to town.

The Villa del Salto from Uruguay did not come in up to the hour of going to press.

MONTEVIDEO. Proposals for steam-launches—Mr. Beare's accepted—Fire-brigade—Anecdote of Mr. Lettsom—The Corro falling to ruin—Runaway match at Florida—Subscription for Algeria. The Government received proposals from 7 parties for putting together the 3 steam-launches recently brought out in pieces from England. The competitors were: Mr. Harley, Messrs. West & Co., Messrs. Cool & Co., Mr. Isaac Jones, Mr. J. M. Segat, Mr. Bothwell and Mr. Peter Beare; the last was accepted, the sum stipulated being 2,200\$.

The Providencia Insurance Co. has received a fire engine and uniforms for a fire-brigade, the want of which is much felt.

Hermann plays again to-night, and his wife will sing some French and Italian airs; she played as Daughter of the Regiment some years ago at New York with great success. It seems Mr. Lettsom was acquainted with Hermann in Paris, and when the wizard arrived here the other day Mr. L. sent him a note—"If you are the Hermann I knew at Paris, come and see me; if you are not, don't mind."

What was the astonishment of the public, last Wednesday, to see H.B.M. Chargé at the San Felipe Theatre! He was never before seen in a theatre in Montevideo.

The commander of the Cerro notifies Government that the fort is crumbling away. Capt. Boss the explorer, takes command of the Evelyn (now—Oriental) to leave to-day for Corrientes. A gaucho named Juarez has been sentenced to 6 years imprisonment for stabbing.

An estanciero named Rialto, from Florida, complains that the Cura married his son (only 17 years old) to

a girl of the neighborhood without his consent.

General Flores has subscribed towards the fund for relief of the sufferers in Algiers. Five Brazilian soldiers died yesterday. Advices from Rio report the arrival of the Spanish frigate Resolucion from Falkland Islands.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM RIO JANEIRO.

FALL OF THE MINISTRY.

30,000 FREE NEGROES ARMED.

INTERESTING INCIDENT AT RIO Yesterday through the kindness of an English gentleman, we received five days later news from Rio Janeiro with the astounding intelligence that the Cabinet had fallen, Gen. Ferraz and his colleagues having retired. The new Commander-in-chief of the Brazilian army is the Marquis de Caxias. Minister Octaviano's successor we have not yet heard, but he is expected in the French packet to-day.

The news of the total defeat of the Allies before Curupaity has caused a most profound impression in all Brazilian circles, and a peace party seems to have been rising its head; but the Emperor has declared, both in public and private, that nothing will or can induce him to come to terms with Lopez,—even he says if all the shot and shell be exhausted, he would pull up the very paving stones of the streets of Rio for cannon balls, and arm the last man in the empire, before he would for a moment think of coming to terms with Lopez. So some 30,000 free negroes are being armed, and will be shipped at once for Paraguay.

Exchange on England 25. Sovereigns 10 mill reals.

MILLY MARIOTTI'S BENEFIT.

The benefit of this young catastrophe came off on Friday night with great success. About 2,000 persons assisted, and we noticed Gov. Alsina, Major-General Asboth, and a number of English and American navy officers in the boxes. The opera of Faust was admirably given, and the 'role' of Siebel brought out the best of Mariotti's songs "O cari fior!" which was enthusiastically applauded, and at the same time a shower of printed verses was thrown from the top gallery into the pit, and others were distributed by the box-keeper, celebrating the praises of the artist in Italian, French, English, German, and Spanish. That in English (which to be from the pen of certain gallant gentlemen who formerly wore the Queen's uniform), is as follows—

To the Charming Rosina Mariotti, on her Benefit Night. Fair Daughter of Florence and Songstress of the Tuscan vales! Your genial smile and sunny glances win our warmest sympathy, while your artistic talent entitles you to a rank among the gifted children of the Land of Song. On this, your Benefit Night, the Public offers you a manifestation of its regard, and foremost are the gallant sons of Britain to pay homage to a beautiful and accomplished artist.

The warm and impassioned Siebel, the pensive Pierotto, the gay Maslo Orsini, the lively Frecciolilla, the playful Nancy, and the inspired Arzene; all these roles are splendidly personated in ROSINA MARIOTTI, who now stands before us and expects the encouragement of our applause.

Let us offer her our plaudits and a Wreath of Flowers, as a testimony of our esteem and admiration.

From one of the Italian sonnets we extract the following pretty lines: Il tuo canto è la parola, è il sorriso dell'amor, è la voce che consola, che sullivan a tutti il cor.

Perhaps none is equal in elegance of expression to the Spanish rhyme— Ossa Sigena, en el jardin florece la belladonna de tres amores, suavo como tu acento enternecedor, puro como tus flores.

Canta, Rosina, que tu dulce acento llamo de inspiracion y halago vibra y agitando en el aire el sentimiento penetra el corazon, fibra por fibra.

Canta, artista gentil!—y donde el cielo adelanta tu paso peregrino, roviendo en flores el ingrato suelo para alambicar do flores tu camino!

The French acrostic (we have not room for the whole) ends thus:— Rien n'est la forme, et l'idée ne l'anime Inspiré par l'esprit, le beauté est sublime On a beau se nier, on subit son empire!

Toute en fleur est la voie que tu dois parcourir Ton beau front s'élève et pur doublement couronné Imposé par ton esprit, éblouit par ta beauté.

We congratulate Millye Mariotti on the ovation she has received. Sig. Bonetti takes his benefit next Friday.

JOTTINGS FROM THE CAMP.

CAMPE HEREABOUTS are in splendid condition, now that the fine weather has set in, and sheep are improving rapidly. An Irish estanciero here lately sold a flock of oxen at \$900, with the wool on. Oxen are extremely scarce, the greater part of them having perished during the se-

year winter. Horses are now rolling fat; a troop of fine piked mares were lately sold at \$100. The increase of the flocks has been about 25 per cent. Shearing has commenced on most estates, but the want of sufficient hands is very much felt, and you would do well to send out here all new-comers—as they would be certain of plenty work and good wages, say 50 or 60 per 100 for shearing.

Great indignation is felt by the surrounding estancieros here respecting the interment of the late Mr. Wylie (of the firm Wylie and King, Chacomus), his remains having actually been laid beneath the ground in the open camp. If we had known the real state of matters, we should have gladly been to the expense of sending his remains to town, and have them interred in a decent manner. It certainly is anything but creditable to those friends of Mr. Wylie in Chacomus, who, in the time of his health and prosperity, courted his genial society, but in the time of his sickness and adversity so shamefully deserted him. The sooner we get a burial ground attached to the Protestant Church the better, and thus prevent a repetition of such a shameful occurrence.

Yours truly,
A CONSTANT READER.

THE U. STATES WOOL MARKET.

Unwashed Common Entre-Rios, Rosario, San Nicolas and Buenos Ayres Wools.—There has been an importation of 335 bales Entre-Rios Wool, but no sales made. Market very quiet and the manufacturers will not buy it at the prices asked. Until these wools are purchased cheaper in the River Plate, it is useless to ship them to the United States.

Washed Cordoba, Santiago, San Luis and Mendoza Wools.—The only sale reported is 45 bales Cordoba at 28 cts. lb. Stock very small and no demand. The prospect for improvement is very poor.

Mestizosa and Medium Wools.—The large quantity of Texas wool received this year, as also the California wools, have kept the market fully supplied, and very low for this description of wool.

Monterviedo Wool.—132 bales just arrived and no transactions.

Unwashed Mestiza Wool. The market has been very quiet, with very little inquiry. Prices remain about the same as they were before the change in the tariff, although it is quite evident that no Mestiza Wool can be imported at a less duty than 6 cents per lb. gold. There is one large sale reported by a dealer, who had purchased on speculation, when gold was lower than at present. The particulars are said to be 500 bales, at 20 1/2 cts per lb., gold. Several smaller lots have been placed by different holders, at a slight decline on former rates, but the aggregate sold will not pass 300 bales. There must be some radical change in our wool market, to cause a further decline in imported wools of the finer grades, as it is impossible to import them at the prices of late sales.

General Remarks on the Wool Market.—We have been experiencing since the adjournment of Congress the depression which always follows the use of stimulants. The agitation by Congress of higher duties on wool, created a speculative trade, with an advance in prices; but as soon as it was evident the bill would not pass, the trade fell off, and prices declined, being on domestic fleeces wool from 7 to 10 cents per pound less than in June. The trade at the present moment is very much depressed for both domestic and foreign, and large sales could not be effected, unless forced by a material abatement in prices, which very few are disposed to accede to. Nominally, prices of both domestic and foreign are very low.

PATENT, PAPER MONEY, VISITING, OR SOMETHING WORSE. To the Editors of the Standard.

The delay in publishing my letter, which appeared in your paper this morning (Saturday), is likely to lead to a misunderstanding. I appear, from the coincidence of the time of its publication and the apparition of a host of baseless projects, to advocate an emission of 100 millions paper as now proposed; whereas I referred to the long delayed project of the Minister of Finance of the Provincial Government for the emission of 100 millions paper, equivalent to 4 millions patacones, based on treasury and extra duties, a mutilation of which project has been passed since I wrote my letter. This mutilation has destroyed in one or more essential points the benefits which would otherwise have been derived from the measure.

When will common sense and sound elementary financial principles dictate measures, and be recognized by the legislators and body politic?

Surely we have had enough of baseless projects, which it is true may have a good effect,—they have been brought to the light and were through the paper, so that probably

something sound may be taken into consideration before very long. Please publish this at once, to stop misconception, as I am decidedly opposed to all baseless and illegitimate emissions.

Yours truly,
TRADER.

THE LOCUST PLAGUE IN ALGIERS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE SUFFERERS. The French Consul begs to inform the French residents of Buenos Ayres and the provinces that he has opened a subscription list for benefit of the colonists in Algiers, reduced to misery by the invasion of locusts, and trusts his countrymen will contribute according to their means. Mr. Rouquaud has kindly undertaken to take charge of the list, a copy of which will be duly published in the *Monitor*.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Rouquaud \$500, Mallié 600, Eloise Lenneyeur 200, Gaston Sensinena 200, Leon Housset 200, Cairo Ducos 100, Y. P. Rouquet 50, Ernesto Silvestre 20, Juan Wethroven 90, Charles Malbec 20, B. Pipe 20, C. S. Taylor 20, N. N. 20, Fudickar & Brown 100, Max Cramer 50, F. de Monjean 100, B. Biscaiyat 50, Domingo Mendilabatu 20, P. Broussain 100, P. Figarol 50, E. Berduco 100, S. Bilotte 50, Un Portefo 50, D. Martinto 100, P. Mignaburu 200, P. Mirande 40, A. Sallano 100, J. Errecoald 100, T. Panthou 100, J. Mignaburu 20 francs, P. Sansait \$90, J. Athor 100, M. Berangez 30, J. Perul 29, F. Garay 50, P. Berbout 50, J. Carrizuri 29, E. O'Gorman 100, S. Lozana Cura Vo. 200, T. Guichanduc 29, C. Aschbach 50, Rosalie Palan 50, P. Olivier 50, Barbotaine 29, R. de Lavarelo 29, A. Piuto (Portuguese consul) 100, T. Silvestre 100, Fusoni Hermanos 100, M. Saavedra hijo 250, N. N. 29, J. Marshall 100, H. de Clausen 9, F. Villard 90, P. Lafatriere 100, J. E. Cisneros 50, S. Mendy 100, M. Estevan 100, Martin Seminario 50, P. Soberano 50, D. Gandy 10, H. Lezica 50, G. Kelsey 100, Sta. Maria y Glambis 100, P. O. A'lais 50, B. Lando 100, J. Friarty 20, F. Arabehejo 90, Un Italiano 200, Mariano Varela 100.

THE LOBOS LIGHT.

Montevideo, Oct. 25th, 1866.

Sir, Having observed in your paper of the 24th inst. a list of vessels lost on the English Bank since the alteration of the position of the Lobos Light, and in which list you have included my vessel the "Cubana," I now write to inform you that on this point you have been misinformed, inasmuch as the "Cubana" did not touch the said Bank, but entered this port on account of her cargo of coal having ignited, and which cargo is now being discharged, and perfectly sound.

I may add that neither did the "Onward" touch on the Bank, but went down at her anchors off Maldonado. In fairness to me I trust you will contradict the statement of the "Cubana" having been on the Bank.

I am, Sir,
Your obt. servant,
EDWARD MATHEWS.

Master of the Barque "Cubana," of London, from Swansea.

A LEGACY OF A MILLION.

Probably the largest personality ever sworn for probate was that of the late Mr. Morrison, of Basildon. Besides the business in Fore-street, and vast landed estates, he bequeathed to his eldest son a direct legacy of a million, which is said to be the only legacy on record of that amount. Like most of those who amass enormous wealth, Mr. Morrison began the world with nothing. In fact, there seems to be no receipt for becoming a millionaire equal to that of walking up to London barefoot, under a firm conviction that its streets are paved with gold. In the dining room of his house at Basildon, in Berkshire, which the traveller to Bath passes on the left as he flies by the beautiful reach of the Thames, just above Pangbourne, and which abounds with splendid works of art, the very chairs and tables being from the design of some great R.A., there are two pillars of rare and beautiful marble, which originally stood in a church in Italy, where great store was set by them; but the church being out of repair and in need of funds, at length sought and obtained permission from Rome to sell the pillars to the wealthy Englishman who had set his heart on possessing them. The cost of conveyance was enormously difficult and expensive, by reason of the extraordinary weight of the columns, which in several places broke into the roads over which they were carried. This story illustrates the energy of the man in getting what he had set his heart upon. Nearly the whole of the Isle of Islay, Ponthill Abbey, and vast estates scattered through half the counties in England, are the result of the same energy. Mr. Morrison's wealth would have enabled him to live in the utmost splendour; but, though a liberal patron of the arts, he shrank from display, and was utterly free from tuff hunting, and loved best the society of artists and men of letters. Up to the time of his will being proved, personal property was not liable to duty above a million; but the fact of his property being nearly

four times that amount perhaps suggested to the authorities the expediency of extending the scale, which was accordingly done in August, 1859, and the duty now payable upon a million is £15,000, and £1,500 on each additional £100,000. Since this of 1859 enactment only one will above a million has been proved, that of the late Mr. H. Gurney, which was sworn under £1,100,000. It will be seen from this that millionaires are at their death all events, of some little service to the public.—*Fraser's Magazine for August.*

QUEEN EMMA AT WASHINGTON.

On the 14th instant, Queen Emma, of the Sandwich Islands, was received by the President with all the honors at the White House. On entering the White House, Hon. Edward Stansbury, Attorney General of the U. States, escorted her to the Red Room, where the President, attended by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of the Navy, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen, was in waiting to receive her.

The Attorney General introduced Her Majesty to the President, who addressed her as follows:—

"I am most happy to offer to your Majesty the assurance of profound regard and esteem, and it affords me pleasure to offer you a cordial welcome to the capital of these United States, the seat of government for over thirty millions of people. And in according you this earnest welcome, permit me to assure you that it is not because you bear the title of a Queen, it is induced solely by the prestige that has preceded you, that has assured us of your virtues as a woman, and especially of your efforts in the cause of christianity, civilization and education among the people of your country. It is more on that account than of the rank or appellation that you bear. If I were disposed to be facetious on this occasion, I might say that while none of the people of these United States wear crowns, while no man is acknowledged as a king and no woman as a queen, yet while you are here in these United States, you will have none but queeps to associate with."

The Queen made an earnest and heartfelt acknowledgement of the kindness with which she had been received, and then entered into an animated conversation with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Navy and the Attorney General, who introduced her to the large number of distinguished ladies and gentlemen present.

Queen Emma continues to attract the greatest attention wherever she goes. She is looked upon as the guest of the nation, and is treated accordingly. She is about making a visit to Niagara Falls and the Northern Lakes. Wherever she goes she is sure of a most kindly welcome.

A WONDERFUL WELL.

The world-renowned well of St. Keyne, near Liskeard, famous for its alleged power to confer superiority on that one of a newly-married couple who first drinks of its waters, is in a sad state of neglect; the channel which supplies the marvellous waters is stopped; the bed of the fountain filled with dry stones. Of the five trees—an oak, three ashes, and an elm—that were so strongly rooted together above the roof of the fount, but two remain: these are the elm and one of the ashes. The sacred water is still procurable at a neighbouring cottage, from the original spring. The fountain itself is, we are glad to learn, about to be restored to its recent character, so far as it is possible to do so.

ON CHANGE.

October 27, 1866.
Paper price of ounces, 388 1/2
Do. sovereigns, 119
First price of patacones, 24 40
Second, 24 25
Last, 24 30
Cash sales 174,035.

As it was early known on 'Change that the Government was opposed to the new emission law, patacones opened heavy, but they did not decline as much as the bears signed for. There was one small sale at 24 25, but the real price may be regarded as 24 30. Paper money ruled in active demand, yet there was not that extreme stringency which was anticipated, and the market to-day seemed to be more affected by speculation than anything else. During our many years experience on the Bolsa, we never before witnessed such efforts to drive up and down prices as at present, and if we are at liberty to offer an opinion, we should say that the consequences of this gigantic speculation must soon be apparent. Things cannot last much longer as they are either gold will rebound and resume its former price, or yielding to the pressure brought to bear on the market prices will give way. We express no opinion of our own on the matter. The decline at present is calculated to seriously injure the farmers, at least for this season, but unless the Government emit paper money, there seems to be no prospect of any improvement, and farmers should not allow themselves to be misled by brokers and others, as there is such a decided repugnance to anything verging on an emission that we believe such a project will never be passed. Sr. Dominguez's article in the 'Tribuna' caused much dispute, but the majority agreed with the ex-Minister that if the bank buy gold, the price will at once go up; still many very wise heads fear for the bank, and think that it would lead to a suspension of paper money payments.

German Band.

Every Tuesday and Friday, from Seven P.M., Concert by the German Band in the Garden of the Café, Plaza Parque. 186 | 3p.07

PEYREDERU Y BRADLEY.

Consignatarios de Frutos del Pais Wool Brokers Office Calle Peru 229. 9 | xp 0 10.

Casa-Quinta Central.

Se vende una casa-quinta situada en Cordoba en la finca del Sr. Lebrun, lindero con D. Antonio Benquez y Sr. Cabrera, maestro mayor—adituna a la moderna con 174 varas de terreno por 70 de fondo, 4 grandes piscinas, molinos para caña, y una casa de 12 habitaciones, un gran patio con parral formado en todo el fondo del edificio, caballerías, lotería, etc. Precio \$90,000. Se recomienda a las personas que desean tener una casa de recreo en el centro de la ciudad, y examinarla detalladamente.—Se duclio la vende por tener que ausentarse del pais; contrir por cinco informes al Escribano, Victoria 91. 182 | xp 0 24.

Education.

Dr. White lately arrived from, and well known in England as a successful and able schoolmaster, and member of two English Universities, would be glad of Tuition in any branch of knowledge either in school or private families. Address Dr. White 9 Calle de Mayo. 164 | xp 0 24.

The Zingara, consigned to Mr. Jas. Brown, arrived to-day with about 80 passengers: owing to the inclemency of the weather they did not come ashore.

In the wool plazas there was very little done to-day; in fact the brokers say there was nothing whatever done. At the terminus of the Great Southern Railway the following were the receipts to-day:—

6 waggonos mestiza wool, from Chacao—
mus, 1,400@
1 do. mestiza wool from Gandara, 200@
6 do. sheepskins from Chacomus, 600@do.
1 do. do. "Ferrari, 70@do.
1 do. do. "San Vicente, 33@do.
mids.
5,000 Entre Riano, 41 1/2@
1,600kg. new jerked beef, 16@.

The steamer La Plata is discharging; she will leave for England on the 6th prox.

From the Plaza Once de Setiembre we have received no report to-day. Some large and good lots are coming in, and next week promise to be a busy week in wool markets.

Guiseppo Terrero, Sunderland, cargo of coals sold on private terms. One-half re-weighed at 114 patacones, 3 months.

Cargo of white pine, ex John Dwyer, from Philadelphia, 660,000 feet, on private terms. A cargo of Cadiz salt at 12r. silver, cash, to arrive.

Wool—This month about 2,900 ar. of last season's wool have come forward, and have been sold as well as the bulk of the old stock, at previous rates.

Some 20,000 ar. of the new clip have come in (including 5,000 ar., contracted at 85), and have been sold at from \$70 to \$85 per ar. The quantity received up to date has been too limited for parties to form a correct opinion as to the general growth, quality, and condition of the new clip; and the prices hitherto paid are considered rather high. Next month large arrivals may be expected, and we shall then be enabled to give a fuller report on the article, and on the position of the market.

Cordova, &c.—Sales, 77 bales at 28r., and 8 do. at 32 1/2r. Both parcels of only middling quality.

Sheepskins—Arrivals moderate; prices continue the same. Prime skins looked for at full rates.

Lambskins—A rivale falling off.

Hair—Limited supplies. The lots that come into the markets bought up readily. Up river kinds in good demand.

Ostrich feathers—Arrivals, 500 lbs. Sales—9,000. Demand fair, and prices firmer. Stock, 7,000 lbs.

Boneash and Bone—Sales, 200 tons, at 9 patacones and 100 patacones per ton on shore; and in the Uruguay 300 tons, at 11 patacones f.o.b.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISSO.

99 1/2 Calle Recoquinta.
National steamer Provencor, on Sunday, at 10 a.m. for Corrientes and ports.
Oriental steamer El Oriental, on Sunday, at 10 a.m., for Corrientes, Paso de la Patria, and ports.

Oriental steamer Solis, on Tuesday, at 9.30 a.m. for Rosario and ports. From the Railway Station 25 de Mayo.
English steamer Villa del Salto, on Tuesday, at 10 a.m., for Salto and ports.

The steamer Rio Aracah, on Wednesday, at 5 p.m., for Montevideo.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF W. MATTI & CO.

30 Calle Campello.
The steamer Tala, on Sunday, at 9.30 a.m., for Rosario, Paraná, and Santa Fé. From the Railway Station 25 de Mayo.
The steamer Rio Aracah, on Monday, at 5 p.m., for Montevideo.

NORTHERN RAILWAY.

The Public are informed that on the 1st of November the following alterations will be made in the Departures of the Trains, viz:—

WEEK-DAYS.
The Trains now leaving will depart at 6.40
25 de Mayo at 7.40 will depart at 6.40
Do. do. 1.00 do. do. 2.15
Tigre - at 1.10 do. do. 2.25
Do. do. 4.10 do. do. 4.00

SUNDAYS AND FEAST-DAYS.
The Train now leaving will depart at 9.45
25 de Mayo at 9.30 will depart at 9.45
Do. do. 11.00 do. do. 11.15
Do. do. 12.20 do. do. 12.35
Do. do. 2.10 do. do. 2.25
Belgrano at 11.40 do. do. 11.55
Tigre - at 9.10 do. do. 9.25
Do. do. 12.80 do. do. 12.45

For further particulars see Time Table for 1st November.

LA ADMINISTRACION.

190 | xp.028

NORTHERN RAILWAY.

SEASON TICKETS will be issued at the following Reduced Rates:—

25 de Mayo, Reducido.
To 1 m. 1 m.
Palermo \$250 \$200
Belgrano 350 300
Rivadavia 450 400
San Isidro 650 600
San Fernando 750 700
Tigre 850 800

For further particulars apply to THE ADMINISTRATION. 142 | 150.021

MR. C. P. BARRY.

C. P. Barry, Esq., of Kantark, will hear from home by calling at Altamira, Moena, Lowe's Estancia, Villa de Mercedes. 185 | 3p.028

Papio Lopez.

The Committee respectfully invite the owners of valuable animals, curiosities, &c., who are desirous of exhibiting or selling same in the Fair to take place on the 17th, 18th and 19th of Nov. to advise the Secretary, who will gratuitously assign them a stall. 669 Rivadavia (opposite the Plaza). 136 | 3p.028

Books, Globes, Maps, &c.

Globes, celestial and terrestrial, Large and Small School-room Maps, School Books, Stationery, and Pens, &c. on hand. Orders from the country executed with promptitude. No extra charge for packing. Parcels delivered at any of the Railway Stations. 136 | 3p.028

BASS PALE ALE.

ONE OR TWO GLOBE BOXES FOR SALE AT LEDEMAN BROS. 129—CALLE DEFENSA—183 | 15p.027

A Bargain.

To be Sold, a very nice House, situated in Calle Mayo, No. 196. The whole will be sold cheap as the owner is leaving the country. 186 | 3p.028

German Band.

Every Tuesday and Friday, from Seven P.M., Concert by the German Band in the Garden of the Café, Plaza Parque. 186 | 3p.07

PEYREDERU Y BRADLEY.

Consignatarios de Frutos del Pais Wool Brokers Office Calle Peru 229. 9 | xp 0 10.

Magnificent Camp.

To be Sold, in the Partido of Carmen de Arce, One-third of a League of Land, known as the Puesto de Acuña, and bounded by the camps of Messrs. Molins and Uricoa.

Approved will be taken for one-half the amount of purchase for such time as may be agreed upon. This is a splendid opportunity for a person of limited means to make himself a home, the land being of the best in the Province, the price moderate, and terms favorable.

For further particulars apply to the Estancia; to Mr. T. Moore, 45 Reconquista; or to Mr. M. Duggan, 11 Setiembre.

To Sheep Breeders.

The Ram-breeding flocks on the above estancia will be sold cheap and in lots to suit purchasers. No money required until the end of the year, and no more time will be given to any person taking over the flock.

The original stock of Ewes from which these Sheep are descended were selected from the best breeds in the country; and the Rams, both Ram-bouillet and Negretti, from the Imperial Establishment in France, and from the most celebrated Negretti breeding establishments in Germany, as can be certified by authenticated vouchers and reference to the former owners and purchasers.

275 Ram-bouillet Rams—seven in number—with fourteen Ewes, were purchased of and imported by Mr. Gregorio Lozano direct from the Imperial Establishment in France for his Estancia San Patricio in this Province, and the Negretti Rams were imported by Rick, Frange, Bunge, and Co.: one of these animals cost the unprecedented price of \$25,000, another \$25,000, and another \$5,000.

To obtain the object the breeder had in view, he necessarily had to select from the best and purest bred animals he could find, regardless of price, as it is only such animals of the highest degree of quality that are sought to be imported, viz., a large and deep carcase, short legs well covered over with long and close wool and sufficiently fine to command the highest price in the market, and animals by many degrees better adapted to the variable climate and camps of this country than either the Ram-bouillet or Negretti.

Small Sheep-sheepers should avail themselves of this favorable opportunity of providing themselves with the means of breeding their own Rams, which they must well know is a great desideratum, particularly as the Sheep offered for sale are so accurate in their growth and hard feeding, and therefore cannot entail any extra expenses or care beyond that of common Mestiza Sheep. Apply as above. Buenos Ayres, Oct. 25, 1866. 187 | 15p.037

Buenos Ayres Cricket Club GRAND MATCH.

TOWN V. SUBURBS.
The above Match will be played at Palermo on Thursday, at 10 o'clock. Theickets will be pitched at Ten o'clock. A Train leaves the 25 de Mayo Station at 9.30 a.m. Watson's Refreshment Tent will be in attendance. The names of the Players will be published previous to the Match. BY ORDER. Buenos Ayres, Oct. 25, 1866.

Lessons in English and Spanish.

Given to Pupils at Private Residences. Apply, personally or by letter, to Daniel Chapman, 102 Calle Peru (altos). 183 | 3p.026

Lecturas Familiares de Ingles y Español.

A domicilio, o en casa, personalmente o por escrito, a Daniel Chapman, No. 102 Calle de Parí (altos). 183 | 3p.026

La Protejida.

Para el Sentinela tocando en todos los establecimientos del comercio, Sale todos los Jueves. Regresa todos los Domingos. Agencia—Fiedad 257.

Violin Teacher.

A Competent Person offers his services. Apply to Mackern Bros., 44 San Martin. 172 | 9p.026

For Sale.

A good Four-Horse portable ceasing Engine, Steam Engine, Apply to Philip Schwarz, Engineer, Calle Defensa, in front of the quinta of Mr. Lezama. Also wanted a few Blacksmiths and Boltermakers at the same establishment. 144 | 7p.021

For Sale.

An English Saddle and Bridle, Second-hand, to be Sold, Cheap. Apply 'E', this office. 170 | 3p.025

For Sale.

A Small House, 206 Calle Balcarlos. Apply 216 Estados Unidos. 146 | 6p.021

Camp to Rent.

One or Two Patacos for Sheep close to the Ferrari Station, Great Southern Railway; also field of Sheep for the purpose of grazing. For further particulars apply 'A. Z.', this office. 104, 12p.028

Camp for Sale or to Rent.

In this Province, Santa Fé, Entre Rios, and Banda Oriental. Sheep to Buy and to Sell. Apply to J. Cesarrio, Plaza Once de Setiembre (corner of Rivadavia and Catamarca). 191 | 1m.028

To Let.

Two Furnished Bed-rooms at 122 Esmeralda. 182 | 3p.021

To Let.

Comfortable Furnished Apartments for Single Gentlemen. Apply No. 9 Calle 24 de Mayo. 41 | 15p.06

Furnished Rooms.

To let some furnished rooms for single or married men, at 196 Calle Maipu. 174 | 3p.024

To Let for the Season.

(Furnished, if preferred). A very pretty residence in Belgrano, pleasantly situated, and within four squares of the Barracas; contains four rooms, kitchen, stable, &c., and a well stocked quinta of choice fruit and flowers. Apply at No. 5 Calle Rio Blanco, Belgrano. 145 | 15p.021

To Let.

The Quinta, Calle Buen Orden, corner of Santa Lucia, opposite Sr. Vidales's house. Apply at 332 Venezuela. 188 | 6p.027

Santa Fé Lands for Sale.

For sale four square leagues of splendid and well watered land in the Province of Santa Fé situated to the North of the River Carcarañá, about 4 leagues from the Railroad line and about 16 leagues West from Rosario. The camp is surrounded by English settlers. For further particulars apply at the office, Calle Piedad No. 36. 116 | xp pm

Wanted.

A Good Cook at 183 Calle Chacabuco. Wages \$200 per month. 190 | 3p.026

Wanted.

Good Journeyman Tailors. Apply at 49 and 51 Calle Defensa. 182 | 3p.027

REMA TE FOR MARIANO BILLINGHURST.

En la casa, calle de Potosí No. 70. De 57 hermosos Carneros Padres de la raza Negretti, propietarios de la Cabaña Grosse, vendidos por la barca 'Woitzlawa' de Hamburgo, a la consignacion de los Sres. J. N. Bieber y Ca.

El Miércoles 31 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, los 57 carneros padres, raza Negretti, sango puro de la Cabaña afamada de "Grosse." Estos animales vienen no solo clasificados minuciosamente, con un peso en cada uno, sino que en el catalogo, hasta un avalúo de precio de costo, en un

E. HOE Y CIA. MAQUINAS DE IMPRIMIR, con uno y dos cilindros y formas giratorias...

DRUGS, &c. Pharmaceutical Preparations, Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Perfumery, Dyes, Colors, Cosmetics, etc.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION in the prices of PORTABLE ENGINES FOR 1868. GLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO

FUNDICION DE TIPOS. Toda clase de Tipos, Materiales de Bronce, etc., etc., para imprentas, hocho en la Fundicion de Tipos de

BRUCE, NUEVA YORK. Agents on Buenos Ayres - M. G. & E. T. MULHALL, 74 - CALLE BELGRANO - 74

Deaths. ABRAHAM'S Celebrated Apparatus for Deaths. 49 Rue d'Angoulême St. Honoré a Paris.

Notice. The undersigned beg to give notice that they have commenced business as Ship and Exchange Brokers at No. 44 Calle Zavalá, Montevideo

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IMPORTANT TO SHEEP-FARMERS. SOUTH-DOWN SHEEP WASH. (PURE EXTRACT OF TOBACCO).

ALEXANDER FULTON & Co. Respectfully call the attention of their Town and Country Customers to their large assortment of Goods...

F. Sprunck & Co. 93 - CALLE ZAVALA - 93. Agents for the 'Standard', have constantly on hand...

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SAVINGS BANK. BANK MAU & CO. 101 - Cangallo - 103. BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current open a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo from nine a.m. till Three p.m. on Week Days...

CONDITIONS. First - The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-Five Dollars currency or one Silver Dollar upwards...

RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT. NAMES OF STEAMERS: ADA, URUGUAY, A. D. KDOVA, LERDO, etc.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. MR. THOMAS HOLMS has much pleasure in announcing to the Ladies of Buenos Ayres, and those resident in the Provinces...

FAMILY MOURNING. English Drapery Establishment, 61 CORRIENTES - 61. M. S. KING AND CO. General Merchants and Commission Agents, CHASCOMUS.

AMMUNITION. Double Wadproof's Central Fire Caps, Flat Wadding to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, etc.

Eley's Ammunition. For Sporting or Military Purposes. HOWARD'S ZIGZAG HARROWS. Gained at the Last Trials of the Royal Agricultural Society of England...

Mensagerías del Comercio. Los abajo firmados, tenemos el honor de participar al Respetable Público Bonaerense, que hemos establecido una Mensagería para viajar de la Capital a Canelones y al Monte...

Mensagerías del Comercio para Carmen de Areco y Arceles. The undersigned, mayoral and owner of the above line of diligences, begs to inform his numerous clients...

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