

The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

No. 1315—Sixth Year

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1866.

Circulation 2,500

MAUA BANK, CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101-103

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

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously conveyed under conditions established for such class of operations.

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

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

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 a.m. till 3 p.m.

P. P. MAUA & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

MAUA BANK CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101-103.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

For balances in our favor, 12 per cent.

For balances in favor of Customers 7 per cent.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.

For balances in our favor, 12 per cent.

For balances in favor of Customers 7 per cent.

Deposits for a fixed term in specie or currency, at conventional interest.

P. P. MAUA & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

Jan. 1st, 1866.

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LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED.)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000 do.

Reserve Fund Jan. 1866. £100,000 do.

Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances.

Customers have the advantage of drawing cheques—of having approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of depositing bills, coupons, &c. for collection—and of lodging with the Bank valuable property in the fire proof strong rooms for safe custody.

Deposit Accounts—Deposits received from the public generally—either for fixed periods or subject to seven or thirty days notice of withdrawal—Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the principal daily paper.

Bills of Exchange—issued on the following places—

London, Dublin, Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, Genoa, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo.

J. H. GREEN, Manager.

Buenos Ayres—March 15, 1866.

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MONTEVIDEAN BANK.

CAPITAL, 1,000,000 DOLLARS.

In 2,000 Shares of 500 Dollars each.

(The Bank is open to receive deposits.)

Officers, corner of Calle Corrientes, in the new house of Dn. Juan Miguel Martinez, Montevideo.

CHAIRMAN, Francis J. Hoagland, Esq.

DIRECTORS, Sr. D. Pedro Borelli.

" " Joaquin Belgrano.

" " John McColl, Esq.

" " Antonio Marques.

The undersigned hereby makes known to the Commercial public of Montevideo that from this date the Bank is in a position to commence operations, will receive proposals and enter into arrangements for every class of banking operations.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Money is received & advanced on current accounts bearing interest. The Depositors may withdraw the whole or part of their Deposits by cheque at sight. Cheque and Pass Books will be supplied to its customers by the Bank.

DEPOSITS FOR FIXED PERIODS.

Sum of 50 dollars and upwards are received for fixed periods, say from one to 12 months, at rates of interest to be agreed upon with reference to the amount and term of the Deposits.

DISCOUNTS.

Bills of Exchange and Promissory notes will be discounted subject to the manager's approbation.

LOANS.

Advances will be made on Promissory Notes and other securities on private terms.

The Bank will be open on all working days from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., with the exception of Saturdays when it will close at 4 p.m.

THE RATE OF INTEREST for the current month and until further notice will be as follows:

On balances against the Bank, 12 per cent.

" " in favor of, 18 per cent.

Fixed Deposits—as especially agreed.

Those who desire to open Current Accounts with the Bank will be so good as to address themselves to the Undersigned.

PEDRO VARELA, MANAGER.

Montevideo, March 1, 1865.

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TEATRO COLON

ITALIAN OPERA.

19 Funcion de la 2^a abono.
El Viernes 22 del corriente.
Por la primera vez este año.

N O R M A.

a las 8

Teatro Franco-Argentino

Novena Funcion

de la

GRAN COMPANIA KELLER.

Para el Sabado 23 de Junio 1866.
Arthur Loreau durante los interme-
dios tocará esojidos trozos de piano.

A las 8.

Subscription to the "Standard,"

\$ 30 PER MONTH.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding five lines inserted three times for \$5

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

The Standard.

"Nil falai audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."

CICERO.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1866.

THE CAPITAL AT FRAYLE MUERTO.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE INDIANS.

Calfucurá, Catriel, Cachul and the
other influential members of the asso-
ciations called Pehuelches, Pampas,
Tobas, Guaycurús, &c. will learn with
sincere satisfaction of the project now
before Congress to remove the Argen-
tine metropolis from Buenos Ayres to
Frayle Muerto. Hitherto our Indian
brethren have been entirely overlook-
ed in legislative matters, but this pro-
ject will effectually place the Legisla-
ture and Government in their hands,
and the only danger to be dreaded is,
that they may carry their influence so
far as to remove the entire Adminis-
tration, and place men of their own
party in the Congress and Govern-
ment-house. It would then be, not a
Council of the Indies as under the
Spanish regime, but a Council of In-
dians.

It may be inferred that we are op-
posed to the bill, and in order to
weigh its relative merits in detail we
reproduce it *verbatim*—

Art. 1. The metropolis of the Repub-
lic is hereby fixed at the village of
Frayle Muerto *alias* San Geronimo, in
the Province of Cordoba, with a cir-
cumferent area of 10 square leagues,
bounded by the right bank of the Rio
Tercero.

Art. 2. The National Government
shall solicit from the Cabinet of Cor-
doba the cession of said territory in-
cluding what public lands it may com-
prise.

Art. 3. The National Government
shall make up a bill soliciting of Con-
gress the necessary sums for measur-
ing the ground, marking out streets,
and erecting edifices for the National
authorities.

Art. 4. The National Cabinet, &c.
shall remove to the new capital on the
conclusion of the temporary compact
for capital in Buenos Ayres, and on no
excuse can such change be postponed
more than 12 months.

Art. 5. The National edifices or im-
provements made in Buenos Ayres
shall remain for benefit of this Pro-
vince.

Respecting Art. 1, we have only to
remark that Frayle Muerto is a rather
exposed climate and would be trying to
the Constitution. It is a village of
some 970 inhabitants (of whom 85 are
capable of bearing arms), and chiefly
remarkable as the high road for Indian
traders from the Pampas and Gran
Chaco, besides having a profitable in-
dustry of Angora goats. The place is
yet in its infancy, but will be 'one day,'
of great importance. The Cordoba
Railway will have a station here; and
even in the driest seasons fresh water
can be had in the Rio Tercero, only a
few leagues distant. We cannot say
how it got its name of 'Dead Friar,'
but the place has always enjoyed an
odour of sanctity, having also gone by
the name of San Jeronimo [by the way,
passengers who used the more profane
name of Frayle Muerto were formerly
fined a dollar by the Justice of Peace].
Land is rather plentiful about here, so

that the cession of 10 square leagues
(60,000 acres) is not extravagant: it
would leave the Cabinet Ministers room
to move about and even rear Angora
goats in the long hours of leisure,
which would otherwise hang heavily on
their hands.

As to Art. 2, we have no doubt the
Cordoba Cabinet would readily cede 10
leagues of land to the National Govern-
ment, when they gave 1000 leagues to
Sor. Echegaray [poor fellow! it was so
much that he does not yet know what
to do with any of it.] And even if
Governor Ferreyra required a 'quid-
pro-quo' any broker would say it was
well paid for in \$10,000, a trifle in our
national expenditure.

In Art. 3 due provision is wisely
made for expenses of land surveyors,
making streets, building houses, &c.
We suspect the author of the project
must be of Irish descent to talk of
making streets before building the
houses. Unfortunately there is a lack
of stone in the neighbourhood, and
even if all the inhabitants turned brick-
burners it would hardly suffice to build
a dozen houses in as many months: in
this case it seems better to make the
edifices of wood, there being, moreover,
an abundance of 'algarroba,' and be-
sides the novelty of such a metropolis,
it would offer the peculiar advantage
that the seat of Government might be
wheeled off to any other part of the
Republic when Congress should again
resolve on a change of air, or in case of
any sudden pressing emergency.

By Art. 4, the whole paraphernalia
of Cabinet, Congress, Federal Court,
&c., the actors, orchestra, and scene-
shifters of the state comedy, must give
up their present theatre on May 1st
1867, to commence a new and entirely
original series of performances at Fray-
le Muerto: there is room, indeed, for
a prolongation in the present premises
for 12 months longer, and at that time
there will be a change of management
on the retirement of D. Bartolome
Mitre who has been 'starring' it for
some years with much success.

Art. 5, stipulates that the National
buildings shall remain for the benefit
of the Province. The new Congress-
hall which cost a handful of money may
then be used for the Women's Hospi-
tal, or a reading room for ship-captains,
or any other general purpose. There
are few other buildings belonging to
the National Government, and this
clause seems unnecessary since the
Government could hardly take such
edifices with them.

We strongly incline, however, to be-
lieve that this project will share the
fate of Mr. Blanco's sheep-tax and so
many other bills that die in their birth,
for want of a skilful midwife or owing
to their innate infirmities. The mem-
bers of Congress will hardly vote their
own banishment to Frayle Muerto,
where there are neither French cooks,
opera-singers, nor fashionable tailors;
and if they do, we feel confident that
it will be difficult to get five respecta-
ble men to accept the post of Cabinet
ministers. Why not propose at once
to banish the whole of the National
Government to Patagones? If an ad-
ditional proof were wanting of the ab-
surdity and inconvenience of removing
the seat of Government from Buenos
Ayres, no better could be had than a
proposal to place it at Frayle Muerto,
politely called San Geronimo.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

O'DOWD GONE TO THE FALKLANDS.

DREAMS ABOUT PEACE.

PAPER MONEY ACCUMULATING.

Your correspondent, 'O'Dowd,' is
gone to the Falklands, where, if the
weather is as cold as it is here, he will
probably meet the fate of Sir John
Franklin. Since Buenos Ayres was a
village, never was there known such
sneezing, cold weather. You keep send-
ing us gold from Montevideo by every
steamer, far better ship us blankets
and overcoats: these articles are now
in as great demand here as onions and
potatoes in Corrientes, to judge by
what your correspondent, 'Cavendish,'
says. Temperley, who I perceive is
shipping wool heavily, might take the
hint and send us down a cargo of
Buckingham. I assure you that the
trash they sell here would not even
sell to the free and independent sheep-
farmers of Chascomus. This place
however is necessarily much colder

than Buenos Ayres, as it is so exposed
to the cold sea breeze. Coal is so dear
that we poor clerks cannot afford it,
and, as the consumption of gas is
small there is no such thing as coke.
Your mast-head correspondent has left
for that imaginary-paradise, called the
Chuput. He requested me to advise
you of his departure, and his inten-
tion to send you a full, true, and par-
ticular account of the Welsh colony.
The Admiral has also left. Hip-
pesley and Moore both desired to be
remembered to the 'Standard,' in fact,
all your navy friends are 'non est,' and
if you come down in the Oriental you
will be forced to remark how deserted
the streets look.

There is at present great noise about
peace. The newspapers and the clubs
all cry out for peace; the 'Tribuna' cor-
respondent in your city gives the most
gloomy account of things, and states
that the Argentines and Orientales at
the Bellaco if all counted out would
not number over 9,000. Can this be
true? To tell you the truth, I and my
friends go in for war, not that we be-
lieve the allies will make much out of
Paraguay, but to preserve the excite-
ment. Dull as this place is at present,
what in Heaven's name should we
do if there was peace? I am resolved
to throw up my situation, and start
for Cuiapiuru or Frayle Muerto, the
moment peace is made.

The papers in your city, I note, are
far more sensible. They oppose all
terms, and they are right. Without
the war what would the 'Tribuna' and
'Nacion' do? The war, to my mind,
is a necessary evil, and should be car-
ried on. Brazil is fast getting into the
Insolvent Debtor's Court: her outlay
in this war up to the present is little
short of 160 millions silver dollars;
and at the rate things are going on it
will soon be double that sum. As a
sign of the times I may tell you that
there is lots of Brazilian paper money
in this city, the passengers in the
steamers bring it down, but its value
is unascertained. At some place it
won't be taken at any valuation, and at
Joe's a handful of small millrea notes
will hardly pay for a cocktail.

If things go on much longer as they
are going, I believe you will see Bil-
linghurst called in to sell off gun-boats
and iron-clads, for now they say here
that they are of no use, as Lopez has
made a sort of artificial Niagara falls,
which can be only crossed on foot.

The news from the camp is of a
most gloomy nature, the estancieros
complain of the most wholesale robber-
ies in the camp. In Canelones there
has been a fearful row and the Junta
dissolved itself. Of one thing your read-
ers may be certain, namely, that no
more men can be got in this country
for this war, and if General Flores
does not soon return he had better
stay away altogether.

Buschenthal's splendid mill, built
something in the style of the Cabildo
of Buenos Ayres, is now finished; it
cost, I am told, some £14,000 sterling.
I believe I am correct in saying that
we have too many mills here for the
wheat we grow; the mill in question
goes by wind, water or steam. I intend
some of these days to go out to see it
and will send you a full report of it.

Paysandu now boasts of a very ex-
cellent paper, edited by your old friend
Kemsley; the paper is altogether too
good for the town, and I fear Du Juan
will find it a difficult job to make both
ends meet; had he started in Merce-
des he would have a better chance. The
Curate of Paysandu with a splendid
fortune of £40,000 sterling has left for
Spain.

The Guaycurú and Villa del Salto
have both arrived and will at once be
put on their line; they will carry the
Union Jack until they have twice paid
for themselves, the same as the Rio de
la Plata.

Very shortly, I think, we shall have
a steamer each morning from Buenos
Ayres, and another leaving here every
evening for your city; I believe the
trade between the two ports is well
able to support them.

By some mistake or other I hear that
one of the Paraguayan flags, taken by
the Oriental soldiers, has gone up to
Rio, where it now decorates one of the
churches. Some of our patriotic friends
here say that Dn. Andres Lamas ought
to have it sent back.

The run on the banks still continues.

The letter you published the other day,
which gave Mr. Lettsom as the origina-
tor of this panic, is perfectly correct,
although from what I know of Mr. L. I
believe he would be the last man to
think of such a thing. Every bank in
this town is called on to redeem its
paper. To-day as I passed by the
Mañá and Commercial Banks I noted
they were crowded with peons and
quinteros. I am told that there are
two or three parties here from Calle
San Martin who are working heaven
and earth to help the run going, but I
don't know how true this may be. The
English Bank has all its paper in its
chest. Mañá has the largest circula-
tion, and of course feels it most, but
Mr. Leslie keeps shipping gold, and Mr.
Haydon may afford to laugh at the
panic amongst the quinteros and coster-
mongers; still there is a squeeze going
on, and I don't see any signs of it stop-
ping. I believe some of your brokers
have a hand in the matter.

Mr. Pereira, who came down with the
bad news from Rio about a week ago,
has published a letter in the papers
stating that he has nothing whatever
to do with the London and Brazilian
Bank, and that he has come on purely
private business.

As to the Valparaíso steamer which
you speak of, you are mistaken as to
her day of sailing; she was to have left
England on the 15th June; she will be
due here about the 7th July, her name
is the Panamá.

The Philharmonic Concert takes
place on Tuesday night; it promises to
be well attended.

There is a great row here amongst
the Italians: they complain that all
the employees from manager down to
porter are either Brazilians or Ori-
entales; but in reality the new bank will
be more Brazilian than Italian. Gui-
marcians may thank his stars that the
bank has not yet commenced opera-
tions, he thus escapes the present fi-
nancial troubles. There is nothing
else of importance.

Yours,
ORIENTAL.

BANDITTI AT GUALEGUAYCHU.

AN ENGLISH ESTANCIA-HOUSE BESIEGED.

40 POLICEMEN TO THE RESCUE.

Since the beginning of June the
English department of Entre-Rios,
known as Garcia's camps, has been
thrown into the greatest alarm and ex-
citement by a band of brigands who
have committed several murders and
robberies and actually besieged one
estancia-house, beside holding the pass
of the Arroyo del Gato to cut off all
communication. Happily the ring-lea-
der of the assassins has been appre-
hended, and strong pickets of Police
are searching the adjacent woods for
the rest of the gang. We have learn-
ed the following details:—

More than a month ago a notorious
murderer was confined in Gualeguay-
chú under sentence of death, when
two of the police force contrived his
escape and took to the woods along
with him: here they were joined by 5
others, including Rengo, a fellow so
called from being lame, and who mur-
dered two persons not long since. His
last exploit was to kill a man with 'bo-
leadores,' and so formidable did he
become that the police gave permission
to the Englishmen to shoot him where-
ever they found him. He is described
as a miserable wretch, small, spare,
lame, and with a diabolical expression
of countenance: he was for many days
knocking about the English estancias,
within gunshot range, but our coun-
trymen wisely hesitated to rid society
of such a monster so long as he did
not personally assail them.

As soon as the gang got together,
being well-armed with revolvers, they
made their rendezvous in the thicket
skirting the Arroyo Gato and openly
began their depredations, asserting
they would fight any police-force sent
against them. They murdered a Bas-
que peon on Mr. N's establishment,
and next plundered the rancho of the
capataz, besides killing cattle, and
other trifling offences. It was impos-
sible to send word for assistance to
Gualeguaychú, as they held the pass
of the river, and they now declared
their resolution to sack the estancia-
houses of Mr. N. and Mr. E.: in the
former there were 4 men, English, who
kept all their fire-arms in readiness,

remaining on watch both day and night
in a regular state of siege, only moving
about a short distance from the house.
On last Sunday week Mr. N. met two
Englishmen riding across his camp who
said they were going to visit Mr. Col-
lins, but on his telling them of the
danger they incurred they wisely re-
mained at Mr. N's house and strength-
ened his little garrison. Mr. E. does
not seem, meantime, to have been mo-
lested, being equally on his guard.

Two days later the neighbors hav-
ing managed to send word to the Chief
of Police at Gualeguaychú, that active
official at once armed 3 pickets of
police, counting in all 40 men, and sent
them to scour the country. One force
reaching Mr. N's house, that gentleman
pointed out a rancho where Rengo was
stopping and they captured him, but
the rest of the band got into the woods,
where they are sure to be taken sooner
or later, as two bands of police are
still on their track. Rengo had been
surprised some days before by the
capataz, after a desperate fight with
knives; the capataz recovered all his
effects, and was about to kill the rufi-
an, but he prayed so hard for his life
that they spared him and let him go;
he is now in irons under orders to be
sent to San José, where General Ur-
quiza will no doubt make him expiate
his numerous misdeeds with his life.

Our English friends request us to
return their best thanks to the po-
lice-authorities for their promptitude
in rendering every assistance, and
add—

"Whatever blame may attach to the
police in the provinces for remissness
in looking after criminals, the present
case shews that in Entre-Rios they are
entitled to every praise, that we have
still protection for life and property,
and that General Urquiza does his
best to cleanse the Province of va-
gabonds. The Chief of Gualeguaychú
and his subordinates have merited our
best thanks and admiration."

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday we had a visit from a ge-
ntleman connected with the La Plata
Marine Railway Company, which he
purposes establishing in San Fernan-
do: he handed us a communication re-
specting Mr. Hopkins concession, which
we publish in another column. It ap-
pears as far as we can gather that San
Fernando is required for the Marine
Railway, but owing to Mr. Hopkins
concession, although ready with all
the materials necessary, he is de-
prived of the port. We, under the
circumstances, should advise an ama-
lgamation.

Notwithstanding the repeated con-
tradictions about the mooted peace, it
turns out after all the 'Standard' was
right. The 'Tribuna' of yesterday
morning states distinctly that the Em-
peror Napoleon has offered his media-
tion. More than a week ago we told
our readers this; the 'Tribuna' says
that peace with Lopez is out of the
question; the 'Nacion' says same,
but the newspapers of Montevideo al-
though of the same politics are all for
peace.

The departure of Dr. Costa is great-
ly talked of; we notice that our col-
league the 'Nacion' hints at an im-
portant council of war as it is proba-
bly the direction of the campaign will
be changed: we think with all due re-
spect for Marshall Osorio, President
Mitre is by far the most competent
commander-in-chief, and that the allies
ought to be very slow in making so
important a change.

The shareholders of the Central Ar-
gentino Railway are becoming clamor-
ous in England about the delivery of
the land conceded by the Argentine
Government to the company; we are
totally ignorant of the cause of the
delay, and suppose that the matter
rests with Congress. It is every way
advisable that the question should be
attended to with the least possible
delay, as any reluctance on the part of
Congress to comply, is calculated to
injure not only the prospects of the
company but the credit of the country
abroad.

Our colleague the 'Nacion' has
dates from Corrientes to the 16th, be-
ing one day later than our advices per
Ibicay. There has been nothing of im-
portance since, the armies are in the
same position. A young Entre Riano

was shot down in the street in broad
daylight by a Correntino; the autho-
rities are looking up the assassin who
has escaped. Admiral Murature with
the Argentine vessels is rendering the
most effective aid at the Paso de la
Patria towing chatas, &c.; the officers
and crew are constantly at work, and
as there is no coal they have to cut
down forests of the Gran Chaco. The
Brazilians have ordered 15,000 artille-
ry cartouches to be manufactured. The
horses have at last arrived and the Ar-
gentine and Brazilian forces are well
mounted, but the keep of a horse in
Paraguay is dearer than in Allison's
or Malcom's stable-yard; Marshal
Osorio pays £5 a month for the main-
tenance of each of his own horses. Ge-
neral Hornos before leaving for Buenos
Ayres made the Marshall a present of
a splendid charger, his Saino being
completely done up. The navigation
of the upper Parana is represented by
some pilots who have come down as so
extremely difficult that we fear Sinbad
will never get to the Loreto. The
pilots state that at some pass in the
river they saw a body of about 4,000
Paraguayans with some cannons,

Mr. Pestalardo will shortly treat the
Buenos Ayres public to the splendid
opera of Faust, all the dresses and
scenery will be new. We have no
doubt it will take a great run in Buenos
Ayres; the music is some of the finest
ever composed.

Senator Piñero has turned Congress
upside down by his project to ship the
National Government to Frayle Muer-
to; there is not the slightest probabi-
lity of the measure being passed.

Congress is about to publish the
report of its sessions in the papers. If
the members desire to have their
speeches in English we think we might
be able to arrange it.

We have so repeatedly called atten-
tion to the neglected state of the mole,
that the 'hole in the mole' nuisance has
become a proverb; we are glad, how-
ever, to see that Mr. Somellera has
ordered a general repairing of the mole;
its condition was really becoming so
dangerous that something should be
done, for the place was becoming a re-
gular man-trap.

Sor. Aguirre, the Collector of the
Port and head man at the Custom-
house, is, we understand, about to get
up a table each month of the produce
arrivals at the plaza and coastwise;
this would be exceedingly interesting,
and we hope Sr. Aguirre will carry
it out.

There seems to be now no doubt that
the Montevidean Government, in con-
sequence of the crisis, is about to pub-
lish a law suspending specie payments
by the banks; this was mooted some
days ago, and of course ridiculed, but
now there is no longer any question
about it. The real motive which forces
the Government to this step is not so
much to aid the banks as to stop the
export of gold to Rio, where every
sovereign at present shipped gives a
profit of a patacon and a quarter per.

The English gunboat Linnet arrived
yesterday. We salute Capt. Salvey on
his arrival at Buenos Ayres; he goes at
once up the Uruguay.

The survey of the new town of Cha-
cabuco has been concluded by Mr.
Lynch and Mr. Duberty. The judge
advises the Government that he has
130,000 bricks on the ground to com-
mence the public buildings.

We unintentionally erred in our re-
port of the debate in the Provincial
Chambers on the sale of the Western
Railway in stating that our talented
friend, Sr. Cambaceres, spoke to the
question. Dr. Malaver was the expo-
nent of the views of the Committee of
Hacienda, and discharged his duty
with an ability which reflects the great-
est credit on him.

The Oriental is expected here to-day
or to-morrow; she will make three
trips a week, and we have no doubt
will do even a larger business than the
favorite Porteña.

Two of the oldest and best known
English estancias in the south are now
being surveyed. Probably one of the
most difficult tasks in camp matters is
the surveying of old estancias, as the
surveyors, in order to get at a proper
starting point have to measure the
whole country around first.

DON MARIANO CABAL.

It is neither the taste nor duty of an independent journalist to hold up the names of private individuals for public admiration, except when transcendent motives call for such notice; but, in respect to the person whose name we now mention with honor, we feel that every number of our society will admit he has earned a patent of philanthropy by his innumerable acts of generosity to our army in the field.

Don Mariano Cabal is, we are happy to say, an Argentine citizen and native of the Province of Santa Fe, a man of large fortune and partner of the eminent firm of Cabal and Williams. Since the commencement of the present war he has been 'proveedor' or chief purveyor for the Brazilian army, and on every occasion his open-handed generosity toward his own countrymen (with whom he had no business connection whatever) has been the theme of officers and soldiers. In the bustle of war-news the press of B. Ayres has forgotten to do full justice to his beneficence, but we have been requested by some Argentine officers to return him the thanks of the army for his kindness in their most trying necessities.

At his headquarters in Corrientes when any poor soldier goes to ask for a loaf of bread he gives him also a dollar, and even when absent he directs his clerks to deny aid to none of his poor countrymen. If an Argentine officer stands in need of a shirt he opens his spacious wardrobe to supply him with one. On several occasions he has given troops of 100 to 300 head of cattle and supplies of wine, salt, farina &c., gratuitously to the Argentine troops and hospitals, for instance on passing the Mocoreta and in Corrientes, and when asked for his bill he replied "I give, but do not sell, to my countrymen: I am purveyor for the Brazilians." His attention to the sick and wounded sufferers is above all praise, and he gives them free passage in his steamers, having only last week sent down 150 wounded Santa Feinos. In fine it would fill a volume to recount his various acts of kindness towards his countrymen, without other reward than that which springs from the pleasure of doing a good action. Such men confer a more lasting benefit on society than the actual relief afforded by their generosity, in giving an example to the generation in which they live.

THE LA PLATA MARINE RAILWAY COMPANY.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.'

Gentlemen,
In your 'Editor's Table' of to-day's news you mentioned that "Mr. Hopkins has applied to Congress for an extension of his canalisation concession. The motive he urges for asking this extension is the scarcity of Paraguayan timber." Now, I cannot believe you would have added—"We suppose Congress will give the necessary extension," had you been aware of the fact that other and equally as good timber can, and is now being had in great quantities but a short distance from the La Plata, and at a price much less than it ever has been or can be expected from Paraguay for years after the war finishes, considering what must be the scarcity of labor, or trouble and uncertainty of getting machinery there to help to produce it.

Or that still further, had you known that the agents of [at present a no essential enterprise] is now here with a 'marine railway' or 'patent slip,' built in the United States, proposing to get a location for it at Ensenada, it being capable of accommodating the largest class of vessels visiting the La Plata, and that he is desirous of locating it at San Fernando, provided an assurance can be had of the canalisation being completed within double the time it will require him to put his works in practical operation, and that he is ready to undertake the canalisation, making the success of his own works dependent on its being done, and on much more favorable practicable terms to the country than Mr. Hopkins has after years canvassing Europe and the United States in their most flourishing periods, failed to show the least hope of doing. This agent has now on its way from Montevideo a vessel with all the necessary materials and men to complete his work.

It being so manifestly to the interest of the Government and the private interests of the community to make San Fernando, instead of Ensenada, the port of accommodation or entry for the daily increasing commerce, we trust that, now a practical and 'bona fide' opportunity is at hand to relieve our great want of facility for it, the Government will again demand some more tangible evidence than assertions before committing itself to positions which will subject its interest to the grasp of speculators.

What any new country wants, and must be benefitted by is, appliances and interests which are to depend upon their own merits for success: and seeking its own way, as this enterprising party has done, without relying upon securities from others, we can but say he should have a fair chance, if not a hearty welcome, at our hands.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Yours truly,
PROGRESS.
Buenos Ayres, June 21st.

WESTERN RAILWAY DEBATE.

Buenos Ayres, June 22, 1866.

Gentlemen,
In to-day's Editor's Table you commit an error which I hasten to correct, as you have been incorrectly informed. Speaking of the debate in the Provincial Chambers on the sale of the Western Railway, you say that Dr. Malaver and I sustained the project of the Committee, which was finally passed by the Chamber. This is not correct as regards me: the only party who spoke in favor of the bill was Dr. Malaver, the informing member of Committee.

I remain,
A. C. CAMBACERES.

BUENOS AYRES STEAM SAW-MILL CO.
Buenos Ayres, June 20, 1866.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.'

Gentlemen,
Having daily proof of the interest you take in the progress of the country, I beg to remit you copies of the prospectus and statutes of the proposed Steam saw-mill joint-stock Co., hoping they will meet with your approval. I should be glad, moreover, if you took occasion to inspect my establishment (Calle Lima and Comercio), and advocate the utility of the proposed enterprise.

CARLO BIANCHI.
PROSPECTUS.

The business which will be carried on by the Co. now in formation is not one whose advantages are problematical, nor a new idea claiming public or doubtful merits. It is to work an establishment already in perfect order, of unquestionable utility, and the profits whereof will begin to flow in at once, without the trouble of new beginnings or experiments. Based, as the Co. be, on the facilities given to mechanical arts, and counting on the co-operation of several wealthy producers shareholders, its results cannot fail to be brilliant, and as far as I am concerned I will spare no effort or labor for this end.

Trusting that you, Mr. —, will aid towards the speedy formation of the Co., by subscribing for some shares, I beg you will note down in the enclosed form how many you wish to take, and return me same; and wishing you a good dividend out of the company's gains.

I remain,
CARLO BIANCHI.

DIPLOMACY VERSUS WAR.

Count Bismark last summer spent a number of days with the Emperor Napoleon at Biarritz. The ruler of France and the first man in the kingdom of Prussia did not meet to exchange the common-places of elegant civility or to discuss the trivialities of polite life. They discussed the map of Europe. They went over it thoroughly and settled, and determined upon a definite plan for the re-arrangement of every continental frontier. That conference was the real starting plan of the grand game that Bismark is now playing in Germany. Every point of the game was either suggested to the audacious Minister by the deepest strategist in diplomacy that Europe has seen for centuries, or from whatever side suggested, it was fully examined between the two.

In the end of that summer, in

August or in the early days of September, the Emperor Napoleon had a personal conference with King Victor Emmanuel near the Italian frontier; and as the results of the conversations at Biarritz are seen now in Prussia, so the results of this second conference are seen in Italy. Both nations are arming, and France, looking on quietly, waits to do what it has been said in the Emperor's suite she would some day do—"get Belgium and the Rhine without firing a shot."

France will have the Rhine for her frontier. Aggrandizement of France at the expense of any one is the grand object and purpose of the present Napoleon, as of the first, only the present Emperor pursues the purpose by means very different from those that best pleased his uncle. The manner of the present Emperor's pursuit of the grand object illustrates happily the difference between the two ways. The first Napoleon would have depended almost solely on war—on hard, magnificent fighting. But Napoleon III. perceives that France cannot fight the power that would be united against him on this issue, and he combines diplomacy and war.

In its main European features the great diplomatic campaign goes on very well yet, and if the present Emperor has to fight at all for it he will not fight as the other did—one against all Europe; but he will fight with three or four allies against the one refractory Power that threatens to break up the plan. Just now it looks as if this would be Austria. That Power, seeing Russia and Turkey in the way—not seeing the acquisition of the principalities very clearly, holds too tenaciously to the Elbe duchies, and she may have to be convinced of the excellence of the plan by the united power of Prussia, Italy and France.

The position of England presents a notable evidence of the superiority of the present Emperor's method over the method of the first Emperor. Diplomacy puts out of the question a Power that war could never deal with. With England aside the first Napoleon believed that he could beat combined Europe; consequently he was always desirous to avoid collision with England and to cultivate her friendship. But he never had any success in it. She was always in the number of his enemies, and at last gave him the finishing blow. How different it is now. The Power that once "fought for all and paid for all" only looks on. She is always either neutral in the Napoleonic schemes or she is the active ally of those very purposes that she once combated at such terrible expense. It is true that the diplomacy of the present Napoleon has had in this assistance of great changes in England herself. It was the tory party that always carried England into the wars against France. The people of England so far as they had any utterance at that time, were against the wars and desired that their country should remain neutral. It was in defiance of popular sentiment that the ministry dragged the nation into the Holy Alliance. Since then the liberal element has grown stronger. It cannot be denied now. The grand start it had in 1832—the growth since that enables it to demand now a great modification of the constitution—shows it to be a party strong enough and rational enough to keep England out of war until some one can show a good reason why she should go in.

New York Herald.

ON 'CHANGE.

June 22nd, 1866.
Paper price of ounces, \$412
Do. sovereigns, 126
First price of patacons, 25 90
Last, 25 75
Cash sales 34,930.

Specie fell again to-day, several of the principal buyers last week having turned round and are now selling. People who are not into the secrets of the liquidation room wonder at the present fall in gold, but some of the best informed brokers seem to think that patacons have not yet touched bottom, and many go so far as to say that gold is expected back from Montevideo.

The time sales of specie were as follows:
For Tuesday, 25,000 at 25 85
Saturday, 25,000 at 25 80
June 30, 72,500 at 25 85
Oct. 31, 7,000 at 25 25
Nov. 30, 7,000 at 25 25
Dec. 31, 7,000 at 25 25
Aug. 31, 15,000 at 25 05
July 15, 1,200 at 25 05

In National Bonds only one sale to record; 6,000 cash at 39.

For Bolivians there is an active demand; 3,000 sold to-day at 21.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the freight question is still the subject of much discussion; in our translation of the Belsa Article II., we made a mistake, which we now correct; the Article in question should read as follows:

"Art. II. That for cargoes coming to one person, the rate of exchange for freight shall be calculated on the medium quotation of the Belsa price-current published before the last delivery of cargo from the vessel."

Messrs. H. A. Green & Co. have chartered the Dutch brig Catharina, to load for Antwerp at current rates.

Messrs. J. P. Boyd & Co. have chartered the British brigantine Christabel, to load in the River Uruguay, for orders, salted hides and tallow, at 40s. and 51/2d.

Tallow, 200 bordelases at 15 1/2.

The English gunboat Linnet arrived from Montevideo; it was said she brings later advices from that market; this, however, is not so, as she left Montevideo last Monday and came up by rail. Salted Hides—1,000 salted ox 60lbs, with scale, 32 1/2 rls.

In the plazas very little doing.
660 dry hides 100
200 @ lambs wool 51
120 doz. sheepskins, ordinary 90
60 @ horsehair, south 110
Maize has risen to 147 per fanega.

ARRIVALS—JUNE 22ND.

Italian steamer 'Teveré', from the Uruguay, with 13 passengers.

English gunboat Linnet, from Colonia.

SAILED—21ST.

English steamer Rio Parana, for the Uruguay.

Brazilian transport Cisne, for Corrientes.

American steamer Julia, for Montevideo.

DIED.

On the 18th instant, in Montevideo, Mr. Andrew Perry, aged 25 years, a native of North America.

THE FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF LIEUT. JULIAN PORTELA.

Who died of the wounds he received in the action of May 24th, will take place at the Merced Church on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 10.30 a.m. Mme. Amelia A. de Portela, mother, the brothers and sisters, and Dr. Maximiliano Alvarez and Dr. L. Montecinos, brother-in-law of deceased, request the attendance of their friends to pray for the repose of his soul. Clergymen attending the obsequies will receive the usual fee.

STEAMER AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISSO.

991 Calle Reconquista.

Saturday, 23rd June:—

Oriental steamer Rio de la Plata, for Salto and Ports, at 10 o'clock, morning.

National steamer 'Proveedor', for Corrientes and Ports, at 10 o'clock, morning. Sunday, 24th June.

English steamer Cosmos, for Corrientes and Ports, at 10 o'clock, morning.

Oriental steamer General Flores, for Corrientes and Ports, at 10 o'clock, morning.

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 concert 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:

Messrs. Mackern, 44 San Martin.

Jacobi and Domingo, Florida 10.

Sr. Cornu, Bolívar 67.

Sr. Juan A. Machado y Cia, Bolívar 73.

Programmes will be shortly published—19dx.7u5

BURGUNDY WINES

OF ROCHER-CHAUSSEMENT, de DIJON (Côte d'Or).

Select assortment received per ABBÉ-EL-KADER, from Havre.

WINE IN BOTTLE

Do la Côte d'Or: 1840

Chablis: 1852

Clos-Vougeot: 1850

Corton: 1852

Romanée: 1858

Mueigny: 1862

Beaune: 1862

Volnay: 1862

Suits: 1862

Montmagny, white: 1862

Tomard: 1862

Richemond: 1859

Horgon espumoso

Licor de Cacia: 1852

Chateau-Chalon: 1852

Arbois espumoso: 1852

Do la Côte d'Or: 1852

Chablis: 1858

Tonnellerie: 1858

De Saone et Loire: 1858

Pouilly-Fuissé: 1858

Macon: 1859

Do la Côte d'Or: 1859

Craze: 1859

Ermite: 1859

Bel Rhône: 1859

Condrieux: 1862

Chateau-Grillet: 1862

Côte Rôtie: 1862

Do la Côte d'Or: 1862

Cornas: 1859

S. Pernay espumoso: 1859

WINE IN WOOD.

Chambertin: 1862

Suits: 1862

Beaune: 1862

Morey: 1862

Chateau-Johannisberg: 1864

Hochheim-Johannisberg: 1864

On sale at: P. GUERIN & FILIO, Barraca de las Estrellas, Plaza Monserrat, 141—xp J22.

Magazines and Periodicals.

"Godey's Lady's Book" for April.

"Harper's Monthly."

Do. Weekly.

And other Publications.


JUNIOR & BRILL, 190 Reconquista. 15pJ23

MRS. J. P. CURTIS.

Begs to inform her pupils and the public that she has returned from the Banda Oriental, 82 Calle del Parque. 142.3pJ22

For Sale.

A large iron Boiler that will contain from three to four pipes of liquid. Apply to Calle Comercio No. 270 at any hour. 119.6pJ20



PROGRAMME

OF

MESSRS. MARSHALL & PHILLIPS' MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT,

AT THE

COLISEUM,

JULY 3rd, 1866.

FIRST PART.

1-GLEE, *Blow Gentle Gales*,..... Sir Hy. Bishop.
2-SONG, *Chimes of Old England*,..... Mendelssohn.
3-DUET CORNETS, *I would that my love*,..... Stevens.
4-GLEE, *Ye Spotted Snakes*,..... Earle of Mornington.
5-SOLO PIANOFORTE, *Fantasia Anna Bolena*, F. Hargreaves, Doehler.

Comic interlude entitled

THE FASHIONABLE DARKIE.

By Mr. Phillips.

1-Pit-a-ty-pat.
2-The Great Big Dog.
3-Banjo song, *The Chascomus Young Man*, by desire.
4- do. *Some one in the house with Dinah*.
5-Solo on the Bones.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

SECOND PART.

1-GLEE, *When winds breathe soft*,..... Webbe.
2-SONG, *Cyril the Sexton*, Mr. Marshall,..... J. L. Hatton.
3-GLEE, *Here in cool grove*,..... Earl of Mornington.
4-DUET, *Flow gently Dava*,..... J. Parry.

Comic interlude entitled

THE PLANTATION NIGGER.

By Mr. Phillips.

1-Yellow Busha Bell.
2-A little more Cider.
3-Banjo Song, *Poor Pussy Cat*.
4- do. *Hab a little dance to-night*.
5-Mary Jane.

The National Anthem, GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Doors open at 7.30, performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. Mackern's and the "Standard" office.

This programme is subject to slight alteration.

Boca, Barracas and Ensenada Railway.

Passengers are hereby advised those who may desire to proceed from any station to the other side of the Barracas bridge, can take tickets accordingly paying two dollars currency extra: omnibuses will be in waiting at the Tres Esquinas Station to leave upon the arrival of each train. Those who wish to come from beyond the bridge, will apply to the agent of the omnibus, who has made time arrangements combined with the departure of trains from the Tres Esquinas for the Boca and the city.

Buenos Ayres, 10 June, 1866. 129.1pJ21.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

IMPRESA DE BUENOS AYRES, 73-CALLE MORENO-73.

(Opposite the Government House.)

The Director of the above Establishment having made extensive arrangements for the speedy despatch of all kinds of work—Books, Pamphlets, Plain and Ornamental Jobbing, &c., and having secured the services of first-rate English, French, Italian and Spanish printers, he is now in a position to execute orders on the shortest notice, and in a style to defy competition by any other house in this city.

G. E. COOK, Director. 121-15pJ20.

Mesa Inglesas.

Se vende una rica mesa Inglesa de comedor como para 20 cubiertos, por la mitad de lo que costo por no precisarse; es de caoba sólida y puede armarse cuadrada 6 redonda. Ocurrir Belgrano 216, escalera a la izquierda. 139.3pJ21.

Removal.

JUAN JACACHURY begs to notify his customers and the public that he has removed his Boot and Shoe Shop from Calle Bolívar, front of the Government House, to 152 Calle Potosi, between Chacabuco and Piedras. 122.15pJ21.

Mr. JAMES MURTAGH.

Is requested to communicate with his brother through the Standard office. Any person knowing his address will please forward same to Mr. John Murtagh, B. Ayres. 127.6pJ21.

GUINNESS'S Celebrated Extra Stout

in quarts and pints at BARRY & WALKER'S, Sole Agents, 97-Calle Defensa-97. 165-xp m29.

Bass Ale,

ON DRAUGHT AND IN BOTTLE.

THE CASINO.

37 1m m7

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet "Arno," 1000 tons, Captain Lewis, will leave this port for Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro, on Tuesday, 26th June, 1866. At Rio de Janeiro the Arno will meet with and will transfer to one of the Company's Transatlantic Packet Passengers and Freight for the following Ports, viz., Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent (Cape de Verde Islands), Lisbon, and Southampton.

Passengers by this vessel are requested to embark before four p.m. on the above-named day, as the "Arno" will leave precisely at that hour.

For information as regards Rates of Passage, of Freight, &c., please apply at the Agency of the Company, 71 Calle 25 de Mayo.

ADRIAN ROBINSON.

Cargo will in future be received on board the Arno at Bahia, Pernambuco, and Montevideo, at 25 lbs. per ton of 10 cubic feet.

To Let.

A Large and Commodious Deposit. Apply 162 Calle Defensa. 146 | 6pJ23

Furnished Rooms.

To be Let, at 86 Calle Parque, Two well and comfortably-furnished Bedrooms. 3p, j21

Furnished Apartments.

To let, for a single Gentleman, a neatly-furnished room in an English family's house, No. 372 Calle Temple. For particulars apply on the premises, or at No. 39 Paseo de Julio. 103 | 6pJ17

Furnished Apartments.

To Let, Calle Parque No. 90. 32-9pJ14

To Let, At 259 Calle Florida. Two Salas and a Bedroom. 139-6p, j23

To Let, A comfortable furnished bed-room, Calle Esmeralda 122, without board. 112.9pJ20

To Let, For single gentlemen two rooms in an English family's house No. 291 Calle Saavedra. 128.3pJ21

To Let, The large Almacén 120 Calle Bolívar. Apply 128 Bolívar, up stairs. 128.6pJ21.

To Let, A nicely furnished Bed-Room, with fire place, in an English family. Apply at 162 Parque, 2, 138.6pJ1

Se alquila en 2000 Pesos.

Se alquila en 2000 pesos la hermosa casa Maipú No. 335. Es el precio que ha ganado hasta hoy y que gana la del lado que es igual. Ocurrirse al Corredor, Dn. Evaristo Pineda, Cangallo No. 28, que tiene las llaves

SAVINGS BANK.

BANK MAUA AND CO.

No. 103 Calle de Cangallo,
BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

The Bank of Maua and Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depository for their savings.

The sums deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Maua and Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and will open a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo, from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. on Week Days, and on Sundays and Holidays from Ten a.m. to Twelve m., for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned.

The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of Maua and Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Maua and Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood.

Buenos Ayres, September 19, 1865.

P. P. Maua and Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE



RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

NAMES OF STEAMERS.
LA PLATA (NEW).

ADA, CORDOVA,
URUGUAY, LEDA.

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 10th of each month.

Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company, the bills of lading being signed with these conditions.

As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very moderate.

Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave. In order to facilitate immigration to these countries the rates have been reduced as follows—

1st Class.....£35.
2nd „.....£25.
3rd „.....£16.

Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates—

1st Class.....£65.
2nd „.....£45.
3rd „.....£30.

These boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of Ladies and Children, having large ladies' cabin, and carrying an experienced stewardess.

H. A. GREEN & CO.,
85 RECONQUISTA.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

DEPARTURE.	WEEK-DAYS.	RETURN.
25 de Mayo. 7 25	10 15	5 15
Retiro. 7 40	10 30	5 30
Belgrano. 8 15	10 45	5 45
Olivos. 8 30	11 00	5 55
S. Isidro. 8 45	11 15	6 10
S. Fernando. 8 55	11 25	6 20
Tigre. 9 05	11 35	6 30
DEPARTURE.	SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS.	RETURN.
25 de Mayo. 8 10	10 20	5 30
Retiro. 8 25	10 35	5 45
Belgrano. 8 40	10 50	5 55
Olivos. 8 55	11 05	6 10
S. Isidro. 9 10	11 20	6 25
S. Fernando. 9 25	11 35	6 40
Tigre. 9 40	11 50	6 55

On Sundays the Train leaves only 25 de Mayo at 10 a.m., runs in connection with steamers from Tigre to Rosario, Paraná, Corrientes and intermediate ports. Steamboat agents, Matti & Co. On fast days only the above train calls at all stations.

LA ADMINISTRACION.

NEW WINTER GOODS.

Mr. THOMAS HOLMS begs to inform the public and his numerous friends that having just received an extensive variety of new and fashionable articles selected from the London, Glasgow, and Paris markets, he is prepared to exhibit an unequalled and varied stock, and respectfully suggests to ladies the advantage of an early visit. As the assortment embraces so many articles it is impossible to give the details within the limits of an advertisement. The following however will suffice to assure visitors that the assortment will include all that is new, choice, useful, and elegant.

Velvet, Silk, and Cloth Cloaks

Of the Alexandrina, Belpoor, and other designs. Cashmere, Silk, Tartan, and Merino Shawls, Dress materials of the latest fashions.

Black and Coloured Silks.

All the other departments are replete with a large variety of goods suitable for the present and coming season.

The Boot and Shoe Department,

having been considerably augmented presents an excellent opportunity for obtaining a constant supply of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children, and Infants.

THOMAS HOLMS,

61 CORRIENTES 61.

J. S. WYLLIE AND CO.

General Merchants and Commission Agents
CHASCOMUS.

Agents, for the European Newspapers and "Standard," also for the sale and purchase of Land and Sheep.



Dr. Cornwell, the American Dentist, is prepared to perform operations for the preservation of the teeth and relieving pain, such as filling, extracting, cleaning of tartar, &c. He has constantly on hand an inexhaustible supply of the best incorruptible mineral teeth, which he inserts at short notice, without pain, from one to a whole set, to the great satisfaction of all who seek his services. Office, 275 Rivadavia.

275—Rivadavia—275.

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The Central Argentine Railway.

Train Time Table from 7th May, 1866.

From Rosario	arrival	departure
" " "	7.48	7.51
" " "	8.48	8.52
" " "	9.38	9.41
" " "	11.30	

From Esquillos	arrival	departure
" " "	1.0	1.30
" " "	2.49	2.52
" " "	3.38	3.42
" " "	4.41	4.43
" " "	5.30	

ROBERT OGILVIE,
General Manager.

146—xp m23.

HIBERNIAN HOUSE
(between San Martin and Reconquista)
64, 66 and 68 Calle 1^a de Mayo.
GENERAL CAMP STORE.
A large and well assorted stock of
GROCERY, DRAPERY & IRONMONGERY.
F. FALTON
64, 66, & 68 CALLE PRIMA.
N.B.—A large stock of ready made clothing of every description.

Pine Boards and Scantling.
A large assortment of Pine Boards and Scantling are offered for sale at very reduced prices in the Barraca Calle Peru No. 359.

13, xp, 50

GALBRAITH & HUNTER,
Have respectfully to call the attention of their numerous customers to their present large stock of—
Paints and Fancy Wines and Serrages.
Rennets, Plaster and Shingles.
Wool Planks and Handkerchiefs.
Hosiery, including hand knit Hosiery for Children.
Men's & Women's Underclothing.
White Regatta and Criminal Shirts.
Pilot Jackets.
And a great variety of other goods suitable for the Season. Inspection of which is invited.
49 & 51—Calle Defensa—49 & 51.
100—xp d15

PARAGUAY AND CORRIENTES.
A visit to those countries in 1864, On sale at Messrs. Mackern's book-store or at this office. x.m.6.



Sewing Machines.
A large and varied assortment on hand. War wanted to work well. They are all of the latest and best inventions, and of different prices.
JOHN SHAW.
204—Venezuela—204.

WATSON'S HOTEL, BELGRANO.
Board, private dining rooms, beds and sitting rooms with a variety of drinks prepared to suit every taste. Ample grounds for Athletic exercises and popular English games, including Croquet, Quoits, Skittles, Hunt Sally, &c.
N.B.—Table d'Hôte and private dining-rooms. Picnics supplied, and hampers furnished for excursions.
216—1ma29

LANDED ESTATES OFFICE.

Directed by
DANIEL C. KELLY.
This office undertakes farming transactions in all its varied branches, under the supervision of the director, who is an established practical farmer of many years experience, full conversant with the Laws and country, and thoroughly acquainted with the nature and qualities of the pasture in the different localities.

Parties holding Title Deeds with any sort of flaw are hereby requested not to apply at this office—those who wish to sell lands through this office will be required to present their title deeds for examination, as the director will not admit any transactions liable to lawsuits. Lands can be purchased in any way part of the Republic. There are at present tracts of different sizes for sale and to rent. This office has branches all through the country, but the head office is adjoining the directors residence in the town of Las Flores, where application by letter through the Post or personally may be made. The city office is under the superintendence of Messrs. Natta and Wilkinson, Plaza 11 Setiembre.

0 58. xp w d m1

New Tailoring Establishment.
F. SCHEGEL begs to inform the inhabitants of Montevideo and the country that he makes all sorts of garments, which he warrants in the latest fashion and very best work and materials. Orders promptly attended to.—N.B. English, French and German spoken, Calle de las Misiones 125.
19. 1m j5.

STEAM-BEAT AGENCY, MATTI Y CA.

30—Calle Cangallo—30.

For Rosario and intermediate ports. The steamer

Ibicuy.

Will leave at 10 a.m. on Sundays, returning on Fridays.

Esmeralda and Espigador.

Will leave alternately on Thursdays at 10 a.m. returning on Tuesdays.

The steamer

Tala.

Will leave on Tuesdays at 10 a.m. returning on Sundays.

For Paraná and Santa Fe—The steamer

Ibicuy.

Will leave on Sundays at 10 a.m. returning on Fridays

FOR GUALEGUAY.

Passengers will embark in the "Tala" on Tuesday to be transhipped to the steamer "Dolores," returning on Sundays.

For Corrientes and the intermediate ports—The steamer

Esmeralda and Espigador.

Will leave alternately at 10 a.m. on Thursday returning on Tuesday.

For Montevideo, the English steamer

Rio Paraná.

Will leave on Mondays at 5 p.m. returning on Thursdays.

FOR SALTO

And all the intermediate ports—The English steamer

Rio Paraná.

Will leave on Thursdays at 10 a.m. returning on Mondays.

FOR MERCEDES.

Passengers will embark in the Rio Paraná to be transhipped to the steamer "Mini" at 5 p.m.

FOR GUALEGUAYCHU.

Passengers will embark in the Rio Paraná on Thursday to be transhipped to the steamer "Guazu" at 2 p.m.

For all particulars as to freight and passage money apply at the agency of G. Matti and Co. 30 Cangallo.

N.B.—The public is reminded that those paying in paper money are charged 4 rs. mje per patacon, over the current price, on account of the fluctuating state of the market.

No parcels taken on the day of sailing.

118—xp F25.

ALVAREZ Y RISSO,

Reconquista 994.

Ytinero que regir para los siguientes vapores desde el 1.º de Noviembre de 1865.

Carrera entre Bs. Ayres y Montevideo.

Para Montevideo—El vapor Inglés.

RIO DE LA PLATA.

Capitán Magnasco—Saldrá los Miércoles a las 5 de la tarde—Regresará los Sabados al amanecer.

Para Montevideo—El vapor Italiano.

TEVERE.

Saldrá los Lunes y Viernes y regresará los Jueves y Domingos.

Para Corrientes—El vapor Nacional.

PROVEDOR.

Saldrá

Para Corrientes y puertos intermedios—El vapor Nacional.

PAYSANDU.

Carga y Pasajeros—Viago directo.

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

Carrera entre Buenos Ayres y los puertos del Uruguay.

Para el Salto e intermedios—El vapor.

RIO DE LA PLATA.

Saldrá los Sabados a las 10 de la mañana—Regresará los Miércoles al amanecer.

Para Corrientes—El vapor Nacional.

ALIADO.

Todos estos vapores toman pasajeros, carga y encomiendas, para los puertos de su escala.

El Paysandu podrá cargar hasta 300 toneladas y el Hecules 200.

TARIFA VIGENTE.

PASAJE DE CAMARA.

A Montevideo 8 ps. fs. de 10 rs. de M. Video

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