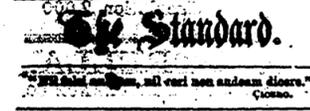


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THE WAR IN THE WEST.

MAILS FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the American squadron—Blowing up of the Lautaro—No news from the South-Chilian Treasury empty—Latest from Peru and Columbia—An English vessel burnt.

We have files from Valparaiso to the 3rd inst.: the news is of little importance. The arrival of the American monitor *Monadnoc*, along with the *Vanderbilt* and other vessels of the squadron, caused quite a sensation at Valparaiso, and thousands of people went to visit the *Monadnoc*.

There is no war news of any kind, the *Numancia* not having returned from her cruise southwards. The blowing-up of the Chilian steamer *Lautaro* was attended with the death of 8 men, and she was abandoned as wholly useless. The *Patria* says that the mediation by France and England has not been accepted, and the war must take its course; but the same paper confesses that the Chilian Government is woefully hard up for funds. Public confidence seems mostly dependent on the feeble hope of an alliance special envoy from Peru, was to be of the sister Republics. Don José Pardo, solemnly received at Santiago on the 4th inst. Sor. Matta, the Chilian envoy to New Granada and Venezuela is said to have met with an enthusiastic reception, and a grand banquet was given him at Bogotá.

Latest advices from Lima report the discovery of a plot by General Lopez Lavalle to upset the Dictator Prado, which would have the effect of annulling the alliance with Chile.

Capt. Thomas Edington of Valparaiso died on the 1st, and his remains were accompanied, next day, to the English cemetery.

The English barque *Marquis* of Worcester had to put into the Falkland Islands in a dreadful condition, her cargo of coal having ignited from spontaneous combustion.

MONTEVIDEO.

The Recent Storm—Capurro's Water Scheme—Fifth Commission—An Escape from Prison—Killing at Saladero—Salto Co.—Italian Bank—Great Anecdotes—The Electric Cable—Return of the Consuelo Frigate—Miscellaneous.

A fearful storm which visited Buenos Ayres was little felt in Montevideo, and happily caused no disasters in port, the ship captains wisely taking Mr. Letson's advice to be prepared for a stiff blow. It happened some people were at evening devotions in the Matriz Church when it came on, and the falling of some mortar from the cupola caused great alarm, but no one was hurt. The corpse of an old Basque sail-maker was picked up next (Tuesday) morning near the Bovedas, but we hear of no other casualties.

Public attention is still turned towards Sig. Capurro's water-scheme, but the Junta has not yet resolved favorably in the matter, and it is likely some delay will be made, with the view of allowing other parties to send in similar proposals if they think fit. In the meantime the water-carts of the Junta continue to supply the city gratis, but it is to be desired that some scheme like Sr. Capurro's be adopted, to rescue the city from such contingencies, and this gentleman, who expected to leave for England by this packet, engaged under a penalty of 20,000 to have pipe-water laid down through the whole city in 18 months.

On Sunday a very impressive spectacle was witnessed at the Matriz Church, the first communion of the girls of the Matriz school. About 500 girls dressed in white and marched under their various mistresses were present, of whom 200 received communion at the hands of the Rev.

John de la Hoz. The boys of the Junta exhibit on the part shortly in the same religious celebration; their number is over 1,500. Too much praise cannot be given to the Junta and those in charge of the schools, for their attention to the religious welfare of the children, especially in a country where 'petits-maitres' pretend that piety is another name for hypocrisy. It is impossible for young people to grow up good members of society, if the sentiments of Christian philosophy be not made the ground-work of their education.

We have another proof of the insecurity of South American prisons, in the escape of two criminals, named Serafin Picon and Luis Funes, during Mass on Sunday in the prison. They had arranged an elopement with seven other convicts, but the latter did not succeed in getting out. The police have, of course, been looking in vain for Messrs. Picon and Funes, who probably escaped to Buenos Ayres, and the police of the latter city had better keep a look-out for them. Another prisoner got away on Tuesday, but was re-captured in the afternoon, having imprudently gone a-shopping in one of the chief thoroughfares and stumbled against a Commissary.

The *Siglo* publishes the returns of saladero-killing for the last 4 months, the total amounting to 230,000 head of cattle, in 18 saladeros; the greater part of this number was killed in the following establishments:—Pinerua, Lafone, Duplessis, Apesteguy, and Tomkinson.

The Salteña Navigation Co. is making great progress. It is now arranged that the *Rio de la Plata* shall make six (instead of four) round trips from Montevideo to Salto, the traffic between the latter city and Paysandú being carried on by the little steamer *Solis*. Captain Wallace is expected in May, from Glasgow, with the splendid new steamer *Villa Salto*, recently launched. Two small steamers, 100 feet keel, are also being built, to ply to Gualeguaychú and Mercedes.

City-improvements are the order of the day. The site for the new Italian Bank has been purchased for 40,000 \$: it is at the corner of Calles Cerrito and Zavala, on the spot formerly occupied by Sor. Gomez's stables. Another building site, that of D. Manuel Herrera, has been purchased at 58 hard dollars per yard. The Junta has concluded the contract with Mr. Lafone for opening the Bovedas. The proposals for the Lottery have all been refused, as not possessing the necessary conditions.

It seems the electric telegraph wires are to be laid from the Bolsa of Montevideo to the Bolsa of Buenos Ayres; the route following Union, Canelones, San José, the Swiss Colony, Colonia, then crossing the river Plata to Punta Lara, and following by Quilmes and Barracas to Buenos Ayres. Samples of the cable, as also of the Red Sea and Atlantic cables, are on exhibition at Lastarria's book store.

The ghost at the cemetery still makes a noise: he is said to take strolls at midnight down to the Gasworks, and sometimes to the *Solis* theatre: the police are still on the look-out for his ghost-ship.

Nothing more has been heard of the Chilian privateer. The frigate *Consuelo* returned to port on Sunday having towed out the brigantine *Galeano* beyond the Capes, without any appearance on an enemy.

The only news from Corrientes is a rumor that Mr. Washburn is endeavoring, on the part of the American Government, to mediate between Paraguay and the allies. The War-office calls for proposals for 3,000 uniforms to be sent to the troops, whom Palleja represents in such a ragged condition. Another batch of 100 Paraguayan prisoners has arrived: they are to be impressed for military service.

It is proposed to form a new town on the banks of the river Yi, near Mr. Fair's estancia, department of Durazno. Mr. Pfeiffer and Mme. Altieri were to give their first concert at the Philharmonic Hall on Thursday evening, the programme being the same as at the Coliseum. Sr. Sampaio, the Brazilian who plays with his elbows, is to appear on the 24th at *Solis* theatre. A race came off last Sunday at the Aguada between Mr. Pozzolo's *saino*

and Sr. Bonavia's *toroillo*, in which the former was the winner.

Strange to say, an auction of a house took place at Paso Molino on Sunday, and the Cura was the purchaser; some body had bid 2700\$, when the Padre exclaimed, 'three thousand,' and it was forthwith knocked down to him. In Europe, priests never attend auctions on Sunday.

A man named Luis Francia has been arrested for murdering one Sr. Moreyra some two months ago. The prisoner admits having shot Moreyra; but says it was accidental, as he did not know the gun was loaded, and let it off inadvertently. A fellow named Cruzu has also been sent in on charge of a barbarous murder. When will the authorities begin a salutary system of capital punishment?

Commissary Olivera arrested a man named Martín Vasquez just arrived from Buenos Ayres, at the instance of D. Juan Petre who charges the prisoner with having robbed him of 100,000\$ mpc. On Monday evening a cartman ran foul of a man on horseback when the latter snapped his whip from him and beat him severely. The police then arrested the cartman, but mended their hand afterwards by taking up the other party and making him pay the cartman 50 hard dollars.

The Foreign Races come off on Easter Tuesday and the day following. The mail-steamers *Arno* leaves for Rio Janeiro on Good Friday. The Brazilian mail steamer *Gerente* is expected on Tuesday 27th, and will probably anticipate the news per French mail of Feb. 24th.

Arrivals—Brazilian transport *Parnigan*, for Buenos Ayres, with ammunition. The *Aspacia* and *Margarita* from Genoa with 160 emigrants, in quarantine. The *Louis Antoine* with wine from Marseilles. The *Sophia* from Oporto with wine and salt. The *Silencio* from Barcelona with wine. The steamer *Uruguay* from Liverpool.

Sailed.—The *Giuseppe Ferraro* and *Bianca Salvatore* for England.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The steamer *Tala* arrived yesterday true to time. There was much anxiety about her, as Captain Price of the *Esmeralda* had met her, before the storm, a couple of miles above San Nicolas, a rather ugly place during a heavy blow, as the *barracas* affords no protection. She had a number of passengers on board, amongst others Dn. José María Cullen, Mr. Klappenbach, who was going up to his mines at San Juan; also one of the principal brokers of the Bolsa, Mr. J. A. Fernandez and family. All however arrived safe and sound. Mr. Fernandez when he returns will hardly know his house in Barracas. The beautiful trees before his door have been torn up by the root, and an old *ombu*, one of the most ancient in Barracas, has been swept clean out of the 'quinta.'

We have just received news of a shocking murder committed near Chivilcoy on the person of a 'pulpero.' The man lived alone and was known to have money: on his being missed, the Commissary at once proceeded to the place and found the corpse in a 'jaguel,' about a mile from the house; the throat was cut and the body shewed no fewer than thirty stabs. The Commissary summoned all the neighbors, and then arrested two gauchos (aged severally 47 and 20 years) against whom there are strong suspicions: they have been sent in to the city in irons, but deny any knowledge of the crime.

It is strange that the storm did no harm whatever in Montevideo, and the rain that has fallen in the Banda Oriental is fully ten times what has fallen here: all the rivers and 'arroyos' in the country are flooded, whilst in the camps of Buenos Ayres rain is still very much required. In and about Lobos the camps are in a fearful state; an English lady just arrived reports from Merlo to Lobos, all along the diligence route, not the slightest signs of vegetation, and what the sheep live on she cannot make out.

Mr. Casares has received advices from his estancia: no harm done and sheep all right. Mr. Harvey, of San Pedro, was on the road driving two flocks to his new estancia near Chivilcoy. He was caught between Arrecifes and Salto, but the storm caused him no

further damage than the upsetting of a bullock cart, and smashing the few things he had in it. He reports, the camps about Arrecifes in the most miserable state. The San Pedro camps are very good.

Few of our readers, perhaps, are acquainted with the rather amusing lawsuit at present pending at San Nicolas between the Judge and the Editor of the *'Amigo del Pueblo'*: it is too rich to allow it to escape notice. Mr. Jones, who is the editor, finding news scarce and very little to write about, took it into his head to write a leader on the numerous fines, taxes, imposts, &c. collected by his worship, and with the most excusable curiosity put the question to the public, What has become of all the money? The judge, on reading the paper next day, was of course very indignant, and at once sent a policeman for the Editor; Jones at once smelt a rat, but, fearing lest the policeman might use his sword he went to the Juzgado, popped in his head and asked the Judge what he wanted, who replied by requesting him to sit down for a moment. Whether the judge offered him mate or a paper cigar does not transpire, but Jones sat down and then the Judge opened on him by coolly asking if the individual present was the editor of a San Nicolas paper called the *'Amigo del Pueblo'*. Now as San Nicolas is a small place and everybody knows everybody Jones at once saw the trick, and winking at the Judge asked him what about Lopez. The dignity of the Judge was at once called into question, and his worship at once demanded an answer, yes or no? Jones declined to answer, alleging that in such matters the judge had no jurisdiction, but his worship could not see this, and coolly remarked that Mr. Jones could only be regarded as an editor when in his office: in the Juzgado he was a simple civilian, and ordered him at once to copy out all the fines imposed during the month. Jones at first refused, but the stocks were so close and the Judge so determined that he thought it best to comply. Our colleagues have taken the matter up. We give our vote for making the judge a soldier at once and sending him up to fight at the Paso de la Patria.

To-morrow there will be a meeting of the Moron Racing and Fair Committee. We hope the Secretary will send us an account of the meeting. A subscriber from Navarro informs us that the storm out there was not so severe as in town. On Monday it was blowing all the day; at four o'clock p.m. the rain commenced, and continued for an hour and a half, but there was no total darkness, although the dust was terrific. A few mixtures occurred, but no sheep lost. On Thursday it rained incessantly, and the camps are improving.

The elections on Sunday promise to be a very stormy affair. According to the *'Nacional'* the question is already decided, and the new Governor of Buenos Ayres will be an 'ultra crudo.' The clubs are all hard at work, and we greatly fear the crudo party will succeed, which must, of course, result in driving the capital out of Buenos Ayres, probably up to Rosario, an event which would prove highly injurious to the trade and commerce of this city.

The alarm about a Chilian privateer at the mouth of the river has now entirely subsided. The Spanish war-vessel *Consuelo* has returned from towing out the *Galeano*, and reports the coast all clear.

The steamer *Paysandú*, which so unfortunately ran aground near Baradero, has returned, having sent her cargo on per *'Castor'*; she is posted now for Corrientes and has commenced loading. Respecting the accident on the Southern Railway which we noticed yesterday, we hear that the train was going to Chascomus. Between the *Facia* and *Gandara* stations some oxen were on the line, and when the engine came up it struck two cows and was immediately knocked off the line. The passengers had to remain in the train all night, and arrived at Chascomus on the following day about 1 o'clock.

The shed which was blown away on Monday afternoon at the station in the Plaza Constitución, was the carriage shed, about 120 yards long, and will have to be rebuilt. There was one

man beneath when the accident happened, but luckily he escaped in time.

At the Chascomus station a refreshment stall is about to be opened: it was much required, and we hope will do a good business.

A gentleman just arrived from Tandil reports that, on the day of the storm, he remarked the clouds very heavy; at noon, it commenced blowing terribly and the dust was fearful, which lasted for more than an hour; but there was not total darkness; about 2 o'clock p.m. the rain commenced, which lasted for 6 or 7 hours, it poured down in torrents, but from Tandil to Chascomus there is no damage whatever, beyond possibly the mixture of a few flocks of sheep.

Mr. Crawford, agent of Peto and Betts, when last heard of, was down about Azul: he will not return for a few days.

We hear of a new French paper which will shortly be published under the extraordinary name of the *'Argentine Wasp'*: it will appear twice a week; we fear it has poor chance of success.

We received an interesting communication on Esparta grass, from Tuyu, which we will publish to-morrow.

There has been a great scarcity of potatoes in Corrientes, and, if we are to believe the reporter of the *'Pueblo'*, the potatoes sent up by the Sanitary Committee were walked off with, when landed from the steamer, and sold at an enormous profit.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Florence, Feb. 12. Intelligence received here from the Venetian frontier announces that Imperial Lieutenantcy had granted a subsidy to the San Felice Theatre. The municipality of Venice, however, refused to sanction this grant, and resigned office in a body.

Stockholm, Feb. 10th. The Franco-Swedish Treaty of Commerce has been sanctioned by all the four Chambers of the Swedish Parliament, by the burghers and peasants on Wednesday, by the clergy on Thursday (who, however, attached thereto a motion of blame to the Government for having proposed it), and by the nobles yesterday.

The debates on the Treaty were most violent.

Paris, February 10. The debate on the address was resumed at yesterday's sitting of the Senate. The sitting was almost entirely occupied by a speech from M. de Boissy, violently attacking England. M. de Boissy was frequently interrupted by the President and by expressions of disapproval from the senators and the Government commissioner.

Brussels, February 12. The investiture of King Leopold II with the Order of the Garter, by Viscount Sidney, and the mission deputed by her Majesty Queen Victoria to perform this ceremony, took place at half-past two o'clock this afternoon. The members of the royal mission were conveyed to the palace in four state carriages. His Majesty King Leopold, wearing no decoration, received them in the blue saloon, where the investiture took place. The Queen and the Count of Flanders were present, her Majesty being on the right and his royal highness on the left of the throne.

Berlin, Saturday. Today in the Chambers of Deputies the debate was resumed on the motion protesting against the decision of the Supreme Court restricting liberty of speech in the Chamber. During the debate Count Von Bismark and the Ministers of the Interior and Justice censured the deputies in strong terms, and stated that they opposed the independence of the courts of justice in order that they might be free to give vent to expressions of insult and calumny.

The house subsequently adopted the motion of Herr Von Hoverbeck, protesting against the decision of the Supreme Court, by 263 to 35 votes.

GREAT SOUTHERN OF E. AYRES.

The traffic receipts on this company's line for the week ending the 24th of December, amounted to £1,260, or £17 15s. per mile. The receipts per train mile were 12s. 3d.

NORTHERN OF BUENOS AYRES.

The traffic receipts on this company's line, 19 miles in length, amounted for the week ending the 16th of December to £740, against £422 on 17 miles open for the corresponding week of 1864; the receipts for the week ending the 23d of December amounted to £792, against £804 for the corresponding weeks of 1864. The weekly average per mile for the two weeks was £40 5d., against £30 15s. 3d. for the corresponding weeks of 1864, showing an increase of £9 14s. 3d. per mile.

THE STORM.

San Borombon, March 20. To the Editors of the *'Standard.'* Gentlemen,

Yesterday, in and about this locality, we were visited with one of the most severe dust storms that possibly can be imagined. The dawn of day was brought in with an unpleasant northerly wind, and about eight o'clock the dust began to blow, and, to make matters worse, the air was dry and hot. Little by little, as the dust increased, so did our anxiety and care for the flocks, as they began to wander about and get very restless. At ten o'clock the dust was so thick that it was impossible to discover any object more than twenty yards off, and woe to the careless shepherd who had left his flock, for to find it again would only be by the merest chance, as the sheep kept continually on the move, and until you were 'on' them, you knew not where they were. To work the sheep against the storm was beyond man's power, and feed they could not; and it was only by some well-known dried *'laguás'*, *'bizcachera'*, or land-mark, that you could tell where you were; the best thing was to shut the sheep in the *'corrales'*. 'Easier said than done' was proved a wise saying, but with good will and patience we eventually succeeded, much to our pleasure. Fortunately at the *'puestos'* the flocks were also shut up in good time; but what long faces, yarns, hairbreadth escapes and dangers all our men had experienced, was wonderful to hear. All was true, no doubt, but the style and attitude in which some suited the action to the word was amusing. One man had his flock near an iron *'mojon'*, only a few yards from his *'corral'*, so that he could tell where his *'corral'* was, but having the storm against him, he was between two and three hours driving them in, having two dogs to help him. Another man pitched over in a *'bizcachera'*, and in the rolling and confusion for a time lost his flock. It was, indeed, a terrible day; one's eyes, mouth, and ears being completely blocked, or rather 'earthed' up. The poor saddle horses suffered even more, and were a most pitiable sight, the water gushing freely and in streams from their eyes, became dry and encrusted with mud under their eyes and on their cheeks; their nostrils and eyes were in a similar plight to our own.

In the midst of it all, however, a ray of pleasantness came to my mind, strange as it may seem, as I thought of your Pickwickian doctor friend, who lost his rings on his ride from the Galpones Graudes (I believe) to the station (Jeppener), who envied the apparent happy life of the shepherd on the hill, who had

"So many hours to mind his flock,
 And so many hours to sleep."
 What would he have thought of all this, if only, I say, who was he not in it? if only to give us another of his amusing and graphic pictures of life in 'el campo.'

About 5 o'clock p.m. it cleared up for a few minutes—very precious ones they were too—when we immediately went after our horses. We just got to them when dust, a hundred times worse, again came on, as lumps of earth, bosta, etc., went rattling through the air at a fearful rate. Neither man nor horse could face it, duck in your head and up with the shoulders was the only remedy. This, however, only lasted some ten minutes, when thunder and lightning, with immense drops of rain, at length cleared the air and one could at last see where he was. In the heavy rain we got our horses in the *'potrero'*, and then, making all secure for the night, got home as well as we could—sad objects to behold at the best. Unfortunately, it ceased rain-

good ceased. In fact, many say that the camps are worse now than before.

Early this morning, which was deliciously fresh, were to be seen men galloping in all directions for lost sheep, horses, or cattle.

One large troop of cattle, en route to Buenos Ayres, was completely lost; another man lost from 3 to 400 head of cattle and two large flocks of sheep, a point of sheep I myself saw, computed to have travelled at least two leagues; another man went to bed, with 1,500 sheep in his corral, and woke up finding nearly a hundred. Mixtures, in some instances I have heard of as being rather strong, but fortunately we came off exceedingly well.

The dust storm is naturally the topic of the day, and go where you will, and converse with whom you please, it is all the same. Undoubtedly, it will be a day remembered for many a long year to come.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Yours, etc., etc., etc.,
PHIL GARCIA.

A VISIT TO SALTO.

Salto, March 17, 1866.

Messrs. Editors:

A trip from Buenos Ayres to this place by the 'Rio Paraná' confirms all the fine things that have been said of that splendid boat: she is fast, commodious, clean, punctual, and in every way a model steamer. Passengers have the comfort of state-rooms where, in the utmost privacy, they may read, write, or converse, and there are two public saloons or parlors, accessible to all, in one of which there is a fine piano. The table is well furnished, and the service at it is by a staff of waiters at once quiet and active.

I did not learn the captain's name, nor make his acquaintance at all, so I do not write a notice of the boat at his request, nor for any favour I ever received of him or of the company, but I have many countrymen and friends who would be glad to know that there is such a boat leaving Buenos Ayres every Thursday for the various ports of the Uruguay River.

On Thursday evening a little boat, the 'Minnie,' met us to take the passengers for Mercedes; and another, the 'Guazu,' came alongside to take passengers to Gualeguaychu. This 'Guazu' is the boat so favourably known on the Paraná river by the name of 'Estrella del Norte.' She now belongs to Messrs. Matti & Co.

As the river was low, the 'Guazu' was ordered to make her trip and follow us up the river, to carry us over the shallows near Concordia. She overtook us at Paysandú, and was towed by us to within five leagues of Salto, where more passengers than could find sitting room crowded into her, and we proceeded to the rocks only to find it too dark to venture over them till morning. The captain of the 'Guazu' sent forward for boats to carry us on, at his own expense, but none could be found.

The efficiency of the boat-system of Messrs. Matti & Co., and their determination to furnish the best facilities for travelling that the country affords, altogether deserve not only praise but the complete success which the company has gained.

All the world should be glad to know that Dr. Fleury was on board, on his way to the saladero occupied in preserving beef on the Morgan plan. He is the agent for that beef-curing company, and, being a physician, he would be supposed to know correctly the theory and to judge of its merits. He declares that the success of this plan is beyond all doubt, that it is based on scientific principles, and, so far, it has stood the test of the severest experiments. The saladero, Quemado, at Paysandú, of Cabal & Williams, is engaged in preparing beef on this principle. The same saladero is also engaged in preparing guano on a new plan, by mixing blood with bone ash. There has been a ready sale in England for the three cargoes already sent forward, and there has not occurred any casualty by the heating of the guano in the hold. To avoid this heating has been the great question in all attempts to manufacture artificial guano. Mr. Williams claims success in this particular, for his mode, for which he has a patent.

The business of the Uruguay river is seen by the hundreds of sail of all sizes that we met in 24 hours' steaming. We were hardly ever out of sight of a sail, and we often had in view 10 or 15 at once, and we met, or passed on the route, four or five steamers. The greatly increased production of the Upper Uruguay accounts for this extensive commerce. The settlers on both sides of the river, who are making fortunes, must have large quantities of goods carried to them as well as carried away, for their market towns are Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

The Uruguay river is so low that small steamers have to be provided to carry the passengers from the neighbourhood of Paysandú up to Salto. The popular little steamer 'Estrella del Norte,' now called 'Guazu,' serves this purpose for the 'Paraná' and the 'Solis' thus serves the 'Rio de la Plata.' The river is so low that from Salto we hear the roar of the lower falls, a league above.

Captain Page, the explorer of the waters of the Paraná and its tributaries, has arrived here, and has brought with him several fine specimens of Leicester sheep. He will probably reside here. Some idea may be gained of the losses occasioned by the late civil war in Uruguay, by the fact that one foreign firm, near this city, lost from their estancias 70,000 cattle, 20,000 sheep, and 4000 horses.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

(Continued.)

On Tuesday, the 20th inst., the so anxiously expected steamer Esmeralda arrived from Corrientes, bringing the astounding news that the army and squadron remained in their former positions, and that, consequently, military operations continued in 'statu quo.'

Previous to the arrival of the steamer, a general impression was prevalent that the passage of the Paraná had been attempted and effected; and the disappointment, so generally experienced on learning the news, was indescribable. Astonishment and indignation were depicted on every countenance, while the conduct of the allied chieftains was severely commented upon, and they were accused of a lamentable tardiness and want of resolution.

The conduct of the present war has been characterized throughout by the most blameable tardiness, and if we proceed to examine it from its commencement we shall find that opportunities have been lost and the treasure of the nation wasted.

That our assertions are true, cannot be well denied, for they are founded on facts of public notoriety, and are devoid of exaggeration or distortion; for the never-to-be-forgotten voyage of part of the Brazilian fleet to Corrientes, when—if we remember rightly—the distance of 200 leagues was accomplished in the incredibly short space of a month—the siege of Uruguayana, in which so many days were uselessly wasted, days which should have been occupied in marching on the barbarous invaders, who, while the allies lay idle before that village, desolated the Province of Corrientes and possessed themselves of its principal towns—the memorable march of the allied army across the Province of Corrientes—when so many lives were lost and hardships endured unnecessarily, for the means of rapid and convenient transportation by water were at hand—and finally, the concentration and immovability of the army and squadron, are all facts which speak for themselves.

Rapidity of movement is considered in military science as one of the chief elements of success, but this axiom seems to have been forgotten by the allies, who have replaced it by that of 'slow and sure': we have had enough of slowness, and cannot perceive that anything definite has been attained by it.

Previous to the commencement of active operations, we admit that it is best to be slow and make sure of the enemy, but once they have been inaugurated they should be followed up rapidly and efficiently: though undulous of making invidious distinctions which only tend to create a feeling of hostility where friendship alone should exist, we cannot refrain from remarking that the chief cause of the delay

and tardiness of military operations lies with the Brazilians, for, throughout the war, they have been guilty of gross mismanagement and want of energy. Witness the conduct of Vice-admiral Tamandaré—who, instead of being with the squadron at the Battle of Riachuelo and subsequently, remained at a distance of more than two hundred leagues from the seat of war—only leaving this city about a month ago though the war commenced in April 1865!

The delay of the allies in crossing the Rio Paraná has been attributed to various causes. First it was that they awaited Tamandaré. He arrived, and things remained still in 'statu quo.' Then they were to have a grand council of war: this event has also taken place but the army and squadron have not yet moved. Be the causes of the delay what they may, the delay exists, and if the allied chieftains wish to regain the sympathies of an exasperated public, they must at once throw on one side that tardiness which has had so deleterious an influence, and carry on the war, with resolution and energy.

The treasure of the country is spent, and its energy exhausted in a war, which, had it been conducted properly, should have concluded long ago.

With an empty treasury on one hand and a powerful enemy on the other, ruin stares us in the face: the remedy for the impending evil lies in the hands of the allied Commanders. The evil exists: let the remedy be prompt and efficacious.

We therefore call on the General in Chief, as he desires the prosperity of the Argentine Republic, to resume with energy the conduct of a campaign whose prompt termination is necessary to the continuance of that prosperity. It is with all our strength, that we join in the general cry for "a vigorous prosecution of the present war."

DEMOS.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

The 'Revista Médica' of yesterday says:—The past fortnight has been remarkable for acute affections, pneumonia, dysentery, diphtheria, croup, and small-pox, the last two carrying off several victims. Typhoid fever, especially among adults, continues prevalent, as also neuralgia and acute rheumatism.

The Faculty of Medicine has put up for competition the chair of Materia Médica, vacant by the death of Dr. Gomez. As yet the only candidates are Doctors Santiago Larrosa and Adolfo Peralta.

On Wednesday, 21st inst. Doctors Garcia Fernandez and Albarracín jun. passed their final examination before the Faculty, for the degree of M.D. The first chose for thesis, ovariotomy; the second, hydropathy. They were received by unanimity.

We call attention to the necessity of establishing, as in Belgium a police-code, for prostitution, the evils of the present system being numberless and incalculable.

PARIS EXHIBITION COMMITTEE.

The committee for the Province of B. Aires is now duly installed, with Don Eustaquio Torres as President. At Thursday's meeting, M. Posadas attended on the part of the Central Committee, and after reviewing the labors already gone through, insisted on the necessity of holding a previous Exhibition in this city of all the articles to be sent to Paris: he said he was glad to find all the members so anxious to cooperate, and would aid them as far as in his power. This was much applauded, and Mr. Bletcher proposed the Coliseum as the best place for such Exhibition. We have to congratulate Mr. Posadas and his colleagues, hoping their labors will be seconded throughout the country, and we promise them a special column in the 'Standard,' to report their proceedings.

SOUTHERN EMIGRATION TO BRAZIL.

A Mobile letter writer says: "Major Hastings is pushing forward his arrangements to colonize Brazil. One set of emigrants have already sailed from New-Orleans. The vessel could not accommodate all that were ready to go. The Major is now making preparations for taking out the remainder of the

emigrants, with whom he expects to embark in person early in the month of February. The colonists are mostly from the interior of Alabama. They propose to make a settlement on one of the tributaries of the Amazon."

THE ANTELOPE.

We extract the following from the Times:

The sum of 18,000*l.* having been granted for the repairs of the iron paddle-wheel vessel Antelope, in dock at Woolwich, she is ordered to be completed by the 31st of May next, and will then be equal to new. Her destination on being recommissioned for service is expected to be the south-east coast of America, to relieve her sister vessel the Triton.

REAR-ADMIRAL PAREJA.

To the Editor of 'The Daily Telegraph.'

Sir—I must officially contradict the existence of the supposed letter of Rear-Admiral Pareja, which was published on the 8th inst.

The Spanish Government have not received this document, nor the slightest communication which could lead to the supposition of such a letter having been written, although they are in possession of correspondence from the Spanish fleet in the Pacific up to December the 8th.

I beg you will, as a proof of your impartiality, insert these few lines in your newspaper.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

E. COERTINA.

First Secretary to the

Spanish Legation,
7, Portman-square, Feb. 10.

ON CHANGE.

March 23, 1866.

Paper price of ounces, \$416 1/2
Do. sovereigns, 127
First price of patacons, 26
Last, 26 05
Cash sales, 27,500.

Specie is about the same to-day as yesterday, but discounts in gold are much firmer: gold was required for everywhere at 1 1/2 per month, and paper money amongst the brokers was found slightly easier. The great topic on the Bolas to-day was the gigantic exchange operation done by the River Plate Bank, £50,000, and taken by the Provincial Bank at 5 1/2; this Exchange, it is said, is taken to cover the bills of the Provincial Bank, drawn at 5 1/2, last month, on Huh & Co. London, for a like amount. The rate is rather undon, for a like amount. The rate is rather unfavorable to the English Bank, but then it is right to observe that the River Plate Bank took the bills more to accommodate the Provincial Bank than anything else. Since this business was done to-day the rate fell slightly, but in the afternoon Exchange again ruled firm at 5 1/2, although the Mauk Bank it was said had drawn in the morning at 5 1/2.

Respecting the Exchange market, it is difficult to offer any observations, for although the Minister is not drawing, merchants well know that the River Plate Bank has to draw for him, and therefore takers hold back in order to obtain a more favorable rate. The total Exchange passed for the packet, exclusive of the amount taken by the Provincial Bank, is about £100,000 sterling. Exchange on France rules from 6.40 to 6.50.

The time sales of specie were as follows:—
For Saturday 18,990 26 05
March 31 66,000 26 10
June 30 9,000 27
July 31 2,000 27
May 15 2,000 26 15

It will be observed that there were two sales to-day for June and July at 27, which attracted much attention amongst the merchants, most of whom want to secure gold for these months.

At the Provincial Bank to-day two specie certificates for 1,000 patacons each, were presented and stopped, they having been changed from 600 patacons. In consequence of this forgery having been detected the bank calls in from to-morrow all these certificates. Merchants and others cannot be too cautious in receiving them.

The monstrous delays at the Juzgado Nacional or Federal Court, is greatly talked on 'Change.' It is to be hoped Dr. Heredia's attention will be called to this matter, as any abuse in such a court sets the very foundation of the national institutions, and will not be tolerated by merchants. Grave complaints are also made against the 'escribano,' who is an Italian.

Some brokers have obtained a copy of Lopez's latest proclamation, and also plans of Humaitá, but we could not obtain them.

'Merchant's' letter, published in the 'Standard,' was greatly discussed on 'Change,' and many agree with the writer as to the total abolition of all banking privileges; in fact, the spirit of the age is so hostile to all monopolies that there can be little doubt, when the war is over, there will be some sweeping monetary reforms introduced. Free banks and free banking is what is required in Buenos Ayres, and it is more than probable that, had it not been for the Paraguayan war, it would have been so long since attained. The most experienced merchants admit that there is too much business going on in the River Plate for the capital or money in circulation, and the easiest and best plan to augment both capital and our circulating medium is, to establish a free and enlightened system of banking, and to abolish all privileges or special privileges. Nothing, however, can be done until the war terminates, and it is there-

fore later in which to discuss the matter at present. The advice of the Committee are not generally known: but it is to be hoped that the war is going to last much longer than was anticipated, inasmuch as it is said that Lopez will not fight at the Parana, but has changed his tactics, and will now wage a desultory warfare on the allies. What truth there is in this, we cannot say, but probably the Expulsor on Tuesday will bring more reliable data.

To knock down Humaitá, or force the pass of the river, are easy tasks compared to over-running a country and subjugating a people. The truth now begins to stare us in the face, that the result of the war depends far more on the Paraguayan people themselves than even on the allies; and time will yet prove this. There are rumors that terms of peace can be come to, and even have been mooted, but people on the Bolas discredit it, as until a decisive battle is fought, it is absurd to talk of peace. It is not so much a victory that is required as a humiliation that is necessary. The Paraguayans have shown by their acts what they think of the enemy they contend with: the Paraguayans must be humiliated and taught to respect us before peace is either desirable or possible.

In the wool plazas things look very stagnant; buyers are less numerous, and good lots of wool are now only to be found in the deposits, where a very active business is going on. To-day about 20,000*l.* of mestsas wool in deposit, at 80 and 75. Some few carded wool in North and South Elizabeth from 50 to 75.

In saladero produce, one sale in hides and tallow effected; tallow, pipes, at 16*l.*, and hides 30*l.*; also 15,000 salt ox, 60*l.* at 30*l.* and 5,000*l.* jerked beef at 14*l.*

From Montevideo we hear of the charter of the French ship St. Francois, to Antwerp 35*l.* and 187*l.*, French measurement.

CHARTERS BY H. A. GREEN AND CO.

Russian brig Sophie, to load in Uruguay for Antwerp, salted hides at 4*l.* and 5*l.*

Italian brig Pacifico, to load in Uruguay, for orders, salted hides and tallow, 4*l.* and 5*l.*

Ships are said to be getting scarce. All small continental vessels required for the Havannah with beef.

Messrs. Sagoty and Ligneyoux have placed on the berth the French ship Jacques Coeur to load for Antwerp at current rates.

The Pollux leaves to-morrow Saturday for Corrientes with a full cargo.

In National Bonds, there was but one sale to-day; 2000 cash at 41, but we notice the market very firm and many buyers.

The 'Standard' packet edition will be published on Sunday morning, the mail closes on Tuesday. We call special attention to the following letters, which we received from a leading exporting house in Montevideo:

Montevideo, March 21, 1866.

To the Editors of the 'Standard,' B. Ayres.

Dear Sirs,
Although what I am about to communicate does not interest Buenos Ayres directly, still it will be interesting to some of the exporters of dry hides to the States to learn that an old grievance as regards the receipts is about to be rectified.

Latest account sales show an enormous excess of 'desochos,' or, as they are termed in the States, 'culls,' on which, no doubt you are aware, a great abatement is made—far greater than on this side—let alone the excess of hides thrown out. This being the case, there is no calculation possible to be made on receipts of advice that certain invoices have been disposed of at what we might consider remunerating rates. We find, to our chagrin, when account sales are rendered, that instead of a profit, there is actually a loss, and solely arising from the large number of culls; for instance, I know of two parcels of hides that were sent forward, having 477 desochos noted in the invoice, and in New York 1,699 culls were separated.

It is now proposed by shippers to adopt the same 'estilo' here as is adopted in Buenos Ayres, where, I understand, there are not so many complaints made on this head.

In a few days the papers here will contain a copy of the Circular which is to be sent to all our Barraqueiros.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant

A. BARRACRAN.

Private Circular for the 'River Plate Mail.'

Liverpool, February 7th, 1866.

Since our last of the 6th ult., 677 bales from the River Plate District have arrived at this port, comprising some parcels of the new clip, which will be offered at the present series of Public Sales.

The stocks of Buenos Ayres wool continue light and but little has been done in them, the few sales made during the month having been in Montevideo, Cordova, and Santiago wools, at about late rates.

At the Public Sales now in progress here only a few hundred bales Buenos Ayres and Entre Rios will be offered, but of Cordova and Santiago there will be about 1,500 bales.

Sheepskins continue in fair request at former prices, and stocks are light at present.

Merino, washed, 32*l.* 15 to 17*l.*
Merino, do, 12 16
Do and Merino, unwashed, 7 11
Common washed, 7 9
Do unwashed, 4 6
Cordova and Santiago, washed, 10 15

DEATHS.

At Montevideo, on the 20th inst., Mr. Henry Barrett, aged 70 years. Deceased was a native of England and unmarried.

At Montevideo, Mr. Charles Williams, North American origin, aged 35 years, unmarried.

TEMPERATURE.

Friday, March 23rd.—Fair, 80.

FOR MONTHLY PORTALS.

This first class steamer will leave for MONTEVIDEO every TUESDAY and SUNDAY, and will call at each PORTAL and will have the most commodious accommodation for passengers.

For Tickets and further particulars apply to the agents,
ALVAREZ & BERRIO,
80 Calle Montevideo 80.

English Anti-septic Sheep-wash.

THIS WASH is a fine preparation from COAL-TAR. It is a complete cure for SCAB and a preventive of INFECTION. It destroys MACHOS, and is a certain remedy for FOOT ROT. It has the additional effect of increasing the growth of the WOOL and strengthening the STAPLE.

It is more economical than any wash at present in use.
Further information may be obtained from V. W. Chapman, care of Messrs. Best, Brothers, 92 Calle Rivadavia; or orders may be addressed to Messrs. Anderson, 55 Calle Defensa.

For Sale,
The Brazilian Brigantine Palma, 164 tons Register, built in Baltimore in 1861, coppered and copper-fastened; a very fast sailer, and a superior vessel in all respects.
For particulars, apply to the Consignees, Messrs. E. H. Polmar and Co., or to Tay and Upton, Shipbrokers, 39 Roonquista.

For Sale,
1,700 prime mestsas sheep in Navarro, to be sold cheap. No lamb yet. Apply to Mr. Michael Austin, Navarro. 145-16*l.* m24

Small House Wanted.
To contain four or five rooms. Central situation. Apply Foru 83. 143-3*l.* m24

Money.
To be lent on mortgage, or other approved security, for short or long periods, in sums of \$500 to \$5,000 ft. Address 'Standard' Office. 144-3*l.* m24

WATSON'S HOTEL.
Belgrano.

Foreign Races.—The proprietor begs to inform his friends and the public that his house consisting of Sandwiches, Cold Fowls, Hams, Wines, &c. &c. will be packed for any number of persons on the shortest notice. Parties requiring private rooms for dinner would do well by applying in time. 136-2*l.* m23

To the Public.
Being about to leave the country for some months, I have given power of attorney to Sr. D. Adolfo Steinfeld who will take charge of my Barraca and represent me during my absence. CHARLES BARDEWYCK. B. Ayres, March 23d, 1866. 137-2*l.* m23

Apartments, Furnished or Unfurnished.
With or without board; also accommodation for people from the country, at No. 216 Calle Estados Unidos, one square and a-half from the tramway. 131-6*l.* m23

To Let Furnished.
A Sala to the street and several bedrooms. No. 90 Calle Parque. 133-6*l.* m23

Furnished Apartments.
Wanted by a gentleman, in a respectable family in the suburbs, where English is spoken. Address W. G. 'Standard' office, 145-3*l.* m24.

To Let.
Two fine well-furnished rooms furnished or unfurnished.—Calle Paraguay 182.—Esquina Suipacha. 132 6*l.* m 23

To Let.
Furnished Apartments, Calle Parque No. 90. 65-9*l.* m 11

To Let.
A good and commodious Dwelling-house, containing 3 rooms, alight, and other conveniences for a family. Apply on the premises, Calle Reconquista, No. 194. 130-6*l.* m23

For New York.
The new fast clip British Barque JOHN DWYER.
Will be despatched as above. For balance of freight apply to the Consignees, Messrs. Samuel B. Halo & Co., or to TAY and UPTON, Ship-Brokers.

Real Hollands!
Just received another lot of the famous fine 'mark of the Egg' in stone jars, in beautiful condition, despatched or in deposit. 66-Piedra-68. 79. 1*l.* m15

Corrugated Roofing Iron.
Galvanized and Japanned Best Finest Wire. GEORGE BERRIO. Montevideo. 120-15*l.* m22

Wants Situation.
A Female Plain Cook with good recommendations. Apply 331 Calle Victoria. 134-3*l.* m23

Attention.
A young woman who can produce good recommendations wishes to find an engagement with a family going to Europe. Apply 52 Calle Chacabuco. 134-6*l.* m23

Situation Wanted.
A young Englishman, (23) seeks a situation as Cook or Steward or in a store; understands Spanish fluently. Address R. B. Standard office. 132-3*l.* m23

Wanted.
A coachman for a family residing in a quinta near town. Apply at 14 Mispá from 1 to 4 o'clock p.m. 123-3*l.* m23

Wanted.
A Housemaid, apply at 113 Calle de las Artes. 123-3*l.* m23

A Female Cook.
Wanted, Irish preferred, for a small family. Apply at Calle Florida No. 275. 126-3*l.* m22

Wanted.
In Chacomus a respectable woman as housemaid and to attend to children; also a steady boy for general work. For particulars apply at this office. 94-13*l.* m16

Wanted a Married Couple.
The Women as cook and the Man as general servant, for an Estancia in the Banda Oriental. Apply Mispá No. 12. 62-13*l.* m11

Wanted.
A maid wanted to accompany a family to England in April. Apply to Barber Barcey, No. 13 Calle Chacabuco. 92-3*l.* m23

MENSAJERIAS ARGENTINAS.
85-Calle de Montevideo 85.

La Diligencia para el Uruguay y Argentina, sale por el ferrocarril Montevideo-Buenos Aires, todos los dias 'mañana' y 'tarde' segun sea preciso.

