



Provisional Directory of the Central Argentine Railway.

The undersigned, Chairman of the Provisional Directory of the Central Argentine Railway...

THOMAS ARMSTRONG.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

REMOVAL OF WIRE FENCING.

The Great Southern Railway Company, in accordance with the Government Decree...

THE PROVINCIAL BANK.

New 5,000s Notes.

Buenos Ayres, January 24th. The public is hereby informed that we have placed in circulation new five-thousand dollar bills...

Passengers for the English Packet.

Embark on board of the steamer Quervo on Saturday afternoon, at Three o'clock...

THE "STANDARD"

Sent to Subscribers in Europe by each fortnightly mail.

Weekly Standard, £1 per Annum.

Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill, London.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

WANTED - 1000 capitalists with £5,000 each to start as estancieros...

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

The Standard.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1867.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

(BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH).

Montevideo, Jan. 24, 1867.

Fine weather; wind westerly.

No arrivals from sea; Rio de la Plata from Buenos Ayres.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

During the past fortnight we have had rather stirring events to chronicle.

At headquarters the Allies have made a move, the Brazilian Admiral, Ignacio, having ascended the Paraguay river...

The long discussed land-law for the province of Buenos Ayres has been at length passed...

The sheepfarming interest is beginning to show signs of reanimation.

The new Exchange-office bill, authorizing the exchanging of gold for paper and paper for gold...

A hospital steamer, occupied by Brazilian wounded, which lay anchored off Curupaiti...

The Allied army is still at Tuyuti, and the Paraguayans in the front...

A slight engagement took place between an advanced Brazilian force in the Upper Parana...

It is idle for us to offer any opinion as to the possible duration of this Paraguayan war...

Our railways are all doing a very excellent business.

The woolmarket however rules very flat, and the chief cause of this is the great want of lighters in the harbour...

Along the line are crowded.

We have no sales of estancias to note; land in the Southern parts of Buenos Ayres, not near the frontier...

revolutionary "gauchos" to disturb the peace, and owing to the absence of the army in Paraguay, attended with temporary success.

The National Bonds owing to the efforts of speculators and the unfavorable news from the Interior, have declined sensibly...

The state of the camps is very good; grass abundant and stock fat. On all sides and in every quarter we hear of our countrymen settling down...

MONTEVIDEO.

REVIEW FOR THE MONTH.

We have begun the new year gloriously, with new elements of progress, while our unfortunate Argentine cousins are embroiled in both foreign and domestic wars.

The special Brazilian Minister, Sr. Octaviano, is at present in town.

The Entre Riano Governor's message to the Chambers has been made the subject of very severe comment by some of our colleagues...

An English gentleman, recently arrived from the 25 de Mayo camps, informs us that it rained heavily out there on Saturday and Monday.

Mr. Felstead and staff, who laid down the electric cable, have returned to England; telegraph communication has within the last few days been completed from Santa Catalina to Rio Grande...

The society of Montevideo has experienced a great loss in the departure of Admiral Mendez Nuñez...

The American admiral opened a court-martial on board the Vasp, in reference to the collision of the gunboat Shamokin and steamer Gen. Flores...

Gen. Flores has been making a trip to Durazno, and pays much attention to the re-arrangement of domestic affairs...

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday there was much less excitement in town, and the storm which threatened appears to have blown over...

On the 1st of January the 53 notes of the 4th impression became subject

more easily & cheaper than for the Paraguayan war; several newly enlisted soldiers arrived from Europe on Wednesday they will be at once drafted into the regular regiments.

The subscription for a Fort at Frayle Muerto proceeds very slowly, and now that the Argentine army is about to be quartered in that locality, suppose no special fort will be required...

The Minister of War acknowledges the receipt of 6,000\$ from the Baron de Ipiabas and 1,000\$ from Major Manoel Pinheiro de Souza.

THE BOLSA OF MONTEVIDEO.

The secretary has published a full list of all members, and we find the following English and German names.

English: S. Lafone, A. Wells, Thomas Butler, J. E. Horne, J. Hoquard, John D. Jackson, J. H. MacKinnon, J. Shaw, R. Bagley, H. Barber, E. Fynn & Co. Hoquard Schwartz & Co. J. Russell, F. Mains, George Bell, Robert Wilson, James Lowry, John Mitchell, John Jones, James Bell, James Oliver, Cecil A. Edge, Robert Carrick, Thomas Clark, Thomas Tomkinson, Charles H. Croker, John M. Gowland, John Duguid & Co., Albert Delisle, Edward Gowland, Twentyman & Co., Castle Smith & Co., Edward Cooper, Rager Bros., N. Cranwell & Co., Darbyshire & Co., W. Lafone, James Fulton, Shaw Bros. & Co., Bates Stokes & Co., Fredric Hughes, John McColl, Charles Shaw, A. Thomson, White Keeling & Co., J. G. Ingouville, Charles R. Horne, T. H. Jones, Francis Le Bas, Henry Cohen, Thomas Duguid & Co., Brownell Bros., Robert Davidson, John A. King, John Hayden.

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In all, 80, or about one-fourth of the whole number.

THE WELSH COLONY.

To the Editors of the Standard.

In your two last issues I find reference made to the removal of the Welsh Colony from the Chubut, and whether your information turns out strictly correct or not, I beg your permission to express a few considerations on the subject...

My interest in the Colony keeps me well informed in all its affairs, and many opportunities have lately come in my way to glean the latest and minutest details thereof...

It appears there are some 12 or 15 persons (men, women, and children) who have resolved to leave the settlement, and they being what may be called the speaking authorities, their colouring is put on all external intercourse, and hence it is that the public hear nothing of the Colony now but its removal...

On the 29th about 500 troops, destined for the army of operations in Paraguay, were embarked on board the transport steamer Princeza after they were on board H.M. the Emperor visited the vessel and inspected the arrangements and accommodation for the voyage.

A trial trip of the steamer Abie constructed in the Ponta d'Arca building yards, was made upon the 29th, and was satisfactory, the vessel running at the rate of 12 1/2 miles and an hour, with 20 lbs. steam. The engines were likewise constructed at Ponta d'Arca. They are oscillating engines of 100 horses power. The boilers burn 16 toneladas of coal per day, and her hanks hold 70 toneladas. The wheels are on the patent feathering principle.

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About 90 of the immigrants arrived upon the 19th in the South America went down to Paranaaguá and Caniaca in the Brazilian steamer Lima e Silva, their passages and expenses being at the charge of the Government.

The meeting of the shareholders of the Sociedade Commercial e Agricola company was held on the 28th to elect two members of the Fiscal Committee in place of the Baron de Itabapoane and Captain Antonio Salgado Silva who had resigned.

TEA GROWN IN BANDA ORIENTAL.

Montevideo, 19th Jan. 1867.

English Store No. 2 Calle Misericordia.

I have this day given a sample of green tea, grown in this province, to a gentleman (Mr. Taylor), and delivered to you. Several of my friends have used it and myself also; we all find it most excellent, wholesome, and healthy.

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month were not to be given up without an effort to retain them, and it is only the bungling begging and threatening character of the letter that gave it importance.

Then as to the non-necessity of the removal of the Colony, the best proof of that is, that the colonists, who know their resources and prospects better than anybody else, are determined to remain.

In consequence of services rendered to the Empire by Mr. Joseph Henry Pearson, J. B. M.'s Vice-Consul at Valparaiso, the Emperor has named him knight of the Order of the Rose.

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SUMMARY FOR THE FORTNIGHT.

THE SITUATION.

It is a melancholy fact that a prison... in a provincial town has given rise to a revolution in this Republic...

The elements of disorder in these countries are unnumbered so numerous, that these 'montoneros' troubles seem to be inherent in our very institutions...

The National Government has paid its way with the most scrupulous punctuality. It has labored assiduously to consolidate the interests of the Republic...

The National Government has in view of this state of things, called on the National Guard of the city, and adopted other preventive measures...

MANIFESTO OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

THE CITY NATIONAL GUARDS CALLED OUT. Ministry of Interior, B. Ayres, January 19th, 1867.

Whereas the National Government has received official information, to the effect—

1st. That the rebels who overturned the Government of Mendoza on the 9th of November have completely thrown off the National authority, committing every kind of outrage against the law...

2nd. That a band of filibusters under Felipe Varela has invaded our Western provinces, to stir up a rebellion, openly declaring the intention to overthrow the Federal Government...

3rd. That rebel bands have simultaneously sprung up in Rioja, and begun their career with the usual depredations, but assuming this time a political character in close connection with the aforesaid rebels.

Moreover seeing— 1st. That these proceedings by the Mendoza rebels deprive the movement of a purely local character as at first supposed, while the combination of events already stated shows it to be a general rebellion and wide-laid plan to subvert the Government and Constitution...

2nd. That one of the objects of the rebellion is to draw off the attention and resources of the Government from the war in Paraguay, and by this means lend efficacious aid to the foreign enemies of the Republic.

3rd. That it behoves the Government clearly to define the position of the rebels, and to at once restore the provinces and people to the enjoyment of peace under the protection of the National flag, using for this end all legal faculties and measures, and submitting the criminals to the rigor of the law.

The Vice-President of the Republic, in exercise of the Executive and by virtue of his faculties, hereby

DECLARES

1st. All individuals who may have taken part already, or shall hereafter do so, in the deeds of the Mendoza rebels, since the 9th November 1866, as also those who accompany Felipe Varela or shall hereafter join his band; the authors or accomplices of the revolt in Rioja, and all who in any part of the Republic deliberately concur or aid in the present revolutionary movement, shall be considered as rebels and traitors to the Republic...

2nd. The respective Ministers of State shall take the proper steps to enforce this decree, and communicate it for this purpose to the various Governors of Provinces.

PAZ. WILLIAM RAWSON. RUFINO DE ELIZALDE. EDUARDO COSTA. LUCAS GONZALEZ. JULIAN MARTINEZ.

DECREES.

B. Ayres, Jan. 19th, 1867. In fulfillment of the above manifesto of the National Government, the Vice-President of the Republic, in exercise of the Executive hereby ordains and decrees—

1st. From the promulgation of this decree the National Guards of the city of Buenos Ayres shall be put in barracks and placed under drill.

2nd. Any National Guards not presenting themselves within the term of three days at their respective barracks will be treated as deserters and punished as such.

3rd. Any National Guards not actually enrolled may enroll themselves within that term, and failing to do so will be punished in like manner.

4th. The Minister of War and Marine shall take the necessary steps to carry out this decree.

PAZ. JULIAN MARTINEZ.

THE WAR OF THE ANDES.

ARRIVAL OF THE TALA.

SAN JUAN TAKEN BY THE REBELS. The ex-Minister of Mendoza, Don Francisco Civit, has arrived with despatches from Gen. Pannero to the National Government: he left San Juan on the 5th, along with Governor Campos, and both arrived at San Luis on the 9th; Civit started from San Luis for Rosario on the 10th. On the same day Gen. Pannero intended advancing with his army three leagues from San Luis.

We have, unfortunately, a confirmation of the defeat of Col. Campos, Governor of Rioja: the battle was fought on the 24th of December, at the scene of Aberastain's unlucky end, and of the prowess of Juan Saa and Videla, in 1860. Governor Campos had 1200 men, including 300 infantry, with which he formed a square and fell back in good order to San Luis, along with Col. Irazabal.

The rebel army went into action 1500 strong, horse and foot, with 2 pieces of cannon, under the command of Col. Videla. The combat only lasted an hour, when the cavalry of Col. Campos, composed entirely of Nat. Guards, turned tail and skedaddled. Our loss was, therefore, very trifling. The rebel governor of Mendoza, Carlos Juan Rodriguez, was present in the engagement. A stranger who fell into our hands at Posito informs us that Rodriguez, on leaving Mendoza, deputed Col. Olasegava to act as Governor in his absence, and left him a force of 500 horse and as many foot.

The victorious rebels under Videla took the city of San Juan, with all its military supplies, including 300 fire-locks, some rifles, four cannons and a large quantity of ammunition. The Governor of San Juan, D. Camilo Rojo, accompanied by his brother Thady, escaped in time, and will now be probably at San Luis. The ex-Governor Arroyo, of Mendoza, remained in San Juan, (but the rebels will probably not molest him).

There is no news of Varela and his filibusters: they are supposed to be still at Jachal. Nothing has been heard of Major Coria and his men, who were sent by Governor Campos to cut up Varela's band, and were at first thought to have done so.

Major Miguel Martinez de Hoz arrived at Rosario with despatches from General Pannero to President Mitre, and will at once proceed to Paraguay by the first steamer.

On the 3rd inst. Gen. Pannero despatched Major Segovia to San Juan, with arms for the troops under Gov. Campos.

The Nacion Argentina adds— "The rebels receive the most scandalous support from Chile, in the way of arms, &c. The traitors in Rosario also begin to plot against the National Government, and Governor Oroño has resolved at once to proceed to that city and chastise severely any attempt to cut up a portion of the Nacion Argentina."

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This is the second mutiny of the Tucuman contingent: on Sunday night 15 of them escaped from the barracks. The affair of Thursday is more serious, as the *Ferro-carril* says they sacked the police-barrack of its arms, and then cleared out to the camps: the number is not stated.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

FULL DETAILS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS.

FIGHTING IN THE WOODS.

We glean from the columns of our Correntino, Montevideo, and city colleagues the following items, which, in the absence of a special correspondent, will keep our readers acquainted with the state of things up the river.

The other evening all was excitement in the camp; no one knew what was up, but some advices of the greatest importance had come to hand, as if the troops were ordered to sleep with their arms in readiness, lighted matches for the guns; nine rifled guns had been mounted near the Laguna Piris in the day time; the night however passed without anything novel; some guerrillas in 'the woods, nothing more.

On the morning of the 7th a Paraguayan deserter crossed over, who declared that Lopez had just received four brass cannon of heavy calibre, which he had mounted at Curupaity.

On the 9th a Paraguayan crossed over, who stated that he belonged to the 40th regiment, and that the explosion of the day previously at Curupaity killed 20 men and wounded 48, besides blowing up about 400 bombs and shells of 68 and 80.

On the morn of the 10th we heard tremendous shouting in the Paraguayan camp, and a stiff fight occurred in the woods with the Brazilians; a Brazilian Captain was cut down with several of his men in the fight.

The Oriental division at headquarters is very hard up; uniforms all worn out and no shoes. The regiment looks like a Paraguayan force, it is so badly off for clothes.

Captain Galliano with a Paraguayan deserter was sent up on a special commission to the Brazilian squadron, which the Paraguayan, whose name is Bonifacio Bardón, is very intelligent, and knows all the passes in the river.

On the 11th inst. the guns of the squadron and Curupaity were at work, and the belief amongst our officers is that this place is completely exhausted.

LOPEZ IS LIVING IN THE PASO BRIT.

encampment, and has despatched Lopez to look after some 'montoneros'. The great row about Carreres has been laid before the Commander-in-Chief, who replied that the case should be taken before the Federal Judge, and if he was ordered to appear he would make him obey.

But the best and most detailed version of things at head-quarters is doubtless to be found in the last letter of Matto's to the Nacion. This correspondent is a 'proverbal' of the squadron, lives on the gunboats, and knows everything that passes. He says in the last attack on Curupaity the firing lasted five hours. The Argentines, Yaguatemy, and Coimbra entered Lake Piris; no iron-clad attempted to enter. Captain Mamede commanded this squadron, and threw 360 bombs before the enemy replied. Mamede, seeing that the Paraguayans would not respond, began firing into the woods, where he thought the enemy might be hiding.

All that is said about the enemy's loss in this affair is 'bosh'. No one knows if they ever lost a man.

At the same time, and while this was going on, three iron-clads, the *Bahia*, *Bahia*, and *Bahia*, were ordered to Curupaity, and fired away every every class of projectile, the enemy only firing a few shots. About the iron-clads going up above Curupaity, and near Humaita, is all nonsense.

The iron-clads and the army are precisely in the same position to-day as the day after the memorable 22d September. The *Tamandare* and *Barroso* went up much higher on the 8th.

The new ironclad *Sinclair* arrived here, and two days after the *Cabral*. Both are lying off Cerrito in the Paraguayan river.

Admiral Ignacio has published an order of the day, making sweeping changes in the commanders of the vessels.

The iron-clad *Brazil* will leave shortly for Rio: She has suffered so much she cannot be repaired here. When she arrives at Buenos Ayres people ought to go and see her, and then form a correct idea of the war.

The gunboat *Belmonte* is also done up, and has been ordered to Rio. On board these vessels several officers of the fleet return to their native country. The Paraguayans now have mortars, which on the 13th opened fire on the Brazilians at Curupaity. The iron-clads at once opened fire on Curupaity, which lasted for over an hour.

On the 15th instant a Brazilian officer, Colonel Antonio Pexiotta de Acevedo, dropped dead at Curupaity. He served under Port Alegre, and was a brave officer.

To-day (16th) I leave for Curupaity, and shall continue sending you all the news as usual.

The soldiers are now busy making large 'galpones,' nobody knows for what. The horses are in good condition, and hay keeps arriving.

(From the *Pueblo* correspondents.)

Tuyuty, January 10th, 1867.

At times absurd rumors are at the times circulated in the camp. The other day, for example, it was said the Paraguayans had abandoned Curupaity, as only a faint cannonade had been heard in that direction, followed by the explosion of a magazine; the latter was thought to have occurred among the Brazilians at Curupaity, the fleet having immediately afterwards suspended firing. Two floating batteries entered Lake Piris same day and opened a heavy cannonade, which was not replied to by the enemy.

There is much talk here about a note from President Mitre to the National Government, requesting that all officers down in Buenos Ayres whose term of furlough has expired be declared deserters and sentenced to serve as soldiers of the line. This would be over-stepping all principles and military laws. Why not try them in the ordinary way?

The army is much strengthened, in spite of the desertions occurring for some time back; no fewer than 7 were shot last month for desertion, which has somewhat checked the evil. Although the hot weather has set in with a vengeance, we anticipate active operations before long. Marshal Caxias has made several contracts for oxen, horses, &c. to be delivered by the end of the month, and when the contractors asked for a few days later he declared it absolutely necessary to have the animals before Feb. 1st. The Marquis, however, has up to the present shown himself no better than Poldodoro and the others, notwithstanding the great hopes at first entertained of him. He is much too old for active service. He is only pushed his batteries a little more to the left, but he can hardly be expected to go through the marshes and quagmires between him and the enemy's lines.

Fevers and other endemic infirmities are worse this year than last.

During the last week, although we have not quite shaken off our lengthened apathy, some serious movements have occurred. We never lose a chance of stirring up the enemy, who, however, treat us with stoical indifference. The fleet everyday bombards the Paraguayan lines, in union with the *Piriz* battery, recently thrown up by the Brazilians on an extremely left, in a good position to annoy the enemy. The latter were so quiet that it was thought they had evacuated Curupaity, and at daybreak on the 8th Admiral Ignacio moved up with the iron-clads above the fortress, while the gunboats entered Lake Piris: it was resolved, if Curupaity were found deserted, to carry thither the Brazilian forces at Curupaity, and the whole allied army at Tuyuty had received orders at 11 o'clock the night previous to be ready at a moment's notice to move up and support the others.

Accordingly by dawn on the 8th the iron-clads ascended the river with out opposition, and soon opened fire on Curupaity, while two floating batteries carrying 80 pounder mortars entered Lake Piris and bombarded the enemy's right. Meantime the Paraguayans replied faintly with their guns from Curupaity, but the fire afterwards became more continued, lasting till 8 p.m., when some powder-waggons of the enemy blew up, while the fleet redoubled its firing, to the confusion and loss of the enemy: the fight continued till 11 a.m. Musketry skirmishes have been incessant day and night for the last week.

The sanitary condition of our troops is anything but satisfactory: with the excessive heat and drought, sickness of every kind is on the increase, and especially intermittent fever; but happily our medical staff is now sufficient for all.

Newspapers and parcels, especially if containing money, rarely come to hand.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON CURUPAITY.

The *Corrier* correspondent writes as follows— The enemy, contrary to their custom, had remained silent for 12 days. The videttes of the 16th Braz. foot, posted in the Gran Chaco, had remarked that the Paraguayans seemed occupied in throwing up works in a 'monte' upon Admiral Ignacio resolved to make a move with his vessels. On the 8th of January at 5 p. m. he advanced upwards, with his staff, in the steamer *Magé*; the iron-clads *Bahia*, *Tamandare*, *Barroso*, and *Colombo*, at the same time weighed anchor and ascended the river till arriving at a point from which they could effectively open fire on Curupaity.

The *Bahia* led the attacking column and threw the first shell at the enemy's batteries, at 5.40 p.m.; being quickly seconded by the other three iron-clads and by the floating batteries, *Pedro Alfonso*, *Itacumbé*, and *Cruz*, as well as the guns of the Brazilian division at Curupaity. After the 3rd shot from the iron-clads, the enemy opened a reply at the same time against both the fleet and the Brazilian land-batteries.

Admiral Ignacio, on board the *Magé*, was most desirous to make a reconnaissance of the exact strength of the redoubts of Curupaity, and joined company with the iron-clads now so hotly engaged with the enemy, and within cannon-range. The enemy threw two 68-pound shot close to the Admiral's ship, which luckily passed over her hull without injury. The iron-clads redoubled their fire against the fort, while the 16th infantry from the fort, discharged repeated volleys of musketry at the enemy on the opposite side. The combat raged in full fury till 11 p.m., when the Brazilian Admiral signalled his vessels to haul off and descend the river to their previous anchorage, as he had made the reconnaissance which he wished for.

The iron-clads got a great many knocks, but their injuries are trifling, whereas the enemy must have had a heavy loss, as their shells were frequently seen to cause confusion in their trenches: at 8.30 p.m. one of the enemy's powder-depots blew up with a great explosion.

The floating battery 'Fort Coimbra' could not get into Lake Piris, and it was impossible to fulfil the Admiral's orders: the original idea was for the iron-clads to go up and shell Curupaity, keeping the enemy busy, while *Argollo* made a feint attack with the *Argollo* from Curupaity, and the Admiral to go up to Lake Piris with the gunboats *Arguayo* and *Leandro* and the floating batteries *Coimbra* and *Mercedes*, to make a diversion on the right of the enemy's lines, in front of Tuyuty. But all this was impracticable owing to obstacles found at the mouth of Lake Piris.

Captain Mamede, who commanded this part of the expedition, reports as follows— "The cannonade began at 8.30 p.m., as we had been delayed nearly three hours in trying to get the fort Coimbra to open fire. The enemy made no reply. A great part of the enemy's works on the right, resting on Lake Piris, has been destroyed. Our bombardment must have done them great damage, even if we suppose that they evacuated (as is likely) that part of the trenches exposed to our shells. They could never get quite out of reach of the Coimbra's shells, which, with a charge of 20 lbs. of powder, carried a prodigious distance.

From the *Nacion* Correspondent.

On Monday the 10th inst. that a strong column had sallied out from the enemy's left towards the right of our lines, which led us to suppose the Argentines were going to be attacked same night or next morning. Due precautions were accordingly taken, but the enemy changed their mind and attacked the Brazilian left: a sharp fire of musketry was kept up all night, but ended in nothing.

On Tuesday, 8th, the fleet bombarded Curupaity and the enemy replied only faintly. The Admiral ordered the iron-clads *Tamandare*, *Bahia*, and *Colombo*, to shell the enemy from the upper bend of the river: this was successfully done, the enemy's batteries being silenced, and it was found the place was not so strongly garrisoned as on the 22nd of September.

At the same time a flotilla composed of the gunboats *Arguayo*, *Iguatemy* and *Lindoya*, and a floating battery *Mercedes*, entered Lake Piris, and shelled the enemy's lines of Tuyuty: the latter only replied for a few minutes. The renewed activity of the fleet and good-feeling among the Allied Generals have re-energized the hope that had died within us, of seeing the war soon terminated.

The Marquis Caxias positively asserts that by next May he will be back in Rio Janeiro, giving account to his Government of the subjugation of Paraguay. I have no faith in the promise. Things certainly look in better order, but the hard work has yet to be done.

We have no news of General Oroño, although some papers (including the *Nacion*) publish a report about his being at Itapua with 2,000 men. This has made us laugh heartily, as also the story about Caxias and Mitre going up in a balloon to survey the enemy's lines. Another piece of nonsense was the romance of the Three Paraguayans and their revolution in the interior against Lopez; as also the great operations we were to do last month. It is a pity the public is so easily gulled.

I learn that *Antar* is gone back to the camp: he is a first-rate correspondent. As for me I pretend only to narrate what passes under my eyes. Probably you have heard a rumor of an affray between some Argentine and Brazilian battalions: it was only a drunken riot on New Year's Day among some rowdies, and speedily suppressed.

Wishing the compliments of the New Year to the *Nacion Argentina* and my readers, and hoping you do not suffer from such scorching heat as we have here.

Important observations of the hostile positions, from the Allied Observatory at Tuyuty.

Jan. 8th. The enemy's cavalry sallied forth from their lines at the usual hour (9 a.m.), and dispersed an outpost on duty. At noon the squadron at Curupaity commenced to fire, and some gunboats which had entered Lake Piris also opened a cannonade, in which our pieces joined. The enemy were alarmed, and seizing their arms formed themselves along the whole line, many battalions remaining so the whole day, and the cavalry drawing up on the right. The day

passed without any move. We heard a great explosion in Curupaity.

9th. The enemy not yet recovered from their fright, their work in the trenches is entirely suspended, every man under arms, and the cavalry, instead of going to the front, filed off in two battalions towards Lake Piris. The advanced posts were on the alert, and kept up a heavy musketry fire all day.

10th. The enemy's activity is becoming alarming, and the last deserter assures us that an immediate attack is meditated.

11th. The heavy rain is now passed, but not so its effects; many poor fellows suffered frightfully, without a tent or poncho to protect them.

12th. Defensive operations are actively resumed by the enemy; trenches are going down as breast-works are going up: to-day they placed four new pieces on their right, and two large mortars in the centre. The cavalry relieved guard as usual. The sentinels are remarkably active, and it is with the greatest difficulty we can distinguish them in the woods.

13th.—Nothing new in the enemy's lines; the same dull routine of outpost duty.

14th.—The enemy have literally disappeared in the trenches, or are completely covered by their mountainous breast-works as to be wholly invisible, and all that can be seen of Lopez's power are the few horsemen who scour the plains in search of food and fodder. The Imperial fleet and fort are now engaged, even here the noise of the heavy guns are painfully audible.

15th.—The enemy's cavalry are now engaged in a new field movement—fencing wild horses. It is remarkably picturesque, and will doubtless prove an important innovation on modern warfare.

17th. The Paraguayans have pushed forward their lines, and are now constructing large galpones to cover the men at work from the heat of the sun. —*Pueblo*.

SHERIFF OF ITATI.

On Sunday, 13th inst., at 4 p.m., the Brazilian war steamer, *Enrique Martine*, arrived at Cerrito, from the Upper Paraná. She brought the sad news of the death of the gallant Lieutenant Verneck, second in command of this vessel.

On Saturday evening a small force of about 40 men landed on the Paraguayan bank, opposite Itaty. The Paraguayans stationed there fell back on their advance. Impelled by fate, Verneck at once volunteered to follow up the enemy with ten picked men. The proposal was unanimously accepted, and the entire party pushed forward to a rising ground, where the enemy had reformed, but these disappeared on their approach, and Verneck perceiving a small encampment, 15 squares ahead, proposed to take it. The marines replied with cheers, but the Comisario pronounced it as foolhardy. "All right," returned Verneck, "you remain and mind the dead."

The Comisario remained with one soldier, the rest accompanied the marines. An hour passed and they were becoming uneasy for their comrades, when suddenly the soldier, who had mounted a tree to watch the enemy, drew his revolver, and approaching the Paraguayan chief deliberately aimed at his head; the piece hung fire, and in an instant a sabre cut stretched the Brazilian hero lifeless on the field.

Meantime Ellery had reformed the men, and although wounded in two parts continued to hold his ground until the Comisario, who had returned to the steamer arrived with a fresh force, to their assistance.

The Marquis of Caxias was in Curupaity on Monday, 14th. It is said that active operations will shortly be resumed. In my opinion nothing can be done before March.—*Nacion*.

LATEST FROM THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

LOSS OF THE ORANGE SASSAU. Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, Dec. 31st, 1866. To the Editors of the Standard.

Wishing to answer several of my correspondents, I thought the safest and easiest way would be through the medium of your valuable columns.

The Dutch ship *Orange Nassau*, bound to San Francisco, which put into Rio Janeiro and underwent heavy repairs, took fire near Cape Horn, and put back to this port. A few hours after his arrival here the captain blew out his brains, and charge of the vessel then, of course, devolved into the hands of the mate, who, with the aid of the agent, got the ship commenced, though she was but slightly burnt. Part of the cargo has been sold, and the remainder will be swallowed up in expenses. The ship was stripped and sold, but in a most shameful manner, realising only £425. She is now fitting out to take a cargo of guano and merchandise to London, at which the agent is in a great way. The mate left here some days ago for England, without following the example of his captain, though he fell into the hands of such Philistines as may yet get him into trouble.

A large American ship, called the *Charles Cooper*, loaded with coal, and bound to San Francisco, also put in here, and was condemned. It is believed that the expenses of stripping this vessel also, together with the duties, commissions, &c., will hardly be covered with the proceeds of the sale; whereas if the ship had been sold with masts and spars standing, and taken to Montevideo for a bulk or for breaking up even, she would have fetched from £1,500 to £2,000.

The British ship *Golden Age* put in here last week, with her crew in a state of mutiny. She is still here, but will proceed on her voyage next week.

Our Christmas was kept up in good style, everyone endeavoring to make himself and neighbors merry and happy. At mid-day we had a good horse-racing, of which the constable got wind, and tried to stop it; but as no one would listen to him, he protested that it was contrary to law to run horses in the town. Every one knew this, but no one knew where the town was, and the first time the inhabitants learned that the piece of caparaz formed themselves along the whole line, many battalions remaining so the whole day, and the cavalry drawing up on the right. The day

following day the riders and some of the lookers-on were summoned to appear for a breach of the peace, and the court was rather well-attended.

After some hearing the justices could not decide whether the place was in the town or not, and a map or plan of the town had to be sent for. This document was a curiosity, and somewhat surprised all present with its many streets, squares, buildings, &c., such as the House of Assembly, and other equally imaginary objects, which never did exist, and apparently never will. So the justices could not see the people said it was not a road, and Capt. Smyler, who defended the case, said he was afraid to call it either, for fear that he should be called on to prove it, which he was afraid he could not do; and he took the opportunity to thank the court, in the name of the inhabitants, for the information they had received as to what their town was to be at some future time. After a lengthened hearing two of the riders were fined sixpence each, and the one who got up the pieces one shilling, together with 2s. 6d. costs of the court. This the people said was not a road, and Capt. Smyler, who defended the case, said he was afraid to call it either, for fear that he should be called on to prove it, which he was afraid he could not do; and he took the opportunity to thank the court, in the name of the inhabitants, for the information they had received as to what their town was to be at some future time. After a lengthened hearing two of the riders were fined sixpence each, and the one who got up the pieces one shilling, together with 2s. 6d. costs of the court. This the people said was not a road, and Capt. Smyler, who defended the case, said he was afraid to call it either, for fear that he should be called on to prove it, which he was afraid he could not do; and he took the opportunity to thank the court, in the name of the inhabitants, for the information they had received as to what their town was to be at some future time.

Our new Governor has given every satisfaction, and the same may be said of Dr. Clinton: they were two very good appointments. But we hear of another official, about to return to the colony, for whom the Yankees would have prepared tar and feathers as his welcome.

The gardens are very backward this season, but as the last two weeks have been very mild better hopes are entertained.

FUNERAL OF DR. KELLOGG.

Montevideo, Jan. 10, 1867. On Tuesday afternoon we were much shocked to hear of the very sudden death of Dr. Samuel W. Kellogg, Fleet Surgeon of the U. S. squadron in these waters. Dr. K. got up early on Tuesday morning, at the residence of his family, in Calle 18 de Julio, at the house of his father-in-law, Juan A. Lavandera, and after breakfast, went on board his ship, the *Brooklyn*. At 1 p. m., in company with others, he went on board the steamer *Shamokin* to take his part in the usual semi-annual inspection of the ship; a little later he came ashore with Captain Patterson and several others, and afterwards he went to the house of Mr. Jaime Scarnichia, who was an old friend of his, and after he had sat chatting a while asked for a glass of water, which was handed him; he drank part of it, and poured the rest of the water over his hands. Shortly afterwards he complained of his sight being darkened, and a general shudder came over him. Mr. Scarnichia becoming alarmed rushed out, and went over to Mr. Evans store, who immediately went on board the *Brooklyn* to get medical aid; when Mr. S. returned to his house, which was in a few minutes, the Doctor was dead. The Surgeons from each American man-of-war were very quickly ashore, but their skill was of no use, as the vital spark had fled.

The *Signal* of the 10th inst. gives the following account of the funeral:— On Tuesday, 8th inst., the funeral of Dr. Kellogg took place: the cortege proceeded from the house of his father-in-law, Sor. La Bandera, in the following order, to the English cemetery:—

Guard of honor, 100 marines from the American flag-ship, *Brooklyn*, *Mercedes*, *Coimbra*, and *Mercedes*.

THE COFFIN. Pall-bearers of English, French, American, Italian, Spanish and Russian navy-officers. Officers of the flag-ship, *Brooklyn*, Italian and Spanish officers, Russian and American officers, English, French, Portuguese officers, Band of H.B.M.S. *Narcissus*, Freemason lodges, French and English masons, Italian and Oriental masons, *Givilians* native and foreign.

The cortege marched, with measured step and slow, through the principal streets, while the band of the English flag-ship, with its head march of soul, and funeral-guns were fired by the war-vessels. All the foreign vessels, except the Brazilian, had their flags half-masted.

On reaching the entrance of the cemetery, the chaplain of the *Brooklyn*, in his robes, received the coffin, and commenced reading the funeral service of the Church of England. The duty of lowering the coffin to the grave was entrusted to the Freemasons (among whom deceased held high rank).

Sor. La Bandera then pronounced the following funeral discourse:— "In depositing the remains of Dr. Samuel Wilson Kellogg, chief surgeon of the U. S. naval-station of Brazil and La Plata, in their last resting-place, I feel it my duty to offer a few words in testimony of this worthy man, who was connected by marriage with my family. He was born in the U. S. States, and his destiny led him to these southern shores, for a domestic tie with a family almost unknown to me, and in a language, in religion, and in blood. His mind was above petty distinctions of race or creed, and, while fulfilling the duties of a useful citizen and a man of honor, he was a good husband, an attentive father, and a sincere friend. In the midst of the grief that weighs me down at this severe trial to my family, I am happy to be able to say that Dr. Kellogg was worthy of his country, devoting to its service all his skill and energies: worthy of his family, to whom he rendered an undivided affection; and worthy of humanity, dedicating all his efforts and life-time to the relief of his suffering fellows. May the God of all goodness reward his merits!"

The marines then fired three salutes over his grave; and this ended the ceremonial. The fellow-officers of the deceased subsequently waited on the widow, to express to her their heartfelt sympathy.

Much surprise is expressed at the conspicuous absence of Brazilian officers from the funeral. It was said the Portuguese were also absent, but the commander of the gunboat *Zarco* states that he and his officers attended with those of other nations to pay the last honors to the deceased.

Dr. Kellogg was born in the city of New York in March, 1808; was married in Montevideo to Miss Lavandera in February, 1851, and at that time was chief-surgeon of the United States steamer *St. Louis*. He soon afterwards went to the United States, and there had four children, the eldest of whom, a daughter, ten years of age, died about three years ago. Since he arrived on this station in the *Brooklyn*

his wife has presented him with an Oriental daughter

ON CHANGE.

Fixed price of ounces, 1867. Sovereigns 124 1/2. Patents 124. There was no attempt to sell or buy gold on 'Change to-day, although the business in selling...

SHIPS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Table with columns: CLASS, NAME, TONS, ARRIVAL, CONSIGNER. Lists various ships like 'Flora', 'Colorado', 'Hansa' with their respective details.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF W. MATTI & CO.

For MONTEVIDEO, the English steamer Rio Parana, Will leave on Mondays at 6 p.m. returning on Thursdays.

CONSUMPTION, Chest Affections, Chronic Cough, General Debility, and Loss of Nerves.

Dr. CHIFFILLI'S HYPOPHOSPHITES. The following are the preparations used by most eminent members of the Medical Profession in every country in the world...

PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

RYAN'S PATENT SAFETY MATCHES, WAX PATENT SAFETY MATCHES, PATENT SAFETY MATCHES...

RANSOMES Y SIMS.

ORWELL WORKS, IPSWICH. 9, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON. Images of steam engines and machinery.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

The Great Purifier of the Blood, IS PARTICULARLY RECOMMENDED FOR USE DURING SPRING AND SUMMER.

EXPORTS - JAN. 1867.

Table with columns: Destination, Value. Lists exports to various countries like 'United Kingdom', 'France', 'Spain'.

IMPORTS - JAN. 1867.

Table with columns: Origin, Value. Lists imports from various countries like 'United Kingdom', 'France', 'Spain'.

THE PERMANENT CURE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES OF SCROFULA.

OLD SORES, BOILS, TUBERCLES, ULCERS. And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions. It is also a sure remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SCURVY, SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASE...

HOWARD'S CHAMPION PLOUGH.

Howard's Champion Plough has received the highest award of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and is the only one of its kind...

TEETH WITHOUT PAIN.

OSTEO ODON. PATENT MARCH 1867. Messrs. GABRIEL'S PATENT Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispense with the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings...

WELLINGTON.

Pharmaceutical Preparations, Surgical Instruments, Patent Medicines, Shop Fittings, Perfumery, Cleanliness, Paints, Glass Ware, Medicine Chests, Storekeepers Sundries, Photographic Sundries.

DRUGS, &c.

Pharmaceutical Preparations, Surgical Instruments, Patent Medicines, Shop Fittings, Perfumery, Cleanliness, Paints, Glass Ware, Medicine Chests, Storekeepers Sundries, Photographic Sundries.