

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO.

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business...

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPICED. For balances in favor of Customers 5 per cent. For balances in our favor 10 per cent.

THE ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. Established in this City, insures at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.

THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY. Train Time Table from 1st September, 1866. From Rosario 7 0 a.m.

MERCEDES. THE CENTRAL HOUSE OF TORROBA BROTHERS. Has just received a Large Assortment of TEASUGARCOFFEES.

F. Sprunck & Co. 103-CALLE ZAVALA-103. Agents for the 'Standard' have constantly on hand...

JUDSON'S ANILINE DYES. In Crystals, Powder, or Liquid. Pack of Bristol, 1 and 2 oz.

MESSRS BRADLEY & Co. Have opened an establishment for the dispatch of goods from the Custom-house...

THE STANDARD AND RIVER PLATE NEWS. No 1548—SIXTH YEAR. BUENOS AYRES, TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1867. CIRCULATION 2500.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED). 80-CALLE DE LA PIEDAD-80. Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. INCOME, £160,000. LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

GUINNESS'S Celebrated Extra Stout in quarts and pints at BARRY & WALKER'S.

LANDED ESTATES OFFICE. Directed by DANIEL C. KELLY. This office undertakes farming transactions...

WATSON'S HOTEL. BELGRANO. TWO SQUARES FROM THE STATION. Wherein some of the best Breakfasts and Dinners can be had.

GEORGE ELLIS. 39-CALLE DEFENSA-39. Importers and Commission Merchants—Receive orders for United States for any class of Goods.

THE PANTECHNETHECA. 88 Calle Rivadavia 88. For a Good Cigar. For Good Stationery and a variety of other articles...

MRS. M. ISARD. Nurse. Her services as Nurse in Rosario or Buenos Ayres. References—Dr. Leslie, Buenos Ayres; Rev. Thomas Carter, Rosario.

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LA ESTRELLA. ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO. AT FIXED PREMIUM. Authorized by decree of the National and Provincial Governments.

STAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISSO. 99-RECONQUISTA-99. For Montevideo: The Italian Steamer TEVERE, Captain Maconi...

For Montevideo: The English Steamer VILLA DEL SAITO, Captain B. Maguasco...

For Montevideo: The Oriental Steamer EL ORIENTAL, Capt. B. Boni...

For Salto and Porto: The English Steamer VILLA DEL SAITO, Captain B. Maguasco...

For Salto and Porto: The Oriental Steamer RIO DE LA PLATA, Captain C. Anaviarte...

For Corrientes and Porto: The National Steamer PROVEEDOR and AMILLA will alternate on Sundays...

Photographic Gallery, 74-CALLE BELGRANO-74. Carte-de-Visite Pictures, 450 per doz.

THE ITALIAN BANK, 108-116 Calle Reconquista.

On the 2nd January next this Bank will begin operations in this City in the following manner: 1st. Discounting Bills, Vales, Conformes, and Pagares.

THE ITALIAN BANK, 108-116 CALLE RECONQUISTA. Until further notice the rate of interest will be as follows: Accounts, 5 per cent. allowed. Accounts current, 10 per cent. allowed.

THE LONDON & LANOASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL, £1,000,000. INCOME, £110,000.

RICH BURGUNDY WINES. Robur Chaussonot. Several Hotel Proprietors have requested us to publish a list of our Burgundy Wines.

White Wines: Chambertin 1863, Chablis 1862, Pouilly Fume 1838, Condrieux 1862, Chateau Chillon 1862, Bourgogne Mousseux 1868, Orbeis 1868, St. Fery 1869.

Red Wines in Wood: Chambertin 1863, Nuits 1862, Beaune 1862, Pomard 1862.

For Bahia Blanca and Patagonas. CARGO AND PASSENGERS. NACIONAL STEAM-PACKET PATAGONAS (Formerly General Mitré).

THE GUARANI. For Corrientes and Intermediate Ports. The Fastest and Best Steamer in the River.

EDUCATION. Dr. Warren's Select and Limited Day-School is now in full operation. The number of Pupils being limited to Twenty, each has the advantage of a private Tutor.

Table with columns for Station, Time, and Direction. Includes entries for Rosario, Montevideo, Salto, and Porto.

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EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCE FOR THE BENEFIT OF

THE BRITISH HOSPITAL

FAREWELL TO BUENOS AYRES

SEÑOR AND SEÑORA HERRMANN.

The COMMITTEE of the BRITISH HOSPITAL has the honour to inform the Public, and British subjects in particular...

PROGRAMME.

The Performance will be divided into Three Parts.

Señor Herrmann will execute Ten of his Best Tricks, without any apparatus whatever.

These Ten Tricks have been invented by him during the long course of his Artistic Career.

Between the First and Second Parts SENORA HERRMANN will Sing

1st. La Cavatina de Barbero de Sevilla, (Del Maestro Rossini);

2nd. Good Night, Farewell, (English Romance).

Performances to Commence at Eight o'Clock, Punctually.

N.B.—This Entertainment being for a truly Charitable purpose, and the accommodation limited, the minimum price of the Tickets has been fixed at \$50, obtainable at Messrs. Mackern's, Messrs Mulhall, Standard Office, and from any of the Members of the Hospital Committee.

Subscription to the "Standard," \$30 PER MONTH.

ADVERTISEMENTS Not exceeding five lines inserted three times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer...

The Standard.

"Will fall asleep, will vent non sudam diem."

TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1867.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

(BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.)

April 8, 1867.

Four cases fatal since Friday.

Edward Everett and Villa Salto in quarantine to to-morrow.

Alice gone to Flores Island with troops.

The Governor visited the hospital on Saturday.

Decide arrived, with Admiral and Buschenthal on board—no quarantine.

Hercules in quarantine.

THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY

The Prime Minister of the National Government, on the 7th of March last, dispatched a note to Mr. Thomas Armstrong, the Resident Director of this Company, requesting information on the following points:—

1st. That as nearly all the calls on the shares are now paid up, that it is to say 2000 belonging to the Government and 6000 to private parties resident in the River Plate, it was desirable to know why they had no voice in the affairs of the company nor participation in its management.

2nd. That as the last call was now about to be paid up it is a matter of surprise that the works of the road have been stopped, and it is essential that the cause of this be explained.

3rd. That the period for the conclusion of the works will expire in May, 1868. The Government wishes to know if the company will be able to comply with this stipulation, as it is a great loss to the country and to the public the partial opening of the line.

4th. That the traffic returns of the portion of the road already open is very unfavorable, and that the company should now and then supply the Government with information. The want of stations and a telegraph line is also felt, and although the Government does not pretend to interfere in the tariff still the rates seem high, and if lowered would defeat competition and secure increased traffic.

5th. What about the lands conceded to the company: a very large tract of territory has already been handed over, and yet the Government is ignorant what steps the company has taken to introduce emigration and people these lands. This is the most important of all matters, and the Minister calls for the fullest information.

Mr. Thomas Armstrong sent the following reply, on the 16th March, to Dr. Rawson, the Prime Minister:—

1st. That according to the statutes of the company, approved by the Government, River Plate shareholders have a right to name a general agent

or prox. in London, or if they prefer can register their shares and name, their own prox. to represent them at the meetings and even to collect the annual interest.

2nd. That as to the stopping of the works there is no great room for complaint, inasmuch as the company constructed 120 miles of the road previous to receiving a rod of the land conceded, and also that the contractors have stipulated to receive half of said lands in payment for the construction of the road.

3rd. As to the fulfillment of the conditions and stipulations of the contract none have greater interest at stake than the company, but the Paraguayan war has greatly interfered with the work: the penes to escape military service left the work, and even the telegraph-posts bought in Corrientes have not yet come to hand. On the other hand the great financial crisis in Europe caused no interruption in the remission of rolling-stock and rails, but the loss of the Rosetta in the port of Buenos Ayres, and the barque Onivar in front of Maldonado, were serious drawbacks.

4th. As to the slight traffic: the real cause of this is that the troperos pass the worst part of the road before they reach Frayle Muerto, and then they push on with their bullocks to Rosario Mr. Ogilvie, the traffic manager, is, however, of the same idea as the Minister as to low fares. A special agent of the company has arrived and is at present at Rosario. Mr. Ogilvie will be most happy to supply the Minister with the fullest particulars at all times.

As to the introducing immigrants to settle on the lands Mr. Armstrong is unable to give the Minister any positive information, but in a few weeks he expects the fullest advices touching this matter, as also about the stations.

IMPORTANT FROM RIO JANEIRO

REJECTION OF MEDIATION.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The Carmel with my last missive left this on 22d inst. and I now take advantage of this conveyance to hand you further advices. Never was Rio so intensely dull, never was gossip so pushed, and never was there such an utter absence of all news and interesting matter as at the present time. This, you may imagine, renders the position of Correspondent to a journal of the importance of the Standard no sinecure, that is, if the said individual be anxious to merit the encomiums of the Editors and readers of that paper;—consequently, as the unprenudging writer of this letter is desirous of fulfilling his mission with due satisfaction to all parties, he has to be always erectus auribus" to pick up information.

For all Commercial News I refer you to my separate report on our Market; and I also give you separately advices from United States [which we publish tomorrow].

The Steam Transport Lamego which left this port on the 21st inst. with a cargo of ammunition &c. returned on the 22nd, with her machinery out of order.

The Steam Transport Mauá has been purchased by the Brazilian Government.

The Flamstead arrived here on the 23rd and proceeded on her voyage to Antwerp the same day. The Donati of the same line, leaves today for Liverpool taking 59 passengers of which 52 for Lisbon.

On the night of the 22nd inst. there was a meeting of the Cabinet at the residence of the Minister of Agriculture and Public Works but the topics discussed and resolutions adopted are a profound secret for the present.

It is positively asserted that the Government have some project in view for liberating a number of slaves for service in the Army and that a Commission is at present treating of the matter. Notwithstanding the partial denial given in the "an official" part of the "Official" paper the report gains ground and is generally believed, on account of the little slips of tongue of which some well informed parties have been guilty, and the proof is that the 6 p. Stock has fallen from 80 1/2 and 90 p. to 88 and 88 1/2 p.

There has been an explosion of the boiler of the Engine at the Imperial Dock, and several workmen were thereby more or less injured.

The 4th and 6th battalions of the City National Guard have been ordered to go into barracks at once, in order that their part of the contingent may be designated, but as yet the number of men who have put in appearance is very small. These poor fellows, mostly "artists" who by their daily labour could barely support their wives and families, are in sad distress, as they have no means of purchasing substitutes, and must leave their families totally unprotected for. Some writers to the daily papers have offered a solution of the difficulty which at any rate merits the consideration of the Ministers: that the large number of slaves held by the various convents should be liberated on condition of serving as soldiers, and then be sent as substitutes of those poor National Guards to whom in ballot the chance of being thus substituted should fall. It is further said that had the Ministers consulted the Commanders of the Battalions, they would never have fallen into the

error of issuing the decree of 13th inst. which must not be obeyed by the employment of injustice, abuse and excess, or else the Ministry must retire.

It is rumored here that the offer of mediation made by the American Government to the Allies has been rejected and that the party most firm in this refusal is His Majesty the Emperor, it is even said that D. Pedro stated he would sooner abdicate than accept the proposal at present. That peace is necessary now for the welfare of Brazil there can be no doubt in the mind of any unbiased person, but then the dignity of the Empire of course forms a great weight in the ideas and resolutions of the Brazilians, should peace or even an armistice on the basis of Lopez still at the head of the Paraguayan Army, or of the Allied Armies remaining "in statu quo" while the preliminary points are arranged on the above basis, is altogether out of the question. If however an important attack were made by Caxias on the enemy's lines and a great victory gained on land, while the Squadron succeeded in silencing Curupaity and in proceeding up the River to the front of Humaité, it is then considered that the American mediation might be accepted as a means of of stating to Paraguay the terms on which a peace might then be concluded. But the sacrifices, sufferings and reverses the Brazilians have so embittered them against Lopez that they will never hear of peace (if they can help it) as long he is Dictator of Paraguay.

The American packet "South America" brought 196 more American emigrants; the "Derby," with 150 emigrants from Galveston to Rio Janeiro, was lost near the island of Cuba, but the Brazilian Government have provided the unfortunate sufferers with free passages to their port of destination, on board the American Packets. This packet also brought Sr. Quintino Bocayuva, Brazilian Emigration Agent lately sent by the Imperial Government to New York to promote emigration to this country.

The Cholera has at last almost disappeared, probably in consequence of the continued thunderstorms and cooler weather.

A Racing Club, entitled the Club Jacome, has been established here under the auspices of His Highness the Comte d'En, and it will be supported by many gentleman of wealth and standing; there is to be a grand Steeple-Chase on the Campo de S. Christovao towards the end of next month but the precise date is not yet fixed.

The "Carmela" arrived from the River Plate with "Carme Seca" on the 23rd making the total supplies of that article from your ports during this month 36,736 qq., for quotations &c. I must refer your readers to my separate report on the market.

Shipments of produce to the River Plate since the date of my letter per "Carmel" have been; for Montevideo 418 bags 150 casks, and 170 cases coffee 1600 rolls, 77 bales and 121 tins tobacco; 500 tanned half hides; 4 pipes Rum; 2000 alqueros salt. For Buenos Ayres no further shipments have been made.

CABRAL.

Last moment— A report has been current this morning that the Ministry has asked for its "Demisao" and I have taken great pains to enquire into the truth of this, more especially as I thought it very probable for reasons I have already given in this letter but have not yet discovered the truth: I will however send you definite information by the Telegraph.

MONTEVIDEO.

Saturday March, 6th, 1867

The storm which prevented all steam communication between this city and Buenos Ayres, during the last three days, is now over. The fall of rain has been very great, and it came most providentially to cleanse the city at a time when foul odors assailed one in every street and an alarm of cholera was heard. Fortunately there has been no sign of the epidemic since the death of Dr. Sillito, and much difference of opinion prevails about his case: it seems the immediate cause of his attack was a supper on preserved oysters. Poor fellow, he was to be married this week!

It is gratifying to find the mortality (and hospital) returns even below the average, and as the letters from Rio Janeiro say that the epidemic (if ever it existed) has completely disappeared, we may reasonably hope there is no fear of a visitation in the River Plate, now that the winter is coming on. Some telegrams from Buenos Ayres say there were 50 cases there within the last two days, but at the most I suppose it only means a prevalence of dysentery. Meanwhile the Capitane has published a decree that all vessels from Argentine ports must bring health papers, and to-day it is rumored the authorities on both sides of the river intend to impose quarantine mutually, which appears intending steamboat passengers.

The steamer Cacicque, now plying to the Cerro, is found a great convenience, and General Flores made a trip on Thursday. His Excellency is shortly going to Colonia, to see Capt. King's new docks.

Mr. Peeler, an American citizen who offered sometime since to clear the

Port of Buenos Ayres of its old wrecks and anchors (but was of course refused) has obtained the contract for earth-works for the Durazo railway, as far as Las Piedras: the distance is about 16 miles.

Mr. McKinnon has sent in his plans of the new Lazaretto, to be built on Flores Island: this site is much better than the present one at Rat Island. The Cricket club holds a meeting on Monday night at Hotel Blin. The English races, autumn meeting, come off this month.

A few days ago some officers of the U. S. steamer Wasp had a narrow escape, boating: they were going to row near Sta. Lucia, and on reaching the bar of that river their boat capsized. The officers and men, eight in number, were rescued from a watery grave by the efforts of a neighbor named Cordel, to whom it is said they made a present of the boat, in token of gratitude.

It is not true that Sr. Ayala, of the house of Ochoa y Ca. got the big prize of the Argentine invalid, lottery. There has been so much grumbling about this lottery, that people will never again give their money unless they understand clearly the purpose &c.

Sig. Giovanni Batista Raffo has presented his credentials and been received as Italian Chargé d'affaires.

A case was yesterday laid before the British Chargé d'affaires, praying for redress: some six or seven Spanish youths came from Cadiz in an English vessel, their ticket expressing they had paid their passage to B. Ayres. The captain and consignee refused to give them a passage to that city: as yet I have not heard how it resulted.

The Emigration office, publishes its returns for March: 114 emigrants found employment, but no fewer than 201 applications for artisans and servants were received at the office. If we had 100 arrivals daily from Europe they would all find employment.

The slaughter of the saladeros during the last 4 months foats up to 211,369 head of cattle, the principal killers being Lefone, Piñeyra, and Paulet.

Among recent arrivals here is Mr. Cogan, C.E., and by way of coincidence the Tribuna to-day has a suitable article on Water-supply. The Siglo states that Bishop Vera will probably leave for Rome next French packet: it seems the Pope has sent a circular invitation to his 900 Bishops, to attend the (18th) centenary celebration of St. Peters death.

To-night there will be a second display of the transparent pictures of the Life of Christ, at the phylharmonic: in my next I shall give a special account of the exhibition.

Mr. Sprunck has received an invoice of 2,000 volumes of the Tanchnitz edition of English works, which he sells every cheap.

Enclosed herewith is a very interesting correspondence from Cabral. Respecting the arrest of Baron Max Versen on board the French packet at Rio, it is likely the Brazilians will get into trouble with Count Bismark and the King of Prussia: the Baron is both a medical man and a distinguished soldier, having served with great eclat in the late campaign against Austria.

It is said he was en route for Paraguay, but I think they had no right to arrest him unless trying to run the blockade or crossing the allied lines. The Liverpool steamer Ada was almost lost on her voyage from the River Plate: she broke a crank and the machinery became unmanageable. Capt. Pim got her under sail, but a thick fog came on, and she nearly ran on an Island off Rio; thanks to the diligent watchfulness of the Captain she reached that port safely.

Advices from the Amazons speak of fresh movements on the frontier by the Peruvians, who have sent 500 men to occupy Iquitos and supported this movement with two gunboats.

Bolsa, 2 p.m.

The return of fine weather brought numbers of people on Change to-day: the chief topics were the weather, the cholera, the revolution at Salta, (Argentine Republic), and the new city Banks. There is quite a banking-fever prevalent, and the projected banks are looked on by most people with jealousy or distrust. The Banco del Pueblo sent round its prospectus to-day but I believe that not one-half the capital is as yet taken up; it has some affinity with the Fomento Territorial Joint-stock Co., which made such happy speculations in land about town that the share-holders have already got 90 per cent. and are now to receive two shares for one.

The Spanish Singing-association publish new bye-laws, whereby the society is to be provided with a coffee-room and Bank: the bank-shares can only be held by members. It is unlikely they will find enough capital for a bank.

The only transactions noted at the Bolsa are as follow— 18,000 sq. yards building site near Cordon at 3 ris. per yard, in "Fomento" stock. 5,000 salt novillo hides at 5 1/2, and the grease at 10 ris. on board; 2 Bolsa shares at 2 per cent. premium.

Three steamers leave this evening for B. Ayres.

THE WAR IN THE ANDES.

LATEST FROM THE PROVINCES.

REBELS FLYING.

A letter from Paunero dated from Rio Quinto says that the insurgents all fly before the National army. That Saa has a force of 600 Indians in or about Mercedes. The army was to leave Rio Quinto on its march towards Mendoza on Sunday last, the 31st of March. If anything else turns up, I will write you by the Corrientes steamer on Sunday.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The missing steamer Tala at last came in, and the letters were distributed on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. She brought no great news of importance. The Eco of Cordova publishes some obscure hints about a fight between Paunero and Saa, and winds up its remarks that it doubts the news. Cholera has vanished from all the river towns, and the panic subsided.

On Sunday morning at daybreak, according to our last advices, the great bombardment of the Paraguayan lines was to have commenced, whether an attack was to follow or not we cannot say, but all the vessels and batteries had received immense supplies of ammunition, and our informant states that nothing else was talked of last week at headquarters but this great bombardment.

Owing to the prevalence of the pest in town and numerous deaths, several families fled on Saturday and Sunday; some to the estancias, others to the suburbs, and a few up the Uruguay. All the empty houses on the Calle Larga have been occupied; at San Fernando, Moron, Flores and Quilmes there has been a regular hunt up for houses. The Llavallol family have left for their estancia, Dr. Avellaneda and family have gone to San Fernando, and the Miguens family are all coming back to their quinta on the Calle Larga. Some of the most fashionable streets in town are deserted. The beggars has set in, and none can say where it will stop, as the alarm is spreading: up to the present the victims have all been of the poorer classes.

The mails from the Uruguay yesterday announce the arrival of the French Admiral at Concepcion and his departure with Dr. Victoria for General Urquiza's palace, San Jose. The Entre-Rio papers, even the Government organ, are very bitter in their tone, and seem to predict a sort of political squall.

The last estimate of the cost of the present war we take from the Tribuna of Montevideo, which states that the Brazilian expenses are over £200,000 sterling per day.

The public of Buenos Ayres is about to present the renowned Professor Herrmann with a gold medal in testimony of his kind and generous services in giving numerous benefits in aid of almost every charitable institution in this city. We confess it affords us the greatest pleasure to lend ourselves to so deserved a testimonial, and call upon our subscribers to subscribe to the list, which we have opened. Our colleague the Tribuna has taken the initiative in this matter and doubtless it will prove the greatest success. To-night the Professor gives a benefit for the British Hospital at the Coliseum. We have no doubt the place will be crowded.

The steamer Uruguay left yesterday for Liverpool. She takes a number of friends home, who go for a pleasure trip to Europe. At Montevideo there are several parties waiting her arrival to leave also. We wish them all a pleasant trip.

On Saturday and Sunday Dn. Pepe Herrera, Sr. Botet, and Sr. O'Gorman were busy cleansing the saladero filth from the shores of the Riachuelo. Mr. Herrera, we are happy to note, displays the most unceasing activity in this regard. The three above-named gentlemen narrowly escaped falling into the river the other day when superintending the cleansing operations. We believe noise of them can swim.

Sunday's Tribuna gave us a very spicy specimen of railway literature, which we regret sincerely we have not space or time to comment on. The whole dispute arises about the locomotive Belgrano. Mr. Boyd Thompson's letter to the Minister is supreme, stiff, and partakes strongly of Lever. Governor Castro's letter is simply "stand off the grass," Mr. Thompson, Mr. Cooper finds the Spanish language so beggarly of machine expressions, that he is reduced to the mosaic, and our friend Allen, whose name is written by the Minister and Governor Hallen (query, are the Provincial Government people Cockneys?) reports that the boiler is done up, and the locomotive useless, until the oven plate be renewed. The whole correspondence suggests a deal of "letting off steam." Even our worthy Consul has been drawn into it, who excuses his delay in notifying Mr. Cooper. If the truth be told Mr. Cooper lyes in front of Lezama's "quinta," which is nearly as remote as Standard Hall. The locomotive has been ordered to stand aside, and we suppose, in the ordinary routine will be advertised by Billingshurst to-morrow.

The full particulars of the arrest, imprisonment, condemnation, and subsequent liberation of Dn. José

Mañuel Saavedra, is now published. Mr. Saavedra seems to have been born under an unlucky star; his financial troubles were nothing in comparison to his political woes. Most of our readers, who know anything of Quilmes; must be aware, that Sr. Saavedra's country's house is one of the prettiest along the road. It lies to the right of the high road in a vale, almost facing Bella Vista. It seems that poor Mr. Saavedra had some dispute with a peon, and when a general citation was made, this man-named Guzman refused to attend, alleging that Saavedra told him it was better to remain at home. The Commandante at once applied to the Justice of the Peace to have Saavedra arrested. Out went an "Alcalde" at once with a picquet of soldiers to make him prisoner. They searched the house high and low, but Saavedra was in town. A note was passed to the Chief of Police. The "vigilantes" were put on his track; the times were then out of joint. Arrests for treason and conspiracy were going on right and left; Saavedra was caught in the street and at once walked off. As he was taken up by order of the Barracas Judge he belonged to the Province, but the Provincial Cabinet at once handed him over to the National Government. The War adviser looked into the case; he was found guilty, and sentenced to be a soldier for two years. He was then taken out of the Policia in broad daylight and sent to the Retiro barracks, with the sentence in his pocket. When he arrived there Captain Viejo Bueno at once ordered him to strip and get his hair cut, to be uniformed, as he would be shipped off to fight in a few days; but the rather advanced age of the man induced Viejo Bueno to overhaul the papers; he put him in a separate guard-room. Some of Saavedra's friends carried his case before the Sectional Judge, who when he went through the case at once ordered him to be liberated. Mr. Saavedra is now free. His case has really been a very hard one; but he may thank his friends that he is not now in Tuyuti or San Luis fighting his country's cause. What about poor Linyá?

We notice a number of countrymen named on the inspecting committee: In the Cathedral Parish, Professor Murray, Hector Mackern, Terence Moore.

San Nicholas Parish, Mr. John Butler.

On Saturday evening Mr. Kranger, the present proprietor of the German Hotel, in Calle Mexico, gave a dinner to Mr. Mux and some friends, previous to his departure for Europe. In the course of the evening Mr. Mux's health was proposed, and he was highly complimented on the orderly, respectable manner in which he conducted the business of the hotel when under his management. Mr. Mux responded in suitable terms, and said he had no doubt that Mr. Kranger would do all in his power to merit the good wishes of the patrons of this respectable establishment. During the evening there was some good singing, and the party retired at an early hour, wishing Mr. Mux a pleasant voyage. We strongly recommend this hotel to our camp friends and the public generally; as the charges are moderate, and the entertainment capital.

The Nacion in an article on Berges' note very properly calls attention to the fact that the Paraguayan Government know of the rejection of the mediation, actually ten days before H. E. Miniaster Elizalde wrote his despatch. This is really inexplicable; here we were all in doubt up to the 2nd April as to the mediation, whilst in Paraguay they knew the resolution of the Government on the 20th March; this shews how well Lopez is posted up on everything that is going on in Buenos Ayres.

On Friday we understand owing to the bad weather there was no meeting at the Government-house, the President and Ministers all kept within doors. On Sunday we saw Dr. Rawson walking about town looking remarkably well. President Mitre since he has returned from Paraguay has laid in a great stock of the latest English books; he may be seen frequently at Macker's. We recommend him the Rural Code in English on sale at that well assorted and flourishing book-store.

The Governor is expected shortly back from the camp. We look for a letter from Dolores to-day announcing his arrival there.

In consequence of the fusion the monthly committee meeting of the British Hospital will be held on Wednesday, the 10th, instead of Tuesday, 9th inst.

This evening our teetotal friends assemble again to discuss the Bible views of temperance. It will be an easy task to prove habits of drinking in all times. Noah became drunk on the first wine crop after the flood; Benhadad was soldon sober; Nabal was very drunk; and it is said in the Canticles, "Drink; yea, drink abundantly, O beloved." This injunction to drink abundantly many good men practice very regularly. Teetotalism never prevailed all over the earth but once, and that was in the time of Noah, when it carried off more than it saved, and Noah, the best man then living, kept

broke the pledge the first opportunity he had. We shall not argue the general question, but call attention to the spirited debate on hand this evening seven o'clock.

The Governor was in Chascomus on Sunday, and left for Rancho yesterday.

Notwithstanding the noise about cholera and cholera, all the "vasurra" boxes were left in front of the houses in Calle Parque, from the Station to Calle Esmeralda, up to 11 1/2 o'clock yesterday. What a shame!

MURDER OF THE SCOTT FAMILY.

Buenos Ayres, April 7, 1867. To the Editors of the Standard.

The tyrannous and bloody act is done, The most arch deed of piteous massacre, That ever yet this land was guilty of.

To do this piece of ruthless butchery, Albeit they were fleshed villains, bloody dogs.

Can such things be, And overcome us like a summer cloud, Without our special wonder?—SHAKESPEARE. Gentlemen,

It seems to have passed from the memory of the British community here, that about a month ago the cruel and barbarous murder of an Englishman and his family took place within fifteen leagues of this city. There is on this painful subject a criminal apathy, on the part of our countrymen, which almost justifies and sustains the persons who at present govern (!) this country in their indifference to crime, and their "effeateness" in its punishment and suppression. The defective police of this country and the mal-administration of justice, in matters civil and criminal, has passed into a stinging proverb, but it is as new as it is humiliating to find Englishmen sit calmly down and make no sign under an outrage such as the murder of the Scott family was. This was no homicide coming out of the heat of passion or a drunken brawl, it was a deliberate, cruel massacre of a whole family, within their own home, neither sex or age being spared. It occurred to an Englishman's family, on an English estancia, surrounded by many others of the same nationality; it happened about four leagues from an English railway, and fifteen leagues from a city where there are English churches, and wealth, influence, and intelligence, all English; yet, can it be credited, that beyond your brief notice of the crime, the English residents have taken no steps in the matter, and this hideous crime is left to the ordinary course of justice (!) i.e., the dead are buried and the criminals escape, again to perpetrate such deeds with impunity.

A spark of feeling, an instinct of self-defence and a sense of policy, should have nerved up those immediately connected with the scene, and, indeed, the whole British community, to make vigorous efforts to apprehend the ruffians; or failing in this, to call a public meeting of every rank, age, and sex, of British, and by its unanimous resolutions, respectfully but firmly, evince to the Government that Englishmen who are lured to this country by what Mr. Latham calls the unfeigned welcome and protection extended to foreign settlers, do not believe in this protection. Then would naturally have followed a liberal subscription to offer an alluring reward for the capture of the murderers, and it would then be believed that Englishmen value the lives of their fellow-countrymen. As it is, in the absence of all protest, the belief is justifiable that to Englishmen a murder more or less does not matter, at least, if the victim be but a poor "medianero" and his innocent family. Perhaps were a "B.M." to have his glorious career checked by the assassin's knife some night on his way from the club there might be more excitement. But let me put it on record that the murder of an English family in the camp causes no emotion to their countrymen.

BRITANNICUS TRIBUNE.

In justice to our respected Plenipotentiary, I should say, I am told he directed a letter to the Government on this case; the reply will (in a few weeks) doubtless be as usual: "very sorry—deeply deplore—have given directions to the proper officers" and seize the opportunity of expressing their high consideration. Subject forgotten from that moment. See correspondence on the "State of the port," &c.

UNITED STATES WOOL MARKET REPORT.

The market is very quiet, manufacturers only buying for immediate want, and contesting every inch of the way for an abatement even of a cent. This, however, holders are very unwilling to concede, except in cases where individuals having been caught in a tight place, are very anxious to sell; this, however, rarely occurs at this season of the year.

The known scarcity of domestic fleece, however, is a great preventive against prices going lower. It is conceded on all hands that fine wools will be wanted and are held very firm, but medium and coarse wools are scarce on the market than fine wools, and quite a number of factories are now going off in fine goods, and are coming on lower goods, this increases the demand for medium wools; coarse wools have been in demand for carpets, which makes them scarce and keeps up the price. It does seem



