

1864

To-day we bid adieu to the old year, and consign it with its predecessors to the archives of history, while we welcome the approach of 1865 which stands at the portals of the Temple of Time waiting to unfold to us events of striking importance at present separated from our view by the veil of futurity.

In looking back through the past year, we shall not find a picture of unalloyed prosperity, but glimpses of sun and shade. There are subjects for regret as well as congratulation, and in summing up the annual account on both sides, it is difficult to say whether we have been gainers or losers.

The month of January set in with unfavorable omens. The city of Buenos Ayres was torn by the factions of Cruces and Cocidos, the camps were reduced to a wretched condition by the prolonged drought, the provinces were unsettled by an alarming revolution in Cordoba and Beron's disturbance at Parana, the neighboring republic of Uruguay was devastated by Flores who laid siege to Paysandu, and the awful disaster of Chile cast a gloom over the whole continent. The only counterpoise was the arrival of the G. Southern railway staff who came to put in execution a grand national undertaking, the fever for cotton-planting which gave promise of a new staple industry, the increased tide of emigrants coming hither by the Liverpool steamers, and the establishment of two Anglo-Argentine publications—the River Plate Mail, and R. P. Magazine.

February brought an improvement: the Northern railway was concluded to San Fernando, the Cocido or National party had a complete triumph in the elections, and the works of the San Juan Mining Co. were successfully commenced. During Carnival, six noted assassins escaped from prison, an event which has now become too frequent, and a daring robbery was committed at the Dutch consulate. Flores retiring from Paysandu made a feint to attack Montevideo and was repulsed. Sor Arce, commissioner from Bolivia, failed in his negotiations both at Asuncion and here for the navigation of the Vermejo and Pilcomayo. In this month occurred the shocking mutiny of the Flower Land, near Montevideo.

March was rendered memorable by the inauguration of the Great Southern railway, one of the grandest feats ever seen in this country: Pres. Mitre made a speech so flattering to Englishmen that the native journals refused to publish it. The neglected state of the frontiers began to give uneasiness, the Indians of the south having massacred the entire garrison of Valli-albana. The police of the city being utterly demoralized, a regular Reign of Terror was instituted in the suburbs, murders and robberies occurring daily for an interval of two months. Sor Gonzalez was named Finance minister for the republic, and two important enterprises were started in London—Mr. Hopkin's Bonded Wharf Co. at San Fernando, and Messrs. Emerson Dawson's contract for roads and bridges in the provinces: both of these fell through afterwards. President Berro's term of office expiring, the reins of power in Montevideo fell on Dr. Aguirre, which had no effect on the issue of the civil war. The London and River Plate Bank got into a serious difficulty with the Montevideo Government.

April saw some faint election riots in this city, partly spirit running to a dangerous extreme: the election of members to the Provincial Chambers was ratified by the Deputies and condemned by the Senate. General Urquiza retired from the Government of Entre Rios, demanding Sor Dominguez in his stead. The steamer arrived with materials for the Central Argentine railway. Messrs. Proctor and Gray of Montevideo presented a project to the Argentine Government for a telegraph line down the coast, between Buenos Ayres and Montevideo. The officers of H. G. M. S. Forte gave an amateur theatrical performance at Montevideo for the city hospitals. An Englishman named Flower was rescued from the hands of an Indian chief by killing a party in self-defence, was at length liberated.

May being the season for opening the Legislative Chambers, the city showed increased animation: President Mitre opened the 3rd National Congress with a flattering speech, promising among other illusions to employ the Indians in making a railway from Chile across the Pampas, a dream that was too soon to be dispelled by the terrible inroads of the savages upon our frontiers and highways. The budget for the Republic was returned at 8,802,903 silver dollars, of which nearly 3 millions was for War and Marine, and 27 millions for interest on Public Debt. Governor Saavedra attempted to open the Provincial Legislature, but failed.

As the members would not assist in sufficient number to form a quorum. Symptoms of material progress were visible, in the expedition to open a road through the Gran Chaco, from which Sor Lavareto's pioneer steamer had just returned, in the proposed concession of Messrs. Harrison and Mancilla for river steam navigation, in the opening of the Western railway to Villa Luxan, and other minor matters. The new steamer Era was launched from Marshal's foundry, which has built three vessels this year. The French theatre was opened with great eclat. Consul Phibbs arrived from Liverpool on business touching Irish emigration and the Cordoba railway land grant. In Rosario was published the prospectus of a new English paper to appear in January 1865, under the name of the 'Argentine Citizen.' From San Juan we had news of Gov. Sarmiento's departure for the United States as Argentine envoy, and the purchase of all the shares of the Silver Mining Company by Major Rickard. From Paraguay we had a note demanding of President Mitre explanations about the invasion of Flores and complicity of the Argentine war-office: at Asuncion they were making rapid progress in railways and public works, and laying down 500 miles of telegraph wires. Our May festivals were unusually gay, Mr. Wells making several balloon ascents. The prospectus of a Steam-navigation Co., between Fal-mouth, Montevideo and Valparaiso was published in the English papers. The venerable Irish pastor, Rev. Father Fahy, was appointed by President Mitre to the dignity of Canon.

June was a lull in legislative affairs, and some passing interest was excited by Sr. Riestra's scheme for redeeming paper-money, the discovery of marble-quarries at Tandil which turned out useless, the establishment of a Literary Club by Messrs. Mangilla and Estrada, the meetings of sympathy for Peru about the Chircha islands, the projected frontier line of General Paunero, and the row in Congress between Senator Piñero and the Minister of War. Civil war broke out in Salta, and resulted, after some bloodshed, in the expulsion of the Uriburu family. The Indians committed great devastation at Rio Cuarto, while the attention of Government was directed to the Banda Oriental war: The English Minister and the Secretary for Foreign Affairs went to Montevideo to try an effect an arrangement between Government and the rebels. Owing to the severity of the winter and the badness of the roads all communication was cut off between Buenos Ayres and the suburbs. Congress gave a concession for steam navigation of the Upper Uruguay. Good reports were had from Mendoza about cotton-growing in that province. President Mitre made an excursion on board an English gunboat, to see the working of Armstrong guns. Some fossil whale-bones, received from Parana, were sent by the editors of this paper to the Royal Irish Museum. The post-office returns for 1863 showed an increase of 300 per cent. on the correspondence of this country in 1859, and were double those of 1862.

July was barren in political vicissitudes, and we have only to chronicle the Lanuz currency scheme, the festivities of July 4th at the American Legation, the arrival of the traction-engine El Buey, the discussion about Olden's preserved beef, the Requiem for Flotow, the 'clearing out' of the swindler Hermansader, the lectures at the British Library, the project of a People's Park at Palermo, the stormy meeting of San Juan shareholders at the Bolsa, and Maua's unsuccessful negotiations to establish a Bank at Corrientes.

August brought several new enterprises and startling occurrences. The reputation of our army was damaged by the sanguinary mutiny of the Riferos battalion at San Juan, and the accusation in Congress of Colonel Prado, on the charge of having flogged a woman to death. At the same time an officer of National Guards caused the massacre at Dolores of some industrious unoffending Basques, for which he escaped with a trifling punishment. The Governor of San Luis was convicted before the Federal court of gross extortions against a German named Horney. Sor Etche-garay got a concession from the Government of Cordoba, of 10,000 square miles of land for establishment of an Irish colony, which latest advices from London represent as likely to be at once carried out. Messrs. Smith, Knight & Co. also concluded the terms of a railway from Concordia to Restauracion, in the Eastern Argentine, the cost not to exceed £13,300 per mile. The funds raised for the American Sanitary Committee by private subscription and public theatricals, together with a benefit opera, realized the handsome figure of

£1,200 sterling. In the Oriental Republic the rebels seized the town of Durazno, and the Brazilian envoy, Saraiya, sent in an ultimatum to the Montevideo Government.

September ripened the germs of disorder in the River Plate, and destroyed the *extente cordis*. At the news of the Brazilian menace in Montevideo, Paraguay called out 50,000 soldiers, and the Government troops at Salto burned the steamer Villa Salto, to prevent her falling into the hands of the Brazilian fleet which had put on a blockade. At the same time an awful crisis occurred at Rio de Janeiro by the failure of Souto's bank, which however had little effect on our markets, unless to strengthen the position and confidence of Maua's Bank. The Cordoba railway works continued to progress actively, several vessels arriving from England with materials. Major Rickard came down from San Juan to settle the disputes of the mining company, and when everything was almost arranged he was suddenly forced to return by the rumor of gold discoveries at Castaño. The British amateur theatricals in aid of the British Hospital were a great success and realized a large amount. An atrocious outrage was committed at San Pedro, the police lassoing and dragging on the ground a drunken foreigner named Keegan.

October witnessed the closing of Congress at a time when the political horizon was beset with clouds of evil import. Two new projects were hatched: the prolongation of the Northern railway to Zarate passed the Chambers of the Province, and M. Carpentier, who came from Chile concluded a concession with the Nat. Government for running mail-coaches across the Andes from Chile to Rosario. The English naval officers gave a grand ball to the inhabitants of Salto in the Uruguay. The news from Brazil was alarming: the Federal sloop Wauchussets cut out the privateer Florida in a treacherous manner in the port of Bahia, and a terrible hurricane visited the city of Rio Janeiro. The eclipse of the sun at the close of this month was regarded with superstitious dread, an omen fully justified by the calamities close following.

November marked the invasion of the Brazilians in Banda Oriental, the removal and subsequent restoration of Mr. Consul Parish, the revival of the Foreign Amateur Racing Society with a most brilliant meeting at Belgrano, the rumors of gold discoveries in San Juan, the importation of Angora goats to this country, the murderous forays of the Indians in Cordoba, the subscription by British merchants in aid of the British Library, and the concession of land grants at San Javier, Cayesta, Melincue, and other places by the Sta. Fé Legislature for purposes of colonization.

December has been the most disastrous month ever known in the River Plate. The arrival of Sr. Paranhos, special envoy from Brazil, to negotiate an alliance with President Mitre, was received with signal discontent by the public, both native and foreign. Immediately after, we had intelligence of the surrender of Salto to Gen. Flores, without exchanging a shot, the garrison judging the place untenable. Next came news of the seizure of the steamer Marquis de Olinda by President Lopez, who also dismissed the Brazilian Minister, and declared a rupture of relations with that Government, on account of the imperial aggression in Banda Oriental: this was quickly followed by an expedition of 3,000 Paraguayan troops into the province of Matto Grosso. On the 5th instant the Brazilian gunboats commenced to bombard Paysandu, and for twenty days the allied imperial and rebel forces have made repeated attacks, all which were gallantly repelled by the heroic General Leandro Gomez, who holds the place at this moment, against overpowering odds. Brazil not having declared war, before such violent acts, the Montevideo Government took the initiative, burning all treaties with Brazil and declaring war to the empire. Meantime a Brazilian land-army, 3000 strong, is marching on Paysandu, whose garrison (700 men) still holds out expecting to be relieved by General Saa. The Indians have repeated their inroads on our upper provinces. The explosion of the Retiro barrack was attended with the loss of 50 men killed or wounded, and simultaneous with a fatal collision on our Western railway. A few days later occurred the destruction by fire of H. M. S. Bombay, in which 91 of the crew lost their lives: the English Minister got up a subscription which already exceeds £600 and even a larger sum has been collected at Montevideo for the sufferers.

Such is a brief recital of the events of the past year, and the impartial observer will not fail to note that while some valuable enterprises have

been commenced, others have failed owing to the low credit of the Argentine Government whose Bonds are quoted at 35 per cent. Little has been done to encourage industry, but much to keep alive the revolution in Banda Oriental, while our own affairs are miserably neglected. But for the Flores rebellion the River Plate would be today far advanced, and in our present circumstances the country indeed seems on the brink of a precipice.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

To-day we begin a new chapter in the book of Time. Fate has to write many strange and perhaps unhappy events in the virgin page before us. Who will venture to read the mysterious future? Never has any year been ushered in with such signs of portentous change and wonderful import for the River Plate territories.

The annexation of Banda Oriental to Brazil, the war between that empire and Paraguay, the capital question in Buenos Ayres, are subjects for alarm apparently inevitable. The redemption of our B. Ayresan paper-money, the opening of the Great Southern and Central Argentine railways, the development of Lechegaray's emigration scheme, the commencement of steam-communication with the U. States, are so many flattering projects likely to be realized. The secession of the provinces, the intervention of European powers in Montevideo, the ruin of Argentine national credit, the irruption of Indians, the dispute with Chile about Patagonia, are dangerous contingencies to be carefully guarded against.

Let us, however, hope that the bright side of the picture will be realized and that Providence will ward off all possible misfortunes from a country just beginning to receive the blessings of Heaven. In a word, may it prove to the Argentine nation, as to each of our readers individually—a happy new year.

OPENING OF THE TIGRE EXTENSION.

BUENOS AYRES NORTHERN RAILWAY.

On Monday 2nd inst, at 10 a.m. a select party, invited by Henry Zimmermann, Manager of this thriving Company, attended at the Vieute-cinco de Mayo station, to witness the opening of the Tigre branch of the Northern Railway. At 10.30 precisely the tramway cars started for the Retiro station. Amongst those present we noticed Mr. Thornton, British Minister; Mr. Kirk, American Minister; Sr. Peruvian Minister, Dr. Rawson, Argentine Prime Minister; Dr. Costa, Minister of Education; Dr. Elizalde, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Dr. Cardenas, Provincial Prime Minister; Sr. Domingues, Financial Minister of Buenos Ayres; Dr. Velez Sarsheld, Mr. Parish, British Consul; Mr. Coghlan, Messrs. Simpson, Mr. Schulz, Mr. Someller, Captain of the Port; Dr. Seliz, Sr. Posadas, Postmaster General; Mr. D. Gowland, Secretary of the Argentine Central Railway; Dr. Leslie, Mr. William Leslie, Manager of the Maua Bank, Mr. F. Pico, Mr. Rumball, Engineer Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway, Mr. E. Zimmermann, Mr. Tillotson, Capt. Batty, steamer Uma; Mr. Russell Shaw, Mr. Deuby, Mr. Ellborough, Secretary Northern Railway; Mr. Mills, do.; Sr. Vivanco, Sr. Gonzales Moreno, Mr. Halback, Sr. Don A. Mansilla, Mr. Campos, Mr. Frias, Mr. W. Thompson, Sr. Haines, Mr. Woodgate, Sr. Santa Maria, Messrs. Estrada, Mr. Balman, Mr. Lelong, Mr. J. H. Green, Manager English Bank; and several other distinguished foreign and native residents.

At 11 o'clock precisely the express train started. The weather was charming, and a genial breeze from the river tempered the atmosphere of the cars. We dashed along at full speed without making any stop whatever, and arrived at the enchanting locality of the new Tigre station in 20½ minutes, a distance of 19 miles from town.

Unfortunately the steamer Uruguay, which had been engaged for the excursion, did not arrive from Paysandu at her regular hour, and all were obliged to betake themselves to the small craft of the Islands, which had been chartered on the instant by the ready manager.

The little port of the Tigre was decked out with flags, and the station on the arrival of the train presented an array of riverine beauty hardly to be equalled in either Belgrano or San Fernando. The new mole bent under the weight of the excursionists, who crowded to the edge in the anxious hope of obtaining a comfortable boat; by degrees all were accommodated, and the party arrived at the headlands of Mr. Dollz' Island safe and sound; here, thanks to the thoughtfulness of Mr. Zimmermann, Professor Daly's band of music was in attendance, and as we alighted from the boats a favorite operatic air struck upon the ear.

We regret to say that notwithstanding every inquiry on our part, we failed to discover the exact dimensions of the island in question. Whether the owner was present or not we cannot say, but whilst the waiters were preparing the repast, and our friends chatting and smoking, we strolled along the banks of the Lujan, to take a view of the place. Visions of future wharves, docks, steamboat landing and ferries, came over us. Here in this majestic river might ride in safety, if not the navy of the world, at least that of South America. Facing the landing-place, which we understand is called the 'tres bocas,' stretches another river or 'arroyo,' which empties into the majestic Plate. We cannot, indeed, speak too highly of the great maritime advantages which this place presents. We are informed that every vessel in the outer roads could this moment, with the greatest facility, be towed into the river Lujan; and ships drawing 8 feet of water could discharge in the Tigre.

With five years' peace and long-ahead administration, every ultramar vessel will anchor in the Lujan; the expense of building warehouses, docks, &c., would hardly amount to one-third of the sum annually wasted in lighterage. We were glad to see the leading men of the country there, and hope that next Congress some useful measure will be introduced to remove all the difficulties in the way of making the Enjan river the real port of Buenos Ayres.

A magnificent repast was spread on the green sward, beneath the weeping willows which on all sides abounded, with the earth for a table, and huge blocks of trees for chairs, the leading men of Buenos Ayres discussed the merits of the viands: English beer, port, sherry and champagne flowed on all sides.

The *dejeuner* or lunch over, the party again separated; the cold formality of toasts under a roasting South American sun at midday was dispensed with, we may add with the very best of good taste—and some wended their ways through the long grass, heedless of the vichos colorados, whilst others gained the boats, and crept along through the shady sinuosities of the arroya.

Some English gentlemen proposed a boat-race, whereupon it was immediately agreed to. Mr. Parish, our worthy Consul, with Mr. Woodgate and Mr. Simpson, jr., stepped into his gondola, which was hard by, and rowed out into the stream. Mr. H. Simpson, aided by the conversational Capt. Batty, and Mr. Coghlan, seized the oars and followed in the wake of the Consul. They started fair, but our friend, Capt. Batty, soon proved his pre-eminence as a British sailor, and distanced the Consul's boat, winning easily. Just at the termination of this exciting race, Dr. Costa, surrounded by some lovely nymphs, came rowing up the stream. The Minister of Education seemed to be hard pushed to pull against the tide, which was dead against him. The crowd gazed with anxious eyes at the prespiring efforts of his Excellency, but he landed at last safely.

The order to embark being given, the party all gained the boats in waiting, and steered for the Tigre landing. Owing to the great number of visitors, some of the boats were overcrowded, and for a considerable time apprehension was felt for a large unwieldy boat, in which we noticed the talented and popular managers of our two private banks, Messrs. Leslie and Green; but, thanks to a kind Providence, no accident occurred, and the bank boat, as it was called, which owing to a collision lost its rudder, finally arrived safely at the Mole. The train was in waiting, and in a few minutes started, arriving in Buenos Ayres a few minutes after four o'clock p.m.

This ended the day's excursion, but we cannot omit remarking on the excellent condition of the line, the order and regularity which everywhere prevailed, and the increased trade and importance which this new branch is calculated to secure to this prosperous Company.

At some future period we will dilate more fully on the many advantages for shipping purposes which the Tigre presents. Suffice it for the present to say that the Northern Railway is destined to be one of the most remunerative enterprises in the country.

EXPEDITION TO MATTO GROSSO.

President Lopez having decreed the annexation of this immense and valuable territory to Paraguay, it may interest our readers to follow the track of the invading arms.

On the 14th ult. the city of Asuncion was alive with the preparations for the departure of the army and navy destined to operate against Brazil. His Excellency General Lopez assisted at the embarkation of 4,000 men and a park of artillery on board the fleet, composed of 5 steamers and as many

sailing vessels: the first vessel (Iguay) steamed out of port at 3 p.m., amid the most enthusiastic acclamations of the people, each steamer taking one of the brigs in tow, and the last was the Ypora, which dislodged the Brazilian garrison from Pan de Azucar in 1850. The beach was lined with crowds of people until the last vessel disappeared from sight.

The distance to Concepcion is 180 miles, passing the ports of Rosario and San Pedro, and the mouths of the Confuso, Jeju, and Ypape rivers: the depth of the river Paraguay varies here from 20 to 70 feet, its width from half a mile to a mile, and the banks usually 15 feet high. We do not know on what day the fleet arrived at Concepcion, but the expedition was here reinforced by 5,000 men, and sailed again on Monday, 19th December. Concepcion is a town of 2,000 inhabitants, and the great port of the yerbamate trade. The steamer Rio Blanco descended the river, and received at Asuncion 1,000 men of the 27th infantry, leaving the capital again for up the river on the 23rd ult.

The expedition would pass Salvador on the 20th, this place being 70 miles north of Concepcion: its population numbers about 1000. From Salvador to Rio Appa is nearly 100 miles, the scenery being very beautiful near the ranges of Ypacu Guazu, and the country inhabited by warlike Indians. Here begins the disputed territory which extends 80 miles north as far as Rio Blanco, and is claimed by both Brazil and Paraguay on account of the important position of Fort Olimpo. An arrangement was entered into in 1855, leaving the question open as neutral territory for nine years. The term having expired, Captain Leverger was sent last October by the Brazilian Government to explore the Rio Agra as a frontier line, but Paraguay considering it as her exclusive property seized the expedition and incarcerated the commander. This took place a month before the seizure of the Marques de Olinda and was the commencement of hostilities.

Fort Olimpo is 420 miles above Asuncion, standing 45 feet over the river, which is here 600 yards wide; it forms a square of 100 feet high bastions for cannon, the walls being 14 feet high and 24 thick, without embrasures. It was built by the Spaniards in 1798, garrisoned by Francia in 1822, abandoned by President Lopez in 1850, again occupied in 1856, and since then finally abandoned. Before reaching Olimpo, as the picturesque mountain Pan de Azucar, and five miles above the fort is Bahia Blanca at the mouth of Rio Blanco, which the expedition would pass on the 22nd ult., immediately entering Brazilian territory at Salinas, where Bolivia claims the left bank, and the right is part of the province of Matto Grosso.

We published last week a description of Fort Coimbra, which is 33 miles above Olimpo, and the first place where the arms of Paraguay and Brazil are to meet in hostility. It is likely that the whole Brazilian garrison of Matto Grosso, four hundred men, will be concentrated on this point, but what resistance can they offer to a force of 10,000 invading troops and 10 war-vessels? The Brazilians are not taken unawares as the affair of Captain Leverger and non-arrival of the Marques de Olinda will have forewarned them. The distance from Coimbra to Rio Janeiro via Rio Grande is 1200 miles by land and 500 by sea, the former through forests and Indian country; if therefore the Brazilians cannot pass Humayta all hope of recovering Matto Grosso is at an end.

After occupying Coimbra, on Christmas Day, and planting the Paraguayan flag, where formerly floated that of the slave empire, the invaders would send a piquet to seize Albuquerque an insignificant village of 70 houses, only useful for supplies of provisions, which is 47 miles above Coimbra.

Passing the mouth of the Tacuari, we reach Curumbá, 60 miles from Albuquerque, and 560 from Asuncion. This place has lately sprung into importance with the steam traffic, and sent last year some fine parcels of cotton to the Standard office, which sold in Liverpool at 30 pence per lb.

From here to Cuyabá, capital of Matto Grosso, is nearly 400 miles, the course changing in lat. 18, long. 57.30 from the Upper Paraguay to the river Cayabá. This city is an important place, and the residence of the provincial President, bishop, and other high functionaries, but there is no force to resist the expedition, which will probably reach here by the New Year.

By the Corrientes mails of the 14th inst., we may expect to learn the seizure of Coimbra and perhaps Curumbá, by the invading Paraguayan forces; and at the date we write, the immense province of Matto Grosso

will probably have passed from the imperial house of Braganza to aggrandize the rising planet of Central South America.

FALL OF PAYSANDU.

AWFUL SLAUGHTER—NO SURRENDER.

On Thursday morning the Argentine steamer 25 de Mayo brought news of the capture of Paysandú by the allied Brazilian and rebel forces. There was no attempt at rejoicing, for with the exception of four philo-Brazilian editors, the most profound regret was universally felt by all the inhabitants, native and foreign. This sentiment was increased by the intelligence that all the valiant officers, Gomez, Piriz, Raña and Azambuya and the rest had been killed either in the encounter or after being overpowered.

It seems the combined forces, about 10,000 strong, attacked the place on Sunday (January 1st) and were repulsed by the garrison, which however sustained a serious loss in Colonel Piriz who died sword in hand. Next morning a flag of truce was sent to General Gomez requiring an unconditional surrender, but the only reply was a brisk cannonade opened on the Brazilians. Hereupon at 8.45 a.m. a general attack was ordered and after the most fearful slaughter the place was carried, the assaulting forces being 20 to 1 with the garrison.

According to some accounts Leandro Gomez and Raña, with the other officers, were butchered in the plaza; others say that they blew their brains out sooner than surrender. Tales of the most shocking barbarity are current about the tortures and mutilations committed by the rebel troops; and it is said that but for the Brazilians who generously interposed to save the fallen foe, not a man would have escaped the savage hecatomb at the hands of their own countrymen. We would willingly suppose this an exaggeration, but we have a painful recollection of a letter from the 'Nacional' correspondent in Flores's army, in which it was boasted that they would not leave a single survivor to tell the tale of Paysandú.

There are confused accounts about the number of killed and wounded on both sides; some say they amount to 1,000, while others estimate the loss of the besiegers at only 300, and boast they have taken 500 prisoners of the garrison, which would only leave 100 killed of the latter. If we believe that the assault was bloody, and no quarter asked or given, it is likely one-half of the garrison perished, and 600 to the besiegers, which would account for the 1,000 above estimated.

Colonel Cordero describes the cannonade and bombardment as something fearful, and comparable to that of Sebastopol. The 'Nacional' correspondent throws down his pen as unable to paint the horror and desolation of the place where Paysandú stood. The Brazilians have lost several officers who were killed in leading their men to the assault. Some say that Colonel Raña is not yet dead, but mortally wounded. Flores set at liberty the inferior officers whom he had taken. The Argentine Admiral, Murat, is praised for his kindness to the wounded of both sides, and for his endeavours to stop the carnage after the victory.

As all these accounts come from the captors of Paysandú, we cannot expect that they would accuse themselves of enormities and butchery at which humanity revolts in horror. But whether founded on fact or inspired by party odium, there are horrible rumors current of tales like the massacres committed by the rebels in China, and throwing in the shade the worst deeds of Sandes, Quiroga, &c.

A week ago it was prophesied by some Englishmen that when Paysandú should fall Leandro Gomez was sure to have his throat cut; and bets were offered, which no one would take up, knowing the usual practice in South American warfare.

As impartial spectators, it falls to our duty to throw a funeral pall over the heroic defenders of Paysandú, and lay a laurel wreath upon their honored bier. History will do justice to the fortunate Leandro Gomez, who fought bravely to the last, and refused to survive the independence of his country. Meantime the ass may kick the dead lion, but we envy not those who deny honor where honor is due.

DEATH OF LEANDRO GOMEZ.

The real story of the hecatomb at Paysandú has become public since we had written the above. By survivors of the garrison who have arrived in this city it is now known that all the garbled statements of the revolutionary press in Buenos Ayres are quite false, and we learn that the death of Leandro Gomez was attended with the following circumstances: On the morning of the 2nd, Leandro

Gomez received a note from Baron Tamandaré, the Brazilian Admiral, whereupon a truce was ordered between the combatants, whose positions were only some 40 yards apart, the heroic little garrison being hemmed in almost to the Plaza. While the General was dictating a reply to an officer of his suite, he was suddenly accosted by two officers of the enemy, who said very coolly, "we have taken the place; come with us." It seems the besiegers had surprised or overpowered one of the barricades, and hurrying off the gallant chief to a garden, two 'cuadrantes' distant, they shot him in the back and practised the most revolting mutilations on his corpse. Meantime the aide-de-camps attempted to escape, and two of them got through a hole in a wall, where they met Captain Fernandez. The latter said, "come with me and we are safe," but in a moment he and one of the aides were shot down by the rebels, while the other meeting Captain Carreras of the rebel army was spared. Any estimate of the number killed after the place was taken cannot yet be formed; but it is said not a man would have escaped were it not for the exertions of Admirals Murator and Tamandaré.

All the chief officers of the garrison, Azambuya, Braga, and Raña shared the fate of Gomez or were killed in the encounter. By one account Piriz was found dead in his bed, others say he was wounded and had his throat cut, but the latter seems incorrect.

It is said that the bodies of all the officers have been found, except that of Leandro Gomez, which is supposed to have been cut up in pieces, after the mutilations and indignities above-mentioned.

We had hoped to be spared these horrible revelations, which not only affect the character of a faction, but tend to shew the European world that war in the River Plate is still conducted in the barbarous manner which has made the names of Quiroga and others infamous, and handed down Quinteros, Cañada, Gomez, Las Playas, etc., as scenes of cruelty.

MONTEVIDEO.

TERRIFIC EXCITEMENT.

The present state of Montevideo baffles description. Revenge is discernible in every countenance. The impotency of the Government, the defenceless state of the city, makes the unfortunate natives writhe under the conviction that the fate of their cherished, murdered hero may possibly prove their own. The best streets, the greatest thoroughfares, are deserted; the hotels are crowded with estancieros, and their families, who have fled from the camp; the foreign gunboats have anchored nearer to the shore, the custom-house is shut up, decent, respectable, young men, with muskets on their shoulders, are seen hurrying in the direction of the cantons: Montevideo is ruined—Montevideo is destroyed. Better far that the fated city was buried in the waves which beat around it; better that the hand, the genius, the capital of the foreigner, which has built up this once magnificent city out of blood-stained bricks, had been never known, than that all the progress, all the advancement, all the improvements, should be annihilated in an evil hour by the rufian dagger of revolution, or the ruthless sword of the invader. No man in Buenos Ayres can form the remotest idea of the sad picture of desolation which Montevideo presents at this moment, awaiting as it were its doom. The Brazilians are hourly expected by water and Flores by land. Friday being a holiday the churches were crowded with ladies, all dressed in the deepest mourning. There may be some who laugh at these feminine emblems of sorrow; but there were prayers, earnest, fervent appeals to Heaven offered up that day from bleeding hearts. Let us all hope that the Almighty will mercifully avert the horrors of a siege, bombardment, and assault. The domestic affliction is at present unsusceptible of exaggeration; husbands, fathers, and sons are hurried from their homes, weeping wives, mothers, and sisters are seen at every door. The awful sufferings of the Paysandú families on the island are to be re-enacted in Montevideo. Verily the country is cursed, and the incurable fiends who caused all this human woe, as sure as there is a God in Heaven, will yet be punished. From the appearance of things, it is obvious that a very determined resistance is meditated; still, as far as we can gather, from the practical remarks of the English officers, the place cannot hold out, and if the Brazilians throw shells into the city, the loss of life and property must be frightful. Some gingerbread fortifications are in process of construction, facing the bay, but a small gunboat could riddle the whole concern in a quarter of an hour.

It remains to be seen whether the Foreign Powers will interfere and compel the combatants to select some other less valuable spot than Montevideo to settle their differences. There is a frightful animosity displayed against Buenos Ayres, which the Montevideans regard as the root and branch of all their misfortunes. House property within the last week has fallen 30, 40, 50, and even 60 per cent. Business is at a complete standstill, and as the tribunals are closed the recovery of debts is, of course, out of the question. The barracks are full of wool, belonging to foreign estancieros; not an arroba of it can be sold, and the owners, becoming nervous as to what uses it may possibly be applied to by the besieged, are baling and shipping it as fast as they can. Those who wish to realize the real blessings of a South American revolution, should at once visit Montevideo, gallop through the camps, stop at its ruined towns, and inspect the rabble soldiers, and uneducated generals! It may be that as foreigners our judgment on such subjects is erring, but we cannot refrain from saying that the Orientals as a race are unfit for self-government: they have had a chance, a trial, it has proved a failure; they must now take the consequence. No Government could be better, no administration fairer than that of Berro. They allowed it to be upset, they tolerated revolution, and thousands who should have buckled on their swords to exterminate the invader, have remained cool, impassive spectators. They now, in the eleventh hour, vainly struggle against the chains which the iron hand of the invader is rivetting on them. There are found Orientals willing and ready to aid the invader; we say such a people are undeserving of liberty. Leandro Gomez has perished, but not in vain; his name will be handed down to posterity as the victim of misplaced patriotism and honor, where both alike are, we regret to say, almost unknown.

NEWS FROM PARAGUAY.

THE RANGER DETAINED.

The Salto steamer (belonging to Mr. Lauzon) arrived yesterday morning with dates from Asuncion to the 31st ult.

The cargo of the Marques de Olinda was taken out and put on shore: the passengers including the President of Matto Grosso, have been lodged close prisoners of war in the old arsenal, but not set to work, being merely denied all communication with those outside, and getting their meals from the hotel at expense of Government. The steamer has not been armed, but is taken up for service of the state as a depatch-boat or transport.

The expedition to Matto Grosso comprises besides the 10 vessels already named two gun boats recently built at Asuncion from materials sent out from England, and mounting a 68-pounder cannon each. The armament continues actively, the arsenal working day and night, rifling cannon, casting bombs, &c., and the troops are perpetually on drill, so that the Brazilians may count on a warm reception if they attempt to go up the river.

It was rumored on the departure of the Salto from Asuncion that the Brazilian war-steamer, Ipambely, coming down the river Paraguay to look after the Paraguayan garrison of Fort Olimpo, and after some fighting captured: the garrison lost eight men, the Brazilians had a large number killed and wounded: this vessel was usually stationed at Cerumbá, and mounted two 36 and two 24-pounders. She was a very fine gunboat, built of iron at the Rio dockyard, her chief engineer being Mr. Forster, son to the engineer required to anchor under the batteries of the port at Asuncion but had not been seized. It was confidently stated that she would on no account be permitted to pass up the river, and would probably return without delay to Buenos Ayres. Capt. Harrison is in command, and Capt. Parish, R.N., is among the passengers on board.

The steamer Corrientes was in port discharging cargo and may be expected with a return cargo in 8 or 10 days. The anniversary of Paraguayan Independence (25th of December) was kept with great festivity, bull-fights, balls, sortijas, sercades and church services. The Christmas ebb was tastefully got up. At the grand levee of Christmas Day, the foreign ministers, public functionaries, officers, foreign residents, etc., were received in state by President Lopez wearing his French and Sardinian decorations and dressed as a Brigadier-General, surrounded by the Ministers of State.

The enthusiasm of the people is described as excessive, and news was anxiously awaited of the capture of

Coimbra, Miranda and Dorados, where some Brazilian garrisons were stationed. New levies had been made, and detachments of troops sent to strengthen the garrisons of Concepcion, Cerro Leon, Encarnacion and Humayta. The idea of a war with Brazil has induced thousands of persons to beg permission to form volunteer companies.

Professor Gustavus Mackenson had taken out his diploma for teaching English, French, German, Latin and Greek. A lady named Fulgencia Almiron, native of Asuncion, has opened a photographic gallery, which is becoming highly popular.

The works of the electric telegraph and railway are being pushed forward actively. We hear nothing of the cotton or tobacco crops, but they must suffer, from the drain of able-bodied men for military service.

NO GOLD IN SAN JUAN.

Hilario, San Juan, December 12th, 1861.

Gentlemen,—

In answer to your letter of the 17th ult., I have only to say that I shall, at all times, have great pleasure in communicating to you authentic information on any subject of public importance that may come under my notice, but in relation to the so-called San Juan gold discoveries, I must most distinctly decline to lend myself to such an egregious hoax as some fool has passed on you. I firmly believe that what you publish in the "Standard" is published in all good faith.

I have my own reasons for suspecting who it was who first set this 'bola' rolling. The real facts of the matter are:—At a private mine of Rickard's at Castaño some few threads of gold have been found, but not in sufficient quantity to pay for the extraction. Nuggets there were none. Even supposing the gold to have been found, the public have as their right to help themselves to the gold utensils in jewellers' shops in Calle Florida as to share in the fictitious gold mine of San Pedro Nolaseo. Another point I have to refer to, and that is, your statement that so many people are flocking from the neighboring provinces to Castaño. As far as I can learn such is NOT the case—on the contrary, there is a great scarcity of laborers even for such work as there is. As to the men at Hilario deserting, not one has done so.

The vein, such as it was, is long since worked dry.

In common justice to your subscribers, as the late packet number was filled with news of this great bubble, it would be as well to correct it in a future packet edition.

Believe me to remain, Yours truly, P. P.

THE MARAYES MINES, SAN JUAN.

We have been favored with an interesting letter from a person well versed in mining: the following paragraphs are extracted:—

"The only mine into which I descended was that of 'Baltazar,' in which the works are more actively carried on than in any other, and very different from the method pursued at the San Juan Mining Co's works. I think Mr. N. is right when he says that they have commenced there badly and will find it difficult to carry it out successfully. At Baltazar there is a vein of metal 12 inches wide visible on the surface, and now they are taking off the silver almost pure, in large quantities: they have an amount in deposit to the value of 20 or 25 thousand hard dollars, and the stock is increasing.

"The system of refining metals on the spot is much better than shipping the crude ore at Buenos Ayres for England, as the freight in the latter case would be too heavy. When the furnaces at Marayes are concluded, they will have plenty to do, and I have no doubt the miners even from Tontal will come thither with their metals.

"As to the route for travelling I advise you to take the Cordoba road which is shorter and less disagreeable than the mail-coach one. From Cordoba you can reach the Marayes in 5 or 6 days. We were 10 days coming, but when one travels with ladies and baggage, it causes much delay. Mules and ponies are always to be had at Cordoba, which enables one to go from Rosario to the Marayes mines in 10 or 12 days.

"There are 60 or 70 men at work in Los Marayes: they extract 8 to 10 cajones (20 to 25 tons) per month, the average being 50 marks per cajon (20 marks or 40 lbs per ton). This ley, improves in the more advanced works, to 70 marks per cajon. The furnaces which will be concluded in two months will suffice to refine a cajon of metal per day. The engineer directing the works, M. A. Lamelle, is a gentleman of great talent, and one of the highest repute in his profession in these countries.

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AGENTS.

Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill, London.
Mr. J. C. Sharpe, Reuter's Telegram Office, Southampton.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

WANTED—One hundred capitalists with a capital of £1000 sterling each; annual profits, 60 per cent.
WANTED—Five hundred good female cooks and housemaids; wages, £2 10s. per month.
WANTED—Ten thousand labourers; wages four shillings per day.
WANTED—Twenty thousand good shepherds wages, including board, lodging, horse-hire, and washing, £1 10s. per month, with a certain prospect of getting a flock of sheep, in a few years, on shares.
NOT WANTED—Commercial clerks or shop-boys.

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; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."
CICERO.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1865.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

In our last review we informed our home readers of the siege of Paysandú by the revolutionary leader Flores, and the blockade of that port by the Brazilian squadron. Since then, however, the Brazilian army, 8,000 strong, came up and invested the place. Defended by a valiant soldier and patriot named Leandro Gomez, Paysandú resisted every open attack, but the rebels and invaders ultimately succeeded in taking the place by one of those questionable stratagems so unknown in European warfare, yet frequent in South American warfare. Paysandú was formerly a very thriving town in the River Uruguay; it is now, however, little better than a heap of ruins, and in the possession of the Brazilians. Flores and his allies are in full march on Montevideo, where a determined resistance is talked of: the blockade and siege will take place about the 15th of January; how long it will last is extremely difficult to say, but from the present appearance of things there is strong reason to believe that the place will hold out for some months. It is with the greatest repugnance that we commence our review for the new year with these sad revolutionary details, but we cannot deceive our readers abroad. The state of the River Plate is critical in the extreme. The revolution in the Banda Oriental is drawing to a close, but Paraguay has taken the field, and before Montevideo surrenders it is more than probable that other South American States will follow the warlike example.

The Argentine Republic is, however, in no way connected with these wars, and it is right to call the attention of our home readers to this fact, as they generally confound Montevideo with Buenos Ayres, and Paraguay with Brazil, when there is no political connection, whatever, existing. The peace of this country is menaced, no doubt, by the disturbances which surround us, but we all have the greatest confidence in the non-intervention policy of President Mitre. The Brazilian Minister, Sr. Paranhos, who arrived here last month on a special mission to the Argentine Government, has failed to induce President Mitre to form any entangling alliance, and is now, in company with the Brazilian Admiral, Baron Tamandaré, consulting as to the proposed assault on Montevideo.

Nothing has occurred in the Argentine Republic to disturb confidence or to create alarm; everything progresses peaceably. The last dates that we have from the interior provinces leave

no room for supposing that we have to apprehend any revolution; on the contrary, peace and order reign supreme in every province, and we are pleased to say that the arrivals of produce in Rosario indicate an increase in agricultural industry.

The works of the Argentine Central Railway are steadily progressing. Mr. Wheelwright is in Rosario superintending the road. The tug-boat of the Company, the Iron King, is constantly plying between Buenos Ayres and Rosario and has proved to be of the greatest utility to the company. A call has been made on the shares by the agent of the Company, payable on or before the 20th inst. Rosario, although convulsed by a set of rampant politicians, is showing signs of improvement: new hotels and houses of business are the order of the day, and last, not least, a semi-monthly English paper entitled the "Argentine Citizen," exclusively devoted to industrial interests, has this week made its appearance. In the province of Entre Rios the number of English estancieros is rapidly increasing, and we hear the most flattering account of the state of the lands and stocks from those who have had the good fortune to invest in that province in preference to the Uruguay Republic. Probably the most interesting event of the fortnight is the celebration of a contract for the construction of five new steamers for our river traffic, between the Argentine Government and Captain Harrison. One of the parties to the contract is at present in Paraguay, but will shortly return to Buenos Ayres, from whence he will at once proceed to England to carry out the terms of the contract.

The Northern Railway has at last been opened for public traffic to the Tigre, which is one of the nearest and best ports in the neighborhood of Buenos Ayres; the harbor is safe, deep, and well sheltered, convenient for steamboats and vessels engaged in the up-river traffic. By a very trifling exertion on the part of the Argentine Government, such as the buoying of the River Plate and the abolition of port charges, the greater part of the shipping in our harbor could be induced to anchor in the Tigre. Sooner or later, foreign captains will become alive to the great convenience which the Tigre affords. One of the river steamers already plies from that port, and we believe that in a very short time all the other steamers will imitate the example. The Northern Railway is doing a very fair traffic, which will be greatly increased when the advantages of the Tigre port are fully understood. We regard this railway as second to none in the country. Mr. Ellborough, the Secretary, is at present here on business connected with the Company, which we hope will be successfully terminated.

In another column our readers will find a report of the trial trip on the Southern Railway. The road is finished out to San Vicente, and the works are progressing with the most astonishing rapidity.

Business is not so brisk in Buenos Ayres, owing chiefly to the scarcity of money and the great decline in the price of produce of all description; the currency displays signs of improvement, which it is to be hoped will be permanent. The new loan for the redemption of the currency will come into effect on and after the 1st July next: our native capitalists are holding up paper money in the expectation of making 20 per cent on it when the new law comes into operation. Gold is very abundant but dear, and paper money is scarcer, and commands a most exorbitant rate of interest.

The emigration statistics for the past year have at last been published, by which it appears that the total number

of emigrants arrived in Buenos Ayres for the year 1864 barely exceeds six thousand souls, which is a diminution of four thousand on that of the previous year. We feel bound to call attention to this fact, as it goes to show the insecurity of the professions of our public men on this subject. There is positively nothing more necessary for this country than immigration; the whole future of the Argentine nation hangs on the number of fresh hands which we are able to introduce each year for the development of the industrial resources of the country. Our Government, we regret to say, neglects this most vital matter, and evinces an 'inertia' policy which merits our severest censure. We are importing soldiers by almost every vessel that comes from France, but the passage-money for a ploughman can not be afforded by the country. It is the excess of folly to suppose that this republic can ever form any exception to the other republics of South America, so long as this do-nothing policy is persisted in. It is to be hoped that the new year will bring about a new line of conduct on the part of the rulers of this nation, and that some decisive step will be taken to prove to the world that the professions of President Mitre about peopling the desert pampas of the Argentine Republic with the hardy industrious populations of Europe are not empty words and delusive promises.

MONTEVIDEO.

"Standard" Office,
January 8th, 1865.

If decrees, committees, or Government dispositions, can save a nation in distress, most surely will the Government of the Republica Oriental come out of the critical situation in which it is placed with flying colors. There has been a deluge of documents of this kind forced on the already highly-excited public. Some find their fond hopes drowned therein, and some expect to sail triumphantly over the troubled waters; while others, who are not directly interested in the result, examine the appearances of the weather with impartial eyes, and try to draw their own conclusions as to the duration of the storm, and its more or less destructive effects. But who can make bold to foretell the results of the sanguinary struggles that are continually taking place in these most unfortunate countries; the veerings of the political weathercock are so sudden, the complications (though each affair is petty in itself) are so great, the circle of individuals who set the machine in motion is so limited, and consequently, personal caprice, pride, and fickleness, have such a decisive influence, that the wisest way, perhaps, of coming to a conclusion, is to calculate the probable result, with the help of logic and common sense; and when that is arrived at, then to come to the conclusion, that it is precisely this that will not happen. The decrees are as follows:—

1st. Dated January 6th—Naming an Artillery Auxiliary Committee, an Auxiliary do., for the Arming and equipment of the Army, an Auxiliary Victualling Committee, an Auxiliary Committee for the vigilance of the port.

2nd. Dated January 7th—Creating a Consultatory Council of State, which is to give its opinion upon the subjects submitted to it by the Executive Power.

3rd. Dated January 7th—Prohibiting all public meetings, whatever may be their object.

4th. A decree abolishing that of December 25th, by which the tribunals were declared closed.

5th. Dated January 7th—A very severe and stringent decree, obliging every native above 15½ years old, to give guarantee for the payment of a

substitute, if he desires to leave the country. 6th. And most important. A decree, also dated January 7th, which after a preamble that says, "that owing to the threatened siege by land and blockade of Montevideo, there may occur deplorable perturbations," particularly in the money market, and forebodingly nothing more necessary for this country than immigration; the whole future of the Argentine nation hangs both public and private interests, the President of the Republic in Council are able to introduce each year for the development of the industrial resources of the country. Our Government, we regret to say, neglects this most vital matter, and evinces an 'inertia' policy which merits our severest censure. We are importing soldiers by almost every vessel that comes from France, but the passage-money for a ploughman can not be afforded by the country. It is the excess of folly to suppose that this republic can ever form any exception to the other republics of South America, so long as this do-nothing policy is persisted in. It is to be hoped that the new year will bring about a new line of conduct on the part of the rulers of this nation, and that some decisive step will be taken to prove to the world that the professions of President Mitre about peopling the desert pampas of the Argentine Republic with the hardy industrious populations of Europe are not empty words and delusive promises.

1st. That the bills payable at sight, or to the bearer of the banks under the denominations of the Commercial Bank and Bank Mauá and which merits our severest censure. We declare a legal tender as long as the war lasts, and six months after its termination.

2nd. The nation considers itself under the obligation to render effective the conversion into metallic currency at the epoch abovementioned.

3rd. The Government divides between the two banks the forced loan of 500,000 dollars (s.) which it finds itself under the unavoidable necessity of levying, giving the securities of which it disposes.

January 9th, 4 o'clock.

The last of Saiz's army came into town this morning; the cavalry are at the Union, the infantry in Montevideo, Bastarria's corps of infantry momentarily expected in. Government people say their plan is to concentrate the infantry in Montevideo, and make a dash with the cavalry into the province of Rio Grande. Several private marauding parties (as they may be called) have already set out in that direction to do business on their own account.

H.B.M.'s ship Satellite arrived on the 8th. On the morning of the 9th 36 marines landed, and marched up to protect the English Bank; part of the French and Italian men-of-war's crews did the same for Mauá and Co., and the Spanish for the Commercial Bank. The upshot is, that the last decree about the banks has been revoked. On the afternoon of the 8th, a decree of the police ordered all establishments, with the sole exception of the apothecaries' shops, to be closed at 8 o'clock in the evening, and not opened till after gun-fire (7 o'clock) next morning; and prohibited all meetings of more than three persons, whether in the streets, or 'indoors,' unless persons of the same family, under a penalty of a fine of 25 dollars.

The gunpowder is still causing immense sensation among the British and other foreign residents here, none of it having, as was reported, been removed; on the contrary, it is asserted by some that more has been added. Now if such is really the case, the foreigners should lose no time in coming to some resolution. It is really a crying shame that the lives of 25 or 30,000 foreigners should be at the mercy of such want of common sense, and yet see them contemplate their jeopardy with arms crossed. Mr. G. Lettson, H.B.M. Charge d'Affaires has however not been inactive, although since the distribution of the protest but little was known or heard of his intentions, having yesterday addressed a letter to the churchwardens, begging that the British Episcopal church should be put at his disposal for a meeting. The pillars of the church, after maturely deliberating the question, sent back as answer that if H.B.M. Charge d'Affaires would assert that, the meeting was "a case of life and death" and have marines present to keep order the church could be used. G. Lettson, Esq., however, has objected to this. Now in my opinion the churchwardens or trustees had no business whatever to make such proposals, the church being in no way adapted for such purposes—the church was the gift of Samuel T. Lafone, Esq., and put under trust to H. M. Government, and was consecrated for divine worship, and again the trustees could not have disposed of it without the consent of the donor. Great praise is however due to Messrs. T. Hughes, E. Cooper and Paton for the result.—What more suitable place than Mr. Lettson's azotea. A fire was observed this evening at 10 o'clock, at the distance of two or three leagues from town, in the direction of Paso Molino. It was burning with a steady flame, and no smoke being visible might have been taken to be a signal. General Saiz's troops are now stationed in the Union. Most of the men (cavalry) are now on leave. General Gomez's artillery arrived last night, Col. Bastarria's infantry is, I hear, also at the Union.

TRIP BY RAIL TO SAN VICENTE.

On Monday morning Mr. Crawford, of the Great Southern railway, invited us to accompany him in a trip to San Vicente. The Saavedra engine was in readiness at 12 o'clock with a waggon improvised for a carriage attached at the Barraca works. To any person who visits this part of the works for the first time it cannot fail to excite the most unaffected surprise and admiration to see the many massive edifices in construction, the enormous quantities of materiel of every kind in seeming confusion all around, the ponderous cylinders of the Riachuelo bridge, the busy troops of workmen under their gangers and engineers. And one short year ago this was a deserted site, where the sluggish waters of the Riachuelo were only disturbed by the report of a fowling-piece or the sudden invasion of a troop of saladero cattle.

While they are getting up steam, we will introduce the reader to the buildings which are approaching completion in Messrs. Peto and Betts' new arsenal of Barracas. Here is a spacious structure intended for repairing locomotives and doing all manner of iron-work: there is room for a dozen large forges, and the flues are made in massive brickwork. It has been remarked of all these buildings that there is a superabundance of brick and mortar, but the contractors evidently intend that solidity shall be a characteristic of their works. The shed for mending carriages is like the former and will be provided with a turning-table at the junction of the branch-line. Further on we meet the depot for carriages of equally ample dimensions, and another for engines. All these are situated between the station house and the bridge.

By good fortune the men are just testing one of the cylinders and this will give a fair idea of this great work which has not its equal even in Paraguay or any other part of the continent. There are three cylinders on each side, to support the magnificent iron bridge which will span the Riachuelo. Time will not allow us to consider the immense labor or grand proportions of these hollow metal pillars sunk some sixty feet into the slimy stream. The difficulty of a foundation is shown by the fact that on one side they had been driven into 32 feet of mud, not counting the water. There is at present a weight of 125 tons of rails on that immovable tube which they are testing, and this will give an aggregate strength to the bridge of more than double the heaviest train that can be placed on it, and which nothing short of an earthquake can move or overturn. The superstructure of the bridge is yonder, and if you wish any further details they can be obtained from that clever mechanic who superintended its construction in Bridgworth's arsenal, and who is just now so occupied as to seem unconscious that the sun marks about 110 of Fahrenheit.

Mr. Richard Newton and his family having arrived, we will prepare to start, and take our seats in the covered waggon. Mr. N. has set the good example of taking shares in this enterprise so important for the country of his adoption, but so little patronised by native capitalists.

The Barracas station is a very neat building, and its only fault consists in being rather removed from the village. We are at once in the region of "charcos" or kitchen-gardens and speed away towards the picturesque thickets of Lomas de Zamorra, leaving the turrets of Barracas church on our left. The road is level and fenced with a neat wire and iron railing on either side.

There are several pretty quintas in the neighborhood of Lomas, and the new church is a graceful testimony to the liberality of several Protestant friends, including Messrs Peto and Betts, who contributed towards this temple of Catholic worship. It would be difficult to find in the environs of Buenos Ayres a more delightful place for country-houses than hereabout. The air is peculiarly fresh and invigorating, the ground high and dry, the plantations affording agreeable shade, and forming green lanes which remind one of English scenery.

Mr. Temperley's quinta is among the finest, and the surrounding lots belonging to Messrs. Green, Drabble, &c. promise at no distant day to become the nucleus of a charming English village. The station is a neat cottage with stained-glass doors and all the appliances of comfort and elegance combined: in fact we could almost envy the quiet retirement of the station-master who will have abundant leisure to devote himself to study or literature in the sylvan hermitage.

Emerging from the woods of Zamorra we get a view of the open camp, the eye taking in on the right a faint glimpse of the far-famed Santa Catalina, and on the left the shrubbery of Mrs. Kidd's rustic hotel. The line of railway is as straight as an arrow: in a few minutes we reach Mr. Glew's estancia: the farm house is surrounded by a low peach-mount and close at hand is the Glew station. For some distance we traverse a poor-looking camp covered with thistles, which suggest the danger of a prairie fire, and we learn that on last Sunday there was a general alarm from a thick smoke seen near the coast. Happily the ground is here and there broken by fields of green maize which would stay the progress of a fire. At times we are delayed in our course by some horses getting on the line, which we drive slowly before us until they teach a crossing.

We are now close to San Vicente, those two ombú trees being only a league from that village. Here there is a large troop of navvies at work, and we come to a stop, although the rails are laid as far as the eye can reach. The hospitable contractor opens a hamper of champagne which naturally causes a cordial interchange of good wishes, and is very acceptable under the circumstances. We have made the run from Barracas, which is nearly 24 miles, in 80 minutes, including stoppages: this is about one-third of the way, and the train will take 4 hours from town to Chascomus. We learn that it is doubtful whether the company will open any section to traffic until the whole is concluded, which will be next August. The iron viaduct of Sambombon is already finished and the works going on actively near Chascomus.

On the return trip we had occasion to meditate on the great traffic which this line is destined to enjoy, and the improvements it must cause along the route. All these camps will be converted into "charcos" for raising grain or vegetables, and dotted at intervals with country houses of the rich foreign

population. It is not yet a year since Mr. Crawford arrived in this country, and now the Great Southern railway is already *un fait accompli*.

We arrived at the Barracas station at 3.30 p.m., when Mr. Crawford invited us to inspect the work-shops. Here is a large carpenters' shop where they are working both by hand and steam-power, making door and window-frames and a thousand other necessaries. Alongside is a legion of blacksmiths at their dusty avocation, and the ladies of our party take a peculiar interest in observing the progress of these operations, all which tend to the same great idea, and whose presiding genius is our talented fellow countryman, the agent of Messrs. Peto & Betts.

In the turmoil of war and intrigue which at present engrosses the attention of our public men, we could wish them to cast a glance at the wonderful revolution going on at the very gates of Buenos Ayres, pregnant with the blessings of real liberty and industrial progress, but utterly unknown to the whole of the native population.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The news from Montevideo, which is of the most startling character, will be found in another column. The steamer brought up 245 passengers. There is a regular stampede set in, in Montevideo, and some frightful excesses are expected. A new club called the Leandro Gomez Club has been started, with the object of thrashing any unhappy colorado still existing in the place; two poor fellows got an awful dressing on Saturday. The "Tribuna" correspondent has been expelled the town.

The rain which was so much wanted has at last come. The camps and farms were beginning to get very dry, but the rain of yesterday has dispelled all fears of a drought, and will save the maize crop from destruction.

All fears respecting an invasion of Argentine territory by Paraguay seem now to have subsided, and a very sensible letter, written by a well known Argentine at present sojourning in Asuncion, not published last week in the "Pueblo," has opened the eyes of the deluded Buenos Ayrean public respecting President Lopez. The tone of the native papers respecting Paraguay was of such a nature as to create previous fear that hostilities would be the result. We hope to see our colleagues more discreet henceforward. The only real grievances which we have to complain of against Paraguay are of a purely commercial nature, which, by a little diplomacy, might possibly be removed. The high tariff on exporting gold, and the conservative system which pervades every branch of the custom-house should be the subjects of attention for both President Mitre and President Lopez, as we believe the trade of both countries might be increased if this antiquated restrictive system was reformed or abolished.

The great scarcity of English river steamers of light draught of water, should be known by our friends at home. There are at present more than fifty persons looking for steamers with an English flag to charter for various purposes. We trust some of our friends at home will see this notice, as there is every probability if we had fifty English steamers in port each and every one of them would find immediate employment.

There appears no doubt whatever about the rumoured incendiaries in Concordia: five houses have already been burnt down, and the last house fired was that of the justice of the peace. As far as we can learn the fellows who are perpetrating these disgraceful acts attempt to justify their conduct by saying they have sworn to avenge poor Gomez. We trust that the local authorities will at once put a stop to such outrages.

The building statistics for the past year are something of an incredible nature: 450 houses have been remodelled and repaired, and 827 new ones built. When we bear in mind the high wages for labor, and the dearth of all building materials, we confess we are surprised that such a heavy investment in bricks and mortar has not produced a crisis. Rents, though high, are not equal to the market rate of interest on the capital invested, and consequently none but rich men can afford to build houses. During the last 6 months more real estate has been sold by auction than was ever before known during the same short period; and, if we are to attach any credit to the auctioneers' statements, the prices at which it was sold were more than the cost.

Our colleague, the 'Imparcial Español,' states that the Corps Diplomatique resident in Montevideo protest against the blockade of the port of Montevideo. We think this statement is inexact, and that not only will Montevideo be blockaded but bombarded. The Foreign Ministers are now-a-days regarded as a set of necessary political myths, but no man in his senses reposes the slightest confidence in their power or ability to protect foreign property. When Montevideo is shelled, and all the people ruined, it is intended to give a grand 'pic-nic' to the Foreign Ministers, amidst the ruins of the town. If there is anything so extremely monstrous as to baffle belief, it is to think that with all our ministers, admirals, gunboats, consuls, *e tutti quanti*, a blockade and bombardment of Montevideo should be permitted; and yet if the republicans within refuse to surrender to the republicans without, every house in the city will probably be razed.

A new organ of public opinion has been started just the other side of the Barracas bridge, called the 'El Eco de la Campaña.' It will limit its readers to local topics, and must be particularly interesting to the boatmen and saladero peons.

Another sad tale of death in the thistles was recounted to us yesterday, the unfortunate victim an Irish sheep-farmer. It appears he lost his way in the camp, and died from hardship and exposure. When found, the body was in a shocking state, and the poor man's clothes eaten away by 'biscachos' and 'peludas.' The unfortunate man was well known in the southern camps.

The Concepcion Church is at last to be shut up and pulled down. Several engineers and builders gave it as their opinion that the walls were dangerous, yet notwithstanding this, the church was crowded each Sunday and holiday. Now, however, it will be shut up, and a new temple raised on its site.

We shortly expect to treat our readers to a series of letters from the Gran Chaco. An enterprising friend is at present sojourning in that unknown land on business for the Government. He has promised to write to us by every opportunity.

The Italian steamer Tevere leaves for Asuncion immediately, having been taken by the Montevideo Government to be sent on a special mission.

Sr. Paranhos, the Brazilian Minister, has not left for the Uruguay. We are authorized to contradict the rumor which our colleagues have circulated, and in which we also were deceived.

'Drowning made easy' is a nice little volume, and should be in the pockets of all who go to Tigre 'picnics.'

The Mersey is expected to-morrow. She will bring, it is thought, a large amount of specie for our private banks.

Opposition funeral services are to take place for the Blancos and Colorados killed at Paysandú, the 'Tribuna' suggesting this ungenerous and hateful distinction of prayers, persecuting its enemies beyond the very gates of Purgatory. Meantime, nobody prays for the fallen Brazilians. We should like to know how the combatants fared in the other world?

The 'Nacional' states that only 30 'cuadras' of the Western line remains unfinished, and that the public opening to Villa Mercedes will take place on the 3rd proximo, being the anniversary of Rosas's fall.

The model school of industry at Palermo will be opened in due style on Sunday next.

Among the foreign gunboats now in port are the Coohorn (Dutch) and Velece (Italian).

The new theatre next the Bank will be opened on the 25th inst.

The Brazilian war-steamers Oyopock and Cruzeiro do Sul leave this evening for Humaytá, but for Rio Janeiro.

It is now admitted by all the papers that Leandro Gomez was brutally murdered, and his corpse so mutilated as to be irreognisable.

We send down a batch of to-day's papers to our agent in Montevideo, as there will probably be an extra demand for the news of the day to be forwarded to Europe.

RETURN OF PRESIDENT MITRE.

Duck-shooting and chess-playing will tire a man at last, and bring a mansea almost akin to that experienced by children fed on sugar-plums. Active minds cannot rest in the 'inertia' of rural sports, and it is with pleasure we notice an event which we hourly expected, in the return of President Mitre from Lobos.

When the courier arrived at Cascares' estancia with news of the Paraguayan invasion to Matto Grosso, he found President Mitre, Sr. Drago,

D. Marcos Paz, and Minister Elizalde at a rubber of whist. The news caused a profound sensation among the latter three, but his Excellency coolly requested them to go on with the game, ordering the man to get his supper.

When the capture of Paysandú was announced, he, in like manner, seemed to attach no importance to the fact, and D. Marcos Paz, making a significant movement of his finger across the carotid artery, President Mitre turned away in disgust, and began talking to an Irish shepherd who accompanied him in his rambles, and to whom he has presented a copy of Longfellow's poems.

It is not possible to say how long his Excellency might have remained at Lobos, were it not for the departure of the Brazilian envoy, Paranhos, which seemed to give him much content. Forgetting the promises he had made to visit Mr. and Mrs. Flanagan and their friends, forgetting the proposed railway to Laguna de los Padres, he advised D. Marcos Paz of his intention to start at once for town.

The carriage was got ready, the horses were yoked, the last *adieu* were spoken, and as the coachman cracked his whip, his Excellency gave the word and off they went. The conversation was gay and all spirits seemed light, but there is no bliss without alloy, and his Excellency and friends were suddenly pitched out of the carriage, one of the wheels coming off, probably for want of a lynch-pin. The official organ ('Nacion Argentina') of yesterday informs us that none of the illustrious party were hurt, and President Mitre arrived safe at home on Sunday evening. We welcome his Excellency again among us, and learn with satisfaction that his health is improved (since the departure of Sr. Paranhos). Speculation is on foot as to the new policy of the Argentine Cabinet, which is said to be expressed in the following notices (not yet) published in the official paper:

BUSINESS RESUMED.

By mutual consent the house of Bartolo, Rawson and Co., dissolved partnership on the 31st ult., the junior members of the firm, Messrs. Rufino Elizalde and Juan Andres Gelly-obes retiring from business, and a new firm has been established in which Messrs. Barros Pazos and Paunero will take the place of the retiring partners.

The new firm will take charge of all matters pertaining to the former house, and continue the same style and signature, promising every attention to their supporters, and trusting, by a strict attention to business and wide-spread connection in foreign parts, to give general satisfaction.

A splendid assortment of goods is always on hands, and Messrs. B., R. and Co. will shortly exhibit the bankrupt stock of Messrs. Maguire and Co. of Montevideo, of which Sr. Paranhos acts as official assignee. Also the ship-wrecked cargo of the 'General Flores' from Paysandú, consisting of goods for summer wear, rather stained and damaged, but warranted to wash. No second price!

The offices and warehouses are in the same place at Plaza Mayo, and will not be removed until more secure and comfortable premises be obtained elsewhere.

WANTED, A PARTNER.

The undersigned, late member of the house of Bartolo, Rawson & Co., of this city, seeks a person of business habits with some capital, who would embark in the leather and tanning trade. Advertiser has a large stock of hides near Rio Cuarto, and can command the services of a large number of industrious Indians who will keep up a sufficient supply for the largest tan-yard yet started in South America. As the business may count on every protection from the Argentine Government, and is likely to give enormous profits, none but *bona fide* parties need apply, giving also references of strict integrity and solvency.

J. A. ANDRES, Calle Bolivar.

OPEN TO AN ENGAGEMENT.

A young man of good education and active habits seeks employment of an intellectual nature, where he might make himself generally useful. He speaks French, having been lately employed in a wholesale house as foreign correspondent, and has a good knowledge of foreign goods. Would have no objection to take charge of a book store or coach-repository, being quick at accounts.

References—Juan M. Rosas, Rockvale, Southampton; M. Nicolas A. Cayo, Rue Montmartre, Paris; D. Demingo Sarandino, Washington; Monsignor Marino Marini, Cusco Esquinas, B. Mitre, Esq. 111 San Martin. Address—Barracas Station.

FUNERAL FOR THE DEFENSE OF PAYSAUNDU

To the Editors of the 'Standard.' I enclose you for publication, in your popular and impartial journal, a spontaneous subscription list for the celebration of a funeral service in the Cathedral for the repose of the souls of the heroic men who perished defending their own and their country's honor in Paysandú.

On Monday next this sad ceremony will take place, and any surplus which may remain over will be added to the fund for the widows and orphans of these heroic but victimized men.

ZOILLO ALDECOA, Recoba Nueva.

- Don E. F. \$500
Macedonio Naneles 225
Doroteo Vela 200
Genaro Vasquez 225
N. Cavaras 225
Mariano Obarrio 100
Señores Sagaste & Friarte 100
Don Julis Soriano 100
Daniel Arana 300
Luis Costa 100
N. Vizcaino 200
Anjel Sagasta 100
M. O. 200
M. V. 150
Zoilo Aldcoa 100
Luro Cabral 100
Lisandro Billingham 100
Juan B. Quedo 100
Mannul P. del Cerro 300
Santiago Torres 100
J. S. 50
Un humanitario 50
Don Enrique Gowland 100
Juan Soriano 50
Luis M. Drago 50
Federico Civils 100
Luciano Matke 100
Juan Shaw 200
José Dantes 100
Antonio Fogo 50
Diego W. Bell 200
Un Mendigo Democrata 10
D. P. S. 100
A. Ll 100
A. R. 100
Juan Arana 100
Luis Boniche 50
Ambrosio Domaneich 20
J. M. 100
Francisco Forel 100
Lorenzo Gutierrez 200
José F. Alvarez 50
\$5505

NOTE—Those who wish to contribute, and whose names are not already entered, will please call at the Recoba Nueva, No. 10, where the list still exists.

ON 'CHANGE.

January 20, 1864.
First price of patacons 27 40
Second 27 35
Cash sales, 58,734.

Table with columns: For Monday, Saturday, 31st January, 15th February, 21st January, 4th February, 28th February. Values range from 27 40 to 27 95.

Total, 167,434. The business on 'Change, owing to the wet weather, and the proximity of the arrival of the packet, was extremely limited, the attendance was poor, and the few who lingered in the hall after 2 o'clock were occupied in discussing the sad state of affairs in Montevideo.

There is a general feeling of alarm entertained in consequence of the monstrous decree ordering a forced loan of half a million silver dollars, to be made by the Maná and "Commercial" Banks, and merchants fear that the next move may be the pillage of the Montevideoan Custom House. Our money market is beginning to be affected sensibly by the sad political state of things; specie ruled firm to day in consequence, although the general tendency or the market is downward.

Exchange on England was freely offered at 50d, but the takers were not numerous, and to-morrow it is not improvable the rate will be 50 $\frac{1}{2}$. The total amount drawn up to the present is estimated at £190,000.

The National Government redeemed its bonds yesterday at 35, being slightly over the market rate, which is highly creditable to the Government.

There was nothing done in the wool market to-day, owing to the wet weather, nor is it probable any animation will take place until after the arrival of the packet. The present prices may be said to be—

- Best mersina wool 92
Second 85
Mixed 80
Dry cowhides, per pesuda 92
Exchange on England 50d
Price of ounces in currency \$177
Do. sovereigns do \$134
Central Argentine Railway shares, par. National Bonds 31
Buenos Ayres do. 100
Good mersina sheep, at core 6s each
Cows or breeding, by the cut 12s each

SHIPS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES

Table listing ships in the port of Buenos Ayres, categorized by class (English, American, French, Italian, Dutch, Austrian, Prussian, Hanoverian, Hamburg, Bremen, Prussian, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Belgian, Oldenburgh, National) and including columns for name, tons, captain, arrival date, and consignee.

VESSELS LOADING BY JOHN P. BOYD & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL. The screw steamer 'Galileo,' 1,525 tons register, Captain Russell. TO sail on the 10th inst. See special advertisement. FOR LONDON. The first class British ship 'Rose-dale,' 459 tons register, Captain Black. FOR ANTWERP. The first-class British barque 'James Carty,' 271 tons register, Captain Ritchie.

FOR SORIANO AND MERCEDES. The Steamer MERCEDES, Leaves every Thursday at 11 in the morning, and arrives every Monday at daybreak.

FARES: Montevideo 8 pats. Martin Garcia 4 " Higuieritas 6 " Fray Bentos 8 " Guauguaychu 9 " Soriano and Mercedes 11 " Concepcion 10 " Paysandu 12 " Concordia and Salto 18 " Deck passage, half-price. FREIGHTS: Montevideo, per ton, 4 pats. Ports in the Uruguay, do. do.: 9 pats.; gold, 1/2 per cent.; silver, 1/2 per cent. NOTE—Any passenger found on board, without his ticket from the Agency, will be fined 1 patacon.

SHIPPING LIST OF CHARLES WM. BENN & CO.

The fine British brig 'William and Anthony,' A. I., 200 tons, Captain Coombs, a full vessel and will sail in a few days. Consignees, Messrs. C. F. Warnholtz and Co. The first-class Dutch barque 'Aluda,' 331 I. L., 178 tons, Captain Dalenger, all cargo engaged.

Almost all the preceding vessels at loading in the Inner Roads. For further particulars, respecting the above-mentioned vessels, please apply to CHARLES WM. BENN & CO., Shipbrokers, Calle 25 De Mayo, No. 49.

SHIPPING LIST OF L. SAGORY & LENNUYEUX. FOR GENOA. Italian ship 'Giovannino,' 3 1/2 I. L., 196 tons, Di Janni, master. Consignees, Messrs. Zimmermann Fairs, and Co. FOR HAYRE. The French ship 'Pividal,' 5 1/2 I. L., 501 tons per register, Lalande (master.) Can admit bales in freight and passengers.

ANDREW LAWLER, Formerly of Dublin, Ireland, and when last heard of was in Callao in 1859. Any person knowing of his whereabouts would relieve the anxious care of his parents and friends by addressing a few lines to J. Lawler, 'Standard' office. Contemporaries please copy the above. 43

DILIGENCIA PARA LOBOS 25 DE MAYO Y SALADILLO. DE SABORIDO Y GARCIA CON CARGO REGISTRADO AL PECHO. PARA LOBOS S. M. los dias—2-1-4-6-8-10-12-14-16-18-20-22-24-26-28-30. Regresa los dias—1-3-5-7-9-11-13-15-17-19-21-23-25-27-29.

ALVAREZ AND RISSO, 99 1/2—Reconquista—99 1/2. FOR MONTEVIDEO. The Steamer TEVERE, Capt. José Barbara, leaves every Monday and Thursday, and returns every Thursday and Sunday. FOR SALTO. Calling at Martin Garcia, Higuieritas, Soriano, Mercedes, Fray Bentos, Guauguaychu, Concepcion, Paysandu, and Concordia.

Dutch brig 'William van der Bey' 3 1/2 I. L., tons, Captain Lutje, only requiring a few bales. Consignees, Messrs. John Best and Brothers. Dutch barque 'Martha Theresia,' 3 1/2 I. L., 271 tons, Captain Visser, can only engage a few bales.

ORDRES. Dutch brig 'Diana,' 287 tons, Masdrop, master. Consignees, Messrs. C. Desarmet and Co. For particulars please apply to L. SAGORY & LENNUYEUX, Ship Brokers, 47—Calle Cangallo—47. 620 Im.

MENSAGERIAS ARGENTINAS,
CALLE RIVADAVIA, No. 98.
 Luis Campanola, manager of one of these Mensagerias, begs to inform the public and his friends that, associated with Don Romulo Dias, after the 13th inst., they will make 15 journeys to the following places every month, leaving town every Friday and returning on
 Giles, Fortin de Areco, Salto, Rojas, Pergamino, San Nicolas, and Rosario they leave on 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29. To Junin two carriages will go weekly. The managers compromise themselves to facilitate the delivery of correspondence with the same punctuality they have always manifested.

Im, d15
F. DONOVAN AND CO.,
WOOL BROKERS,
 84, Calle Piedras.
 Im d&w, d15

Wells Beckhaus & Co.,
 Wool-Brokers, 173 Calle de las Piedras.
 W&D; Aug 25, 1 y

PUBLIC NOTICE.
 The Public is respectfully informed that the immense stock of the
ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
61 CORRIENTES,
 Is now replete with an unequalled variety of
NEW GOODS,
 Adapted to the present season, which comprises numerous articles
 especially suited to the wants of
CAMP PURCHASERS.
 Im o 10
61 CORRIENTES 61

A LOS ESTANCIEROS.
 Cerros de hierro para rodeos, potreros corrales, chaoras etc.
 Corrales portátiles con postes de hierro y tablas.
 Mojones de hierro.
 Bebederos de hierro para ovejas, hacienda vacuna y caballo.
 Piletas de hierro batido y de hierro fundido para construcciones.
 Maquinas de estirar alambre.
 Maquinas de cortar cardos, abrojos, y cepas de caballo; con esta maquina los Señores Estancieros pueden limpiar sus campos en pocas horas.
 Maquinas de sacar agua de los jagüeles funcionando sin caballo, basta con un niño de diez ó doce años para sacar una pipa de agua en dos minutos, se arma y se desarma en poco tiempo y se transporta con facilidad.
 En la fabrica de
VAN DE VELDE Hermanos,
 R. Ayres, Calle Buen Orden No. 245.

To English Travellers.
 Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best Hotel in this city.
 Charges are most moderate.
 Wines superb
 Table d'Hotel on European style.
 Board, with room, gas-lights, and attendance, from 5s. to 10s. per day.
HOTEL DE LA PAIX,
 of Calle Cangallo and Calle Reconquista.)

WOOL BROKER.
 The undersigned wishes to acquaint the public and the public in general has commenced in the above business, and hopes that by strict attention to business he will be enabled to merit a share of public patronage.
 All sales connected with Barracas, South Plaza, and Onze de Setiembre will carefully be attended to by letters addressed to Calle Suipacha No. 137. He may himself personally be seen at the 'Bolsa de Comercio' from 2 till 4 in the afternoon.
WILLIAM MICHAEL MOONEY,
 d22, 1m

Notice.
 Persons requiring good English board and lodging, by the day, week or month, terms moderate, may obtain the same by applying at Mrs. Chisera's, 92 Calle de Washington, Montevideo.
 Im, d17

SAVINGS BANK.

BANK MAUÁ AND CO.

No. 103 - calle de Cangallo,
 BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence. The Bank of Mauá and Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depository for their savings.

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

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

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

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

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

The Bank of Mauá and Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood.
 Buenos Ayres, September 19, 1863.

P.p. Mauá and Co. **WILLIAM LESLIE**

CONDITIONS.

- First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency Silver Dollar upwards.
- Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p. c.) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.
- Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.
- Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes, can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.
- Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book, it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.



RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.
 NAMES OF STEAMERS.
 LA PLATA.

PARANA, PARAGUAY,
 URUGUAY, UNA.

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 1st of each month.

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

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

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

1st Class	£35.
2nd "	£25.
3rd "	£16.

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

1st Class	£65.
2nd "	£45.
3rd "	£30.

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

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



LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.

The following Screw Steamers will be despatched at monthly intervals from Buenos Ayres for Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Lisbon, and LIVERPOOL, (calling at Montevideo):—

	Tons Register.	Captain.
HERSCHEL ..	1543	Middleton.
GALLEO ..	1525	Russell.
NEWTON ..	1171	Peel.
PTOLEMY ..	1171	Bennett.
HALLEY ..	1525	Kidd.
KEPLER ..	1499	Carroll.
MEMNON ..	1209	Johnson.

Cargo and specie will be taken (by special agreement) if not previously full, up to and including the day previous to date of sailing.

Cargo for intermediate ports must have the destination distinctly marked on every package.

These Steamers have excellent accommodation for Saloon and Forward Passengers, and carry surgeons and stewardesses.

Parcels and specie (on which freight must be prepaid) will be received at the agent's office up to Three o'clock on the day of sailing.

The GALLEO, 1525 tons register, Captain Russell, is now in port, and ready to receive cargo, and will be despatched on TUESDAY, 10th JANUARY, 1865.

Apply in Liverpool to Messrs. Lamport and Holt, and in Buenos Ayres to Messrs. Darbyshire and Co., or to
JOHN P. BOYD & CO.,
 Calle San Martin, No. 56.

MENSAGERIAS Y CORREOS NACIONALES INICIADORES.

127—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—127

Through tickets given to all parts of the upper Provinces, and also to Chile and Bolivia. Parcels of all kinds, including remittances of money or valuable articles, despatched in like manner with the greatest safety.

Leaves Rosario for Mendoza, San Juan, and Chile every Tuesday.

Leaves Rosario for Cordoba every Tuesday and Saturday.

Leaves Rosario for Santiago, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, and Bolivia every Saturday.

Leaves Cordoba for Catamarca on the 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month.

Leaves Cordoba for Rio Cuarto every Wednesday, in conjunction with the Rosario Coach for San Luis, Mendoza, San Juan, and the Pacific.

The Office is open on all week days from 9 to 7, and on the evening preceding the sailing of the Payon until 10 p.m., for receiving Parcels, &c.

Any parcels delivered on the day of sailing of the Payon will be detained till the following week. On Sundays and Holidays the Office will be open until Noon.

NEWS FROM EUROPE!

The Undersigned, having just received from Europe a new and extensive assortment of China, Earthenware and Glass Goods, respectfully invite the public to call at

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN CHINA, EARTHENWARE & GLASS STORE,

CORNER OF DEFENSA AND FOTOSI,

And inspect their stock of

- Dinner Sets for 12 persons.
- Do. do. for 18 do.
- Do. do. for 24 do.
- Tea and Coffee Sets, complete.

Toilet sets of all sorts; besides their large collection of common and fancy articles.

As these goods will be sold cheaply to make room for others now on the road, this is a good opportunity for families to supply themselves with all they may require for household purposes.

WILLIAM FERGUSON & CO.

Im, j1

TO CAMP PURCHASERS.
 Just Received,
AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF GOODS
 Suitable for Camp use (direct from the manufacturers) which we are offering at lowest possible cash prices at
THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT
 OF BUENOS AYRES,
 49 & 51—CALLE DEFENSA—49 & 51.
GALBRAITH & HUNTER

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
 CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
 Chief Offices,
QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS
LIVERPOOL.
 Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and the River Plate,
Barbour, Barclay, and Co
 CALLE CHACABUCO, 13.
 Sept. 20.

Watches and Jewellery.
F. GROETING,
 62—CALLE RIVADAVIA—62
 Has always on hand a fine and splendid assortment of
 Watches, lever and horizontal.
 Clocks of all descriptions.
 Gentlemen's chains of plain and colored gold, Pins, Sleeve-buttons, Watch-keys.
 Rings with or without Diamonds, &c., &c.
 Sets of Bracelet, Brooch and Earrings, Half-sets, single Bracelets, Brooches and Eardrops, Crosses, Lockets and Neck-chains.
 Ladies' Watch-chains and Keys &c.
 Gold Pencil-cases and Penholders, &c.
 Particular attention is called to the great variety of Gold Chains (for ladies and gentlemen) at moderate prices. All kind of repairs well attended to and promptly executed.
 3m, o25



IMPORTANT TO CAMP PURCHASERS.
 JUST RECEIVED ex "HYBRA" & "PARAGUAY"
 An immense assortment of Men's and Boys' **READY MADE CLOTHING**
 Suitable for every Season, and of First Class Materials.
T. FALTON
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
 64, 66, & 68 CALLE PIEDA D.
 n 6 x

WHOLESALE and RETAIL
THE HIBERNIAN IS FOR SALE
 Café Paris; Café del Plata; Confeiteria de los Suizos,
 Calle de la Piedad 125;
 Café de Catalanes; Confeiteria de la Victoria; Café Colon;
 Botica de Granwell, Reconquista 66;
 Botica de Teoilo Bannou, Florida 52.
 Botica y Drogueria de Torres y Barton,
 Irene a San Francisco.
 Hibernian House, 64, 66, y 68 Calle de la Piedad.
 Botica y Drogueria Demarelli,
 Frente Santa Domingo.

Notice.
 The undersigned, Sole Agents in this city for the sale of the celebrated Brandy marked "JAMES ROBIN & Co." hereby caution the public that a spurious article in imitation of the genuine is now being offered on sale, the bottles of which are forged with the name of the aforesaid manufacturers, but are easily detected from the deficiency of their name being branded in the corks and ours as sole agents on each bottle.
 Buenos Ayres, July 4th, 1864.
 j5, 1m **JOHN BEST & BROS.**

