



AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

No. 919 - Fourth Year.

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1865.

Circulation 1,500.

MAUA BANK
CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101-103.
INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE...

MAUA BANK,
CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101-103
The Office of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building...

MONEY ORDERS.
Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand at any of the fifty-two branches of the NATIONAL BANK.

Dr. P. Bourse,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Has removed his Office to the New Building, No. 300 Calle 25 de Mayo, MONTEVIDEO.

British & Medical General (Incorporated with the Unity General) Life Assurance Association
Capital—3,000,000. Sterling
Propositions for Life Assurances are received, and immediate situation paid to the same.

Royal Insurance Company.
FIRE AND LIFE.
CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
This important company, in many respects the greatest of its kind in the present age, has appointed an agency in this city.

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company.
Established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.
Office—Calle Reconquista, 83.

Gualeguaychu Steam Navigation Company
Ports of the Uruguay.
'ERA'
This Steamer will leave this for the above Ports on the 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th of every month, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
Established 1831, and empowered by special Act of Parliament...

Should this meet the eye of HAROLD ARCHIBALD SMITH, of Birkenhead, England, he is entreated by his sisters to write home and let them know what he is doing.

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA
Life Assurance and Saving Fund Association.
FOR THE CUMULATION OF CAPITALS, LIFE ANNUITIES, & RETIREMENTS.
Approved by Government and founded in accordance with Law.

DIRECTORES.
D. Miguel Azopardo, President.
D. Hernán Ocampo, Vice-President.
D. Antonio Marco del Pont.
D. Jacobo Paraventi.
D. Constant Santamaria.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.
D. Estanislao Pons.
D. J. A. Fernandez.
D. L. D. Wilcke.
D. Mariano Ellinghurst.
D. Ludolfo P. Martinez.

Capitala with Compound Interest.
Deposits for the creation of capital will be received, to be returned at any given period.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE-SIGHT DRAFTS.
Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from WANKLYN & Co.
No. 104 Calle de San Martin.

COLEGIO ANGLO PORTEÑO,
Established in 1855,
205-MAYPU-205,
Mrs. ANITA S. SMITH.
6 m o27.

GERMAN BURMEISTER.
Consignatario de Frutos del Pais,
Wool and Produce Broker,
70-CALLE BOLIVAR-70
BUENOS AIRES.
78 xj14

Notice to Subscribers.
We beg leave to announce to our subscribers and to the public in general that we have established an Agency in this city, where subscriptions will be received for any American or English Publications, Monthlies or Weeklies, for the year 1865, and that we will have ready in a few days, for circulation...

WELLS BROOKHAUS & Co.
Wool-Brokers, 173 Calle de las Piedras.
W&P, Aug 25, 1 y

Table with columns: DE LA MANANA, DE LA TARDE, DE LA NOCHE. Rows: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50.

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LA FAVORECIDA
Line of Diligences between Buenos Ayres, Lobos, Saladillo, and Tapalquen.
Leaves Buenos Ayres for Lobos and Saladillo every Thursday.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY.
ALVAREZ AND BISSO,
994-Reconquista-994.
FOR MONTEVIDEO:
The Steamer TEVERE,
Capt. José Barbora,

FOR SALTO.
Calling at Martín García, Higuieritas, Soriano, Mercedes, Fray Bentos, Gualeguaychu, Concepcion, Paysandu, and Concordia.

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

WOOL BROKER.
The undersigned wishes to acquaint his friends and the public in general that he has commenced in the above line, and hopes that by strict attention to business he will be enabled to merit a share of public patronage.

The Quinta del Sar,
Opposite Palermo, is to be sold by fractions.
The proximity of this quinta, its beautiful situation, ought to attract the attention of families and of all who want a country place near town.

DILIGENCIA PARA LOBOS DE 25 MAYO Y SALADILLO,
DE SABORIDO Y GARCIA
CON CARVAGES TIRADOS AL PECHO

FOR VALPARAISO.
The fine British barque "Ocean King" A.I. 12 years, will sail in a few days for the above destination. Has excellent accommodations for Cabin and Steerage passengers.

FOR NEW YORK.
The A.I. English-built ship Charles J. Parker; Young master, is engaged to be despatched in February, and has still room for freight.

Notice
The undersigned, Sole Agents in this city for the sale of the celebrated Brandy marked "JULIUS 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.

SHIPPING LIST
FOR HAVRE.
The French ship 'Ile de Villaine,' 313 L.I.L., 360 tons, Burigon, master.
Consignees, Messrs. J. M. Bacqué, & Co

FOR MONTEVIDEO.
The Steamer TEVERE,
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Captain D. Ramon G. Panasco.
Leaves every Monday at 5 in the evening and returns every Thursday.

French ship 'Esperance,' A.I., 274 tons, Pepion, master.
Consignees, Messrs. Jolly and Mallet.

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Leaves every Thursday at 11 in the morning, and arrives every Monday at daybreak.

OSTEO OIDON
PATENT, MARCH 1st, 1864.
Messrs. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensed with the use of plates, wires, or metallic fastenings, and especially adapted for young children.

RICHARD GARRET & SON,
LESTON WORKS,
SUFFOLK ENGLAND.
Beg to inform their friends in the Colony, that they are in a position to supply their Celebrated COLONIAL HORSE-POWER THRASHING MACHINES CORNBRESSING MACHINES. CHAFF CUTTERS;

PORTABLE & TRACTION STEAM ENGINE.
STEAM PLOUGH AND CULTIVATORS
COMBINED THRASHING AND DRESSING MACHINES
And all kinds of Agricultural Machinery for Farms, Hoies or Water Power.

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Subscription to the "Standard" \$30 PER MONTH. ADVERTISEMENTS exceeding five lines inserted three times for \$5. TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard. "Nil in die autem, nil veri non audiam diuerso." WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1865.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

No news yesterday from Montevideo. The impression seems to be that an arrangement or surrender will obviate the necessity for a bombardment. The news from London published elsewhere talks of intervention by Lord Palmerston and Victor Emmanuel, but we attach little credence to it, and think the Oriental Republic is very properly abandoned to its fate.

Mr. Lelong left last night for the scene of action: he assures us that the "National" statement about postponement of the attack until the 21st is incorrect, and that he has learned from high quarters it will take place to-day. A foreign gun-boat was expected to arrive last evening with news from Montevideo.

The Illustrated London News Dec. 31st, gives a sketch of "the guard-house at Humayta, Paraguay" furnished by Mr. David Powell who lately visited these countries. It gives no idea of the magnificent encampment and formidable batteries we have seen, but is a watch-house situated a little lower down the river. Probably Mr. Powell was asleep passing Humayta, as the scene is by moon-light.

The new comet was first seen at Berlin on Dec. 11th. at 6 a.m. and was ranked as a star of the 7th magnitude: it was not visible here till a month later.

The passengers by the Oneida passed the Comte D'Eu and Princess of Brazil in the Magdalena, about 400 miles on this side of St. Vincent's: the steamers passed within a hundred yards and a band played on the Magdalena.

Twenty Cornish miners came to Rio Janeiro by the packet, for some mines 300 miles inland: their contract is for £9 a month each.

The official organ ["Nacion Argentina"] of yesterday formally announces that President Mitre has refused the request of Paraguay to march across Misiones. An article about the probability of Pres. Lopez disregarding the prohibition is ascribed to the President's pen.

"We insert an excellent article from the Buenos Aires 'Standard' [River Plate Mail].

A fire broke out in the kitchen of the Hotel Globo on Sunday at noon, owing to the heating of the chimney: it was put out before the fire-engine arrived.

We call attention to a notice of Messrs. Claypole in another column relative to the mistake about despatch of their papers from England. We can assure the public, from the explanation given us, that the fault does not belong to Messrs. Claypole, who sent \$100 by the first packet after they took the business. They have however appointed a new agent who will attend to the matter properly, although to prevent complaints about the delay, they offer to refund any subscriptions paid them.

Among the official documents published yesterday we read the complaint of Federal Judge of San Luis about the attempt to murder him, and his expulsion by the Governor; also the fiscal appropriation of the Corrientes steam-navigation co., composed of Messrs. Mendez, Gattino, Hunter, Matti, Graciano, Delano, Molino and Green, and £7,000.

The Foxworth has arrived with 10 passengers from Bordeaux. It will be remembered some of them, when she was at Plymouth, tried to escape on board of unfair play.

She was very vexed with the crew, owing to the rumor that they were to throw water overboard, and will proceed to New York on the business of the Steam Navigation Company.

We remark several English residents got ready-made clothing from home by the packet, and we almost intend to follow suit, the prices of our tailors here being so monstrously high.

Mr. Edward Walker was enrolled as Brazilian subject, on the 1st inst. We believe General Caldwell, commander in Rio Grande, is also an Englishman.

The gunboat Belmonte returned to Montevideo yesterday with the letters for Messrs. Paranhos and Tamandaré, arrived per Mersey.

We are happy to say that by next May the new kind of 'Standard' supplements may be expected from England.

We do not expect our editor, Mr. E. T. Mulhall, from Montevideo until the final denouement is over.

The Brazilian papers mention the flight of Sor. Hermann of Bahia with £24,000. A broker named Zonay was arrested next day for forging bills of exchange. We have no news of Mr. Steenbock or Dr. Hermansader.

The 'Tribuna' states that General Munoz was routed by the Colorados with a loss of 17 men, near the Rio Negro.

Lord Ernest Bruce was among the passengers per Oneida, to St. Vincent; he intended coming grouse-shooting in the River Plate, but was deterred by the heat. His Grace has an income of £100,000 per annum, and we regret to learn is awfully given to swearing.

Postage-stamp likenesses are all the rage; they are the work of the Fotografia Mayo, at the corner of Mayo and Piedad.

The steamer has not arrived from the Uruguay, though due on Sunday, and her delay is variously interpreted.

The little steamer Flying-fish arrived yesterday, but brings no news, having left Montevideo on Saturday evening.

An obituary notice of the late Mrs. Bate will be found in another column. Mr. Bate is extensively and favorably known in this community and in Montevideo. We regret to learn that the letters, bringing the sad intelligence referred to, bring the news that Mr. B. is also prostrated with the diphtheria, and so precarious was his condition, that his friends await tidings by the next mail with the liveliest apprehensions.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

Letter No. 2.

THE BUCCO.

On board the Dotorel, Feb. 9th, 1865.

At four o'clock p.m. precisely the Dotorel steamed out of the harbour of Montevideo for the Bucco, having wasted several hours in an ineffectual attempt to tow the Flying-fish beyond the blockading line; there was hardly standing-room on board the gun-boat, so great was the crowd, and ultimately we were obliged to take an old lighter in tow, being unable to accommodate her passengers. It was a most heart-rending sight to behold these poor people weeping and moaning as we left the mole-stairs behind us. We had no pilot on board, and neither Captain Johnson nor any of his officers knew anything about the Bucco beyond what they gleaned from Fitzroy's incorrect chart; we knew however that the coast abounded with hidden rocks, and that the Vad Ras had run aground the day previously making a similar trip; we therefore steered in the direction of the Island of Flores to avoid all danger, and then doubled in for the shore, arriving at our anchorage at 11 o'clock p.m., too late of course to land our passengers that night. Here a new difficulty presented itself, what was to be done with the passengers, most of whom had been on deck since 9 o'clock that morning? To give dinner or supper to over one hundred people whom we had hoped to land at 5 or 6 o'clock at latest that evening, was out of the question, and yet the poor people had eaten nothing since morning. Captain Johnson with his proverbial liberality at once ordered up some boxes of crackers and cheese, with which they regaled themselves, and calling all the sails, blankets, coats &c. into requisition we managed to convert the deck into a sort of marine canteen, men, women and children sleeping all promiscuously alongside the terrible Armstrong guns of the Dotorel. We despatched a boat on

shore to know what means there would be for landing in the morning; Flores sent back word that at break of day he would send two lighters out. The sea was very rough, and we rolled terribly all night; the women on deck suffered greatly from sea sickness, and implored to be sent on shore then and there, but there was no help for it. Early on the following morning we began to land our passengers; the two lighters which Flores had promised came it is true, but as they refused to take the poor people ashore unless paid a quarter of a dollar per head, the whole work of landing the passengers fell on the sailors of the Dotorel, who of course took them on shore gratis.

When Flores declared the Bucco a freeport, he evidently must have been in a good humor and inclined for a joke, for as well might he call any sand bank in the river a Hanseatic town, as declare the lonely beach of the Bucco a port. We had heard so much in Buenos Ayres about the generosity of the rebel leader in thus affording the Orientals a substitute for Montevideo, that we expected at least to find a place like the Boca or Tigre, at the Bucco; nothing of the kind. This place called the Bucco has neither port, nor harbour, nor trade, nor houses, nor population. A few fishermen live hard by in miserable mud houses, and the little village of Union lies within two miles of this exaggerated sand-bank. The free port of the Bucco is one of the greatest shams every attempted by a South American revolutionary leader to popularise his cause. It is a subterfuge and a trick; and as for landing cargoes at such a place, better far to throw the goods at once overboard.

On the face of the civilized globe, we do not suppose a more deserted, miserable spot than the Bucco, could be found, to be converted into a free port; indeed, it owes any little importance which it possesses more to a melancholy disaster than anything else: within a few yards of where I write perished the Bombay; no trace whatever of the wreck is now discernible. Captain Johnson pointed to us the very spot where she went down; her machinery, which was valued at over one hundred thousand pounds, is hopelessly imbedded in the mud. When will some Peri rise from the deep to disclose to us the awful mystery which has surrounded this truly melancholy catastrophe?

The town of Union lies three miles from this free sand-bank. From the quarter-deck we can discern the top of the public prison and the cemetery; fit emblems of South American civilization. A little to the left is a windmill, which is at an eternal stand-still; the place was formerly a delightful quinta, belonging to Mr. Andrews; it subsequently passed into the hands of a Basque, who believing that as the country abounded with so many 'Don Quixotes,' it should also have a windmill. Dr. Laurie, who came from Montevideo with us went on shore. He has just returned, and states that the Brazilians muster strong at the Union, some 16,000 men; that he went to the Custom-house of the Bucco (a small row-boat with canvass over it), and there learned that Tamandaré was on shore yesterday, holding an interview with Flores, but returned the same day: more Brazilian troops are expected from Rio in a few days. At last we weighed anchor and left this miserable spot, taking the short cut, which the Wadras and Decidé had made: we kept close up to the shore, and arrived at Montevideo at nine o'clock a.m. It is necessary to state that the Bucco is wrongly marked on Fitzroy's map of the River Plate; and it was this error on the chart which compelled us to make a round of some twenty-five miles the night previously. The Bucco is hardly six miles from Montevideo: on the chart it is about 12 or 15.

As we entered Montevideo we were at once signalled by the Admiral's vessel, the Triton, to be ready to land marines, and keep on steam. The Rio do la Plata had just arrived from Buenos Ayres with four passengers, all of whom were detained by Tamandaré on board his vessel; an Englishman, who was amongst them, was subsequently liberated and sent on shore. Anxious to send despatches to Buenos Ayres, we started for the Rio

do la Plata, which anchored out amongst the Brazilians. She leaves this evening, but takes up few passengers.

MONTEVIDEO.

Feb. 12, Half-past 1.

The packet that arrived on the 11th brought the news that 1,500 Brazilian troops left Rio on the 6th, so they may be hourly expected here. The report in the local papers that Sr. Paranhos was at Buschental's quinta was false, because he arrived in the Recife, and landed at the Bucco on the 11th. Mena Baretto, we are also credibly informed, is also in the land of the living.

We consider that the probabilities of peace are now greater than ever, in spite of the declamations of the local papers and their evident connivance with the war party. President Aguirre finishes his term on the 15th, and his legal successor, in the event of his descending from the seat of power, will be Don Tomas Villalba, second Vice-President of the Senate. This gentleman is known for his great probity in money matters: it is true that he is accused by some of being 'red,' and by others of being 'white,' which leads us to conclude that he is not a party man at all. The coincidence then of the delay conceded terminating on the 15th, the same day on which the President's time is up, may be founded on something more than mere chance. The cause of the arrest of Nin Reyes and Coriolano Marquez, is variously commented on. The most probable version of the affair appears to be the following:—It is said that Nin Reyes had the intention of making himself Dictator, and counted upon the support of the military party; that his intention was to have taken the most determined and desperate measures. Some even go so far as to say, that when it was remarked to him that the situation in which he would place himself would be illegal, and that he would find great opposition to such measures, that he answered, "let only two trumpets sound the charge [the expression said to be used was '4 deguello'], and not a soul will dare to move." It was at first said that his plan was to make peace with Brazil; but this appears not to be the fact, for we are informed that when carried off prisoner, his son followed exclaiming, "my father is arrested because he did not wish to see the country delivered over to the Brazilians!" This is more likely to be the case, judging from the precedents of Nin Reyes and his fellow-prisoner, Marquez. Now, if there is any intention in high quarters of taking advantage of the cessation of the President's term of command in a sense favorable to peace, it seems possible that a determined man, opposed to such a line of conduct, might attempt to forestall it by striking a decisive blow before the plan could be matured. We can conceive it possible that when a military man has the supreme power in his hands, he may, however hopeless the attempt may be, induce a body of men to defend themselves to the last: but that President Aguirre, who has been all his life a quiet, peaceable citizen, more noted for his conciliatory disposition than for aught else, should, when the destiny of his country is confided to his care, turn round and become what it is now difficult for even Oribé to be, who enjoyed such a high reputation for military valor and ability among his party, is incomprehensible. It would be out of keeping not only with the circumstances in which the country is placed, but with the whole tenor of his life; and, finally, we cannot conceive that quiet, reasonable, and reflective men, whatever may be their political creed, and whatever side they have taken in the political parties into which their country is divided, can coolly, and with their eyes open, run the risk of an armed resistance, which even if successful, would only open before them an indefinite period of warfare, and the ruin of their own private interests, as well as the total destruction of the elements of prosperity that still exist in the Republic; nor can it be reasonably supposed that a whole party would support such a course. We have, therefore, still strong hopes that this affair will finish without further destruction and bloodshed.

It is asserted that the Brazilians have in their infantry as many as 2000

Germanus, upon what foundation we do not know; there is said also to be 6500 men, not including the 1600 expected from Rio. But as we have before stated, this is not merely a question of successful or unsuccessful resistance to the threatened attack of the town; the probabilities of being able to terminate the war in the Republic must also be taken into account. Allowing that the besiegers are repulsed, allowing even that they return to Brazil, what hope is there, even in that case, of pacifying the country; Flores will still remain, his party is as strong if not stronger than ever: he is master of all the other ports and towns of the Republic, and we do not see any probability of either himself or party giving up the war they have entered upon. Let us look at the history of former and present civil wars, and see whether the determination and obstinacy of one party is not always met by a corresponding tenacity from the other. How then we ask even were he and the Brazilians repulsed before the town, is Flores to be got out of the country? But Entre Rios and Corrientes will rise it is said—worse and worse, answer we, for that implicates civil war in the Argentine Republic, and if it augments the numbers of your friends in arms, will also give more forces and resources to the enemy, and at all events will bring about the cessation of peaceful prosperity and industry in your neighbour's country as well as your own. The shooting of Dorrego in the Argentine Republic was the cause or pretext of a civil war, which after complications with the Oriental Republic, England, France, and Paraguay, and after spreading successively from Buenos Ayres to Mendoza and Jujui on the frontier of Chile and Bolivia, continued its devastating career in Corrientes, Entre Rios and Banda Oriental, until its fury was checked before the walls of Montevideo, and Brazil taking an active part, retraced its steps and ultimately returned to Buenos Ayres, causing the fall of the man who from his seat of power had tyrannized and directed the whole for nearly 20 years. Can any man in his senses wish to see a renewal of this infernal dance. Who can foresee its final result? What party can count upon ultimately triumphing? Who can be benefited by it except those whose occupation is the sword, and whose sustenance is turmoil and strife? But it cannot be that Providence can consent to such a result. Spanish America has too evidently before it what has taken place in the last few years, and what is still proceeding in it, to be blind to the results. This would indeed ultimately be the way to annihilate its independence by both weakening it, and also facilitating to Brazil the means of rendering itself master of the country of which it is accused of desiring the possession. Look at glorious Greece, first becoming subject to Macedonia, and then falling both together under the brutal iron domination of Rome. The great majority of the civilized and commercial world will be obliged, if this state of things is prolonged, to set its face against it, impelled by the conservation of its own interests and the desire for social progress. In no part of South America are foreigners so numerous as in the Oriental and Argentine Republics, and their influence must in the natural course of events continually increase, so much so indeed that the time is perhaps not far distant when the Government of these Republics will become convinced that the best and truest policy not only for the interests of their country but for the preservation of their own power is to consult the legitimate wishes and attempt to gain the good will of this part of their population. Had the party that had been governing the Banda Oriental for the last few years been more sympathetic to foreigners, and had they not been generally considered by these as inclined rather to check than promote their influence, the situation of Montevideo might be at present very different.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

London, January 6, 1865.

I am in a position to inform you that the quarrel between Montevideo and Brazil has been made the subject of repeated discussions in Lord Palmerston's Cabinet, and that the Pre-

mier [who has ever taken more than ordinary interest in South American affairs] has resolved to oppose the designs of the Brazilian Government, which all along have been looked upon as tending to endanger the independence of the Republican Governments. I have been informed that decided measures will be at once adopted; and that by the direct action of the British Cabinet, the Emperor of Brazil and his advisers will be induced to retrace their policy of coercion. The difficulty is looked upon as settled here, and the public securities affected by the embroilment have nearly recovered from the momentary check.

Commercial men, immediately connected with the trading interests of the Plate, are now busily engaged in discussing the New Custom's law of the Argentine Republic, which has just been published here. I have not as yet minutely examined the documents; but I hear that some of the "amendments" introduced have not been well received by shippers, and you may expect to receive remonstrances from the parties who deem themselves aggrieved. In London your valuable paper is now regularly quoted as the highest authority on South American affairs, therefore I take this opportunity to warn you of the numerous letters likely to reach you on the subject of the New Customs' Law. The London "Gazette" publishes the appointment of Captain Richard Burton to the Consulate at Santos. There is more in this than meets the eye of the general reader. Captain Burton is known in England as a successful African explorer, and his appointment is owing to the request of influential parties interested in the extension of cotton cultivation. The Captain is a man of indomitable spirits, great experience, and ready resource, and his labours in the new sphere of action to which he has been called may eventuate in important results. Notice is also given in the "Gazette" that sums due to British subjects on account of compensation awarded against the Republic of Uruguay, have not been claimed by five persons formerly resident in Buenos Ayres. I mention this in order that you may make the matter public.

There is little to record of passing events here. The Queen is beginning to throw off the deep sorrow of her great bereavement, and the Court is assuming something of its wonted liveliness. The subject of immediate gossip in connection with Royalty is the rumoured opposition of the Queen to the marriage of the Princess Mary of Cambridge. The Princess is close upon thirty-four years old, of stately presence, and majestic carriage (only second in height and proportions to the grandest noblesse in England, the Duchess of Sutherland); mild in temper, affable, and something more than handsome. Strange to say no suitable partner could be found among the blood-royal of Europe for this amiable princess; and having, I suppose the prevailing horror of the sex to end her days in "single blessedness," the good-natured grand-daughter of a King gave a willing ear to the soft whisperings of an admirer, in the person of Viscount Hood. It appears, however, that in this case, as in every other among ordinary mortals, "the course of" &c. &c.; and the joining of the lovers was barred by the mandate of the Sovereign, that "her Cousin Mary should not wear her 'Hood.'" Among the haut ton the affair is exciting great interest; and as a woman is generally found at the bottom of every mischief in this world I would not be at all surprised if the matter should result in some extraordinary contre-temps.

There is nothing in my London experience that causes me more surprise than the unchangeable and unchanged appearance of Viscount Palmerston. During the stormy period of the Reform agitation, I often met the present noble Premier in the library of St. Stephens, and at that period I looked upon him almost as an old man. Within the past year I have met him day after day for months, and really I must arrive at the conclusion that he possesses the elixir of life, for to me he is almost the same man as he was five-and-twenty years ago: the same physical energy, elasticity of spirits, heartiness of manner, and buoyancy of