

THE YEAR 1865.

The year which has now come to a close has been fruitful in striking events, and much as we regret to have to record so many deeds of blood and wasted energies, it is at least consoling to know that we have passed through a trying ordeal without serious detriment to the well-being of the country. Meantime we have made much progress in industrial development, and can look with increased confidence on the prospects of the River Plate. In making our usual annual review, we can only jot down the principal occurrences of each month, without pretending to classify them in logical order, and leaving to the reader the task of making his own inferences or reflections.

January. Paysandú, besieged by Flores and 12,000 Brazilians and defended by 600 men under the valiant Leandro Gomez, is taken by storm, and Gomez and others put to death. The Paraguayans invade Matto Grosso, and seize Fort Coimbra, Curumbá, and other places. Declaration of war by Brazil against Paraguay. Sor. Paranhos endeavors, unsuccessfully, to induce President Mitre to enter into alliance with Brazil. Preparations in Montevideo for a desperate resistance; suspension of specie payments, and alarm about gunpowder deposits. President Mitre rusticating at Lobo. Northern Railway opened to the Tigre. Election riots at Rosario. The 'Argentine Citizen,' a new English fortnightly paper. Captain Harrison concludes a contract with Government for steam navigation of the rivers.

February. The Brazilians blockade Montevideo; meeting of the English merchants; Sr Villalba is elected Governor, and surrenders the place to the Brazilians; Gen. Flores assumes command, and the Blanco party escape on board foreign vessels. Sr. Lastarria new Chilean envoy, arrives at Buenos Ayres, and raises an absurd claim to the territory of Patagonia. Sr. Caminos, special Paraguayan envoy, comes to solicit permission from Pres. Mitre for Gen. Lopez to march across Corrientes, which is peremptorily refused. Baron Maná gives up the Rio Salado navigation works, but they are soon after continued by Mr. Rams. Mr. Mortimer is sent by Government to survey the projected railway from Paraná to Nogoyá. The French packet Bearn is lost near Bahía: all souls saved.

March. Shocking murder of a lottery boy in the Government-house. Murder of ex-Governor Posse at Cordoba, by the military. Sor Paranhos recalled by the Brazilian Government. President Lopez convenes a Congress at Asunción. The Pacific mails announce the submission of Peru to the demands of Spain. Another revolution in Bolivia. Good news from the San Juan silver mines: Return of Mr. Etcheagaray from London; in connection with the Cordoba Land Co. Several Scotch farmers settle at Frayle Muerto. Dr. Rawson's circular on planting Eucalyptus. Foreign Amateur races at Belgrano. The 'Zeitung' a new German paper published three times a week. The French residents of Montevideo present a sword of honor to Admiral Chaigneau.

April. Dr. Rawson goes on special mission to Cordoba, relative to the murder of Posse. Departure of the Brazilian fleet for Paraguayan waters. Paraguayan outrage: Lopez seizes 2 Argentine steamers, and occupies the city of Corrientes. Sor. Octaviano, new Brazilian minister, arrives in Buenos Ayres. General Flores arrives from Montevideo: preliminaries for a triple alliance. General Urquiza calls out the cavalry of Entre-Ríos: his visit to Buenos Ayres. Terrible occurrence in Calle Cerrito: Captain Johnson almost killed by the Serenos. H. B. M. gunboat Doterell despatched to Paraguay. Petroleum discovered in Jujuy by Sor. Villa. English mining Co. in Rioja. Beef-packing Co. established at Rosario. Arrival of Angora goats from Cape of Good Hope. River Plate Magazine dies.

May. Opening of Congress by Pres. Mitre. Grand banquet given by Sr. Octaviano. Alliance offensive and defensive concluded between Brazil, the Argentine Republic and the Banda Oriental. Formal declaration of war against Paraguay by the Argentine Republic. March of Gen. Urquiza's army. Great German concert at Montevideo. Murder of Mr. Marshall at Carcarañá. Outrage on an American citizen by the authorities of San Nicolas. Establishment of a Welsh colony in Patagonia. Marriage of Pres. Mitre's daughter to Sr. Drago. The Montevidean Government grants a concession to Mr. P. Beare & Co. for a railway from Montevideo to Durazno. Paraguayans advancing on Goya. General Paucero recovers Corrientes for one day. The 'Argentine Citizen' dies.

June. British hospital bazaar: nett proceeds £3,500. Great American meeting of condolence for the assassination of President Lincoln: funeral service at the American church. Similar meeting at Montevideo. Landing of the men wounded in the attack on Corrientes. Departure of President Mitre for Concordia, to take the field, accompanied by the Nat. Guards of Buenos Ayres. The Paraguayans invade Rio Grande, seizing San Borja, and marching rapidly southwards. Terrible battle of the fleets at Riachuelo; after 9 hours fighting, 4 Paraguayan steamers and one Brazilian gunboat sunk, and three others disabled. Sor Riestra sent to England to contract a loan.

July. American banquet on anniversary of Independence. Obsequies of Brazilians sailors at the Cathedral. Mutiny of Urquiza's army at Basualdo: 8,000 men disbanded. The Paraguayans in winter quarters at Empedrado. Great sufferings of the inhabitants of Goya and Esquina. Dr. Rawson returns from Cordoba. Pamphlet published in Paris by the Paraguayan Minister causes much attention. Disturbances in Rioja. Testimonial to V. Rev. Canon Fahy. Death of Consul Phibbs. Flores marches, with the vanguard, towards Paso los Libres.

August. Mutiny at the Retiro. Great Southern railway opened as far as Jempner. Battle of Las Cuevas: Brazilian vessels cut up by enemy's batteries. Victory of Yatay: Flores takes 1,500 Paraguayans prisoners; 2,000 more slain. Sanitary Committee established in Buenos Ayres. Murder of Campbell family at Colonia. The 'River Plate Times,' an English weekly paper (published fortnightly) at Montevideo. The Argentine Congress votes a subsidy of 20,000\$ per an. for a steam line from New York. Siege of Uruguayana by the allies.

September. New paper-money in B. Ayres. British theatricals at Montevideo. Project to plant Eucalyptus in the islands of the Paraná. Alarm of a Paraguayan invasion in the Gran Chaco. Horrible murder in the Policía. Departure of Mr. Thornton, British Minister, for Rio Janeiro. Return of Major Rickard, San Juan Mining Co., from London. Monument erected to Admiral Brown by his widow. Wilken and Rading's land grant of San Xavier in the Gran Chaco. Morgan's beef-curing very successful. The Boca Railway opened to traffic. Strike among the 'serenos.' Mutiny of the Cordoba contingent. Fall of Uruguayana: 5,500 Paraguayans surrender to the allies without firing a shot.

October. Sereno riots at the Policía, owing to several of their body being murdered with impunity by the military. Mutinies of the San Juan and Santiago contingents in route for Rosario. Sufferings of the Welsh Colony in Patagonia. General Mitre establishes head-quarters at Mercedes: concentration of all the allied armies. The Pacific mails announce a rupture between Spain and Chile: the port of Valparaiso and several others, blockaded. Explosion of the French packet Carmel at Montevideo: 12 persons killed or wounded. The Central Argentine railway inaugurated as far as Carcarañá; 12 leagues. The 'River Plate Times' dies.

November. The Paraguayans evacuate Corrientes: The allies recover that city; with great rejoicings. Foreign Amateur Races at Belgrano. Murder of Mr. Peters at Arrecifes. Mr. Hitchens, of London, goes to prospect the gold-fields of Tacuarembó, Banda Oriental. Sanitary Committee Bazaar at Progreso Club, realized £5,000. Excursion to Euseñada in connection with Mr. Wheelwright's project of a port and railway. Inauguration of the Coliseum Concert-hall. Disturbances at La Paz. Notes between Presidents Lopez and Mitre, the former threatening reprisals. Urquiza's army disbanded at Toledo.

December. Rupture between the S. Railway Directors and the Government of Buenos Ayres. Tacuarembó gold-mining Co. formed at Montevideo. Loss of the Liverpool steamer Henschell near Maldonado: all souls saved. Capt. Richardson seizes a land-grant in the Gran Chaco, for 100 American families. The Southern railway opened to traffic to Chascomus. Indian invasions in Tapalquen and 25 de Mayo. Bull-fighting in Montevideo: 3 men killed or wounded. Chilean Minister expelled from Montevideo. New Municipality of Buenos Ayres. Excessive heat: 104 in the shade. The Pacific mails announce the Chileans have taken the Spanish war-vessel Co. vadonga. A battle between the allies and Paraguayans considered imminent, at Paso la Patria.

OUR PROSPECTS.

If we look back seven years, upon the opening page of each successive chapter in the book of time, we shall find the new year was oftener ushered in with the din of arms than with the auguries of peaceful prosperity, in the River Plate. In 1859 we were preparing for the campaign of Cepeda; in 1860 we had a temporary peace; in 1861 the war of Pavon was coming upon us; in 1862 the Argentine Republic was being remodelled; in 1863 the Chacho was giving trouble in the interior; in 1864 the Flores revolution kept us in hot water; in 1865 the Brazilians were bombarding Paysandú; and now, in 1866 we have the war with Paraguay. The prospects of the year we enter upon may be painted either 'couleur de rose,' or in the gloomy hues of doubt and despondency, according to the taste or prejudices of the limner; but it is a difficult task to read the Sybilline leaves aright, to lift the veil of futurity, and, from a nebulous atmosphere of fancy, discern and conjure up the shape and form of coming events. We can only weigh the probabilities for and against: first let us consider the prospects of the War; then the material interests of the country, in the way of industrial progress. The campaign against Paraguay has terribly deceived most people, who confidently predicted that it could not possibly last till the end of 1865, but here we are in 1866, and the allies have not yet set foot in the enemy's country. The prevalent opinion seems to be that active operations will be at once resumed by the allies, the armies marching towards Paso la Patria, the fleet attacking Humaytá, Lopez escaping in a foreign gunboat, and the whole war terminating by the Idés of March. But although we have every hope that such will be the issue of the campaign, it is not at all clear that it will be an affair of 100 days. The most arduous part of the work has yet to be done, and it must suffice for us to know that—'twere well it were done quickly.'

If we turn to the more cheering prospective of what advancement we may look for in 1866, we shall find several important items. The new Brazilian and Maná Bank to commence on March 1st, promises to flood the country with capital. The River Plate Bank opens a branch at Rosario. The Central Argentine Railway will be finished to Frayle Muerto, by June. The Western railway in a few months will be running to Chivilcoy. Captain Harrison's line of steamboats will soon introduce an improvement in our river-traffic. Mr. Riestra will effect the Argentine Loan in London. Mr. Carpentier will begin running his mail-coaches over the Andes. Direct steam-communication will be established between B. Ayres and New York. The telegraph-cable will be laid down from this city to Montevideo. The new, reformed, Municipality comes into office.

Besides the above, there are a hundred projected enterprises, most of which will probably be commenced or carried out during the year: the railway from M. Video to Durazno, the Southern prolongation to Dolores, the Salado Navigation works, the Genoa and River Plate steam-boat line, the Euseñada port and railway, the Jujuy Petroleum Co., the new San Juan Mining Co., the Wilken and Richardson colonies in the Gran Chaco, the Angora goats in Cordoba, the Eastern Argentine railway, the Morgan beef-curing Co., the Tacuarembó gold-fields, &c. &c.

After all, the prospects of 1866 are far from gloomy, and as we have unlimited confidence in the fortunes of General Mitre and the progress of the Republic, we begin the year with right good will, hoping that it shall be our duty to chronicle more of encouragement than misfortune, and that the 'Standard' will keep pace with the growing importance of the foreign community, climbing with undiminished energy and ambition to the summit of success. Excelsior!

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

POSITION OF THE BELLIGERENTS ON DECEMBER 31st 1865

THE ALLIES.

1. General Mitre, with the Argentine army, 13,000 men, near San Cosme, 9 leagues N. of Corrientes city.
2. General Osorio, with the Brazilian army, 20,000 men, at Laguna Brava, 4 leagues N. of Corrientes.
3. General Flores, with the Vanguard, 7,000 men at San Cosme, only 2½ leagues from Paso la Patria.
4. General Cáceres, with the Correntino National Guards, beyond Laguna Brava, about 6 leagues N. of Corrientes.

5. The Brazilian fleet, 14 gunboats and steamers and 1 iron-clad, at anchor along with the Argentine war-steamers, at Corrientes.

6. Colonel Payba, with 200 irregulars, at Sauto Tomé, on frontier service.

7. Baron Porto Alegre, with 10,000 Brazilians and 12 rifled cannon, preparing at San Borja to cross the Uruguay and move up through Misiones against Itapúa.

THE ENEMY.

8. President Lopez at Humaytá, with forces variously estimated.

9. The Paraguayan fleet, consisting of 15 small steamers and 100 canoes, somewhere between Humaytá and the Tres Bocas.

10. The fortress of Humaytá defended by 200 guns (some rifled), three chain-cables, and several infernal machines, and surrounded with stockades.

11. Small forces along the Paraná, at Itapiru, Itapúa, &c.

12. Other detachments at Asuncion, Coimbra, and Curumbá.

We have seen a private letter from Gen. Mitre's head-quarters, stating "this will probably be my last letter for some time, perhaps for ever as before many hours the signal will be given to force the Paso de la Patria and invade Paraguay." Numbers of canoes and boats were in readiness, but it was regretted none of the Brazilian steamers were small enough to pass up the Tres Bocas and aid in carrying over the troops. Preparations were made to provide the army with everything in the way of provisions, baggage-train &c., as they anticipate to find nothing in Paraguay but marshes, tigers, and trees.

The 'Nacion' correspondent from Santo Tomé, 13th ult. says that Baron Porto Alegre is still in Rio Grande, organizing his army: Payba's division is "like so many Valdals, ragged, dirty and miserable," and has much annoyance from the Paraguayans at Itapúa who cross over, by night, into the Correntino territory, and return before daybreak.

OUR ESQUINA CORRESPONDENT.

PREPARATIONS AT HUMAYTÁ.

AFFAIRS IN CORRIENTES.

IMPENDING BATTLE

CROSSING AT A NEW PASS

CATTLE GOING UP.

Esquina, Dec. 30th.

Gentlemen,

Since our last news of any interest has come to hand from the North. Every preparation was being made by the allies indicative of an offensive movement, which it is understood would effectually be done in all the coming month. An Italian polacre bound down from Paraguay touched here yesterday. Her Captain reports, he was the last to leave the Paraguayan waters, no merchant vessels remaining there. After a detention of eight months he was permitted to leave with as much yerba as would ballast his vessel. At Asuncion no males were to be seen other than very old men or young boys. As the chains [they are three in number] were being loosened at Humaytá to allow the passage, those of the polacre were admonished to hold no conversation with any from without. It was understood that Lopez was there superintending the digging of ditches by which means he has made a perfect net-work of the country for many miles in the environs of the fortress. An enterprising North American had established a manufactory of submarine "máquinas infernales" [torpedoes, we presume] which are supposed to be able to cope with the iron clads, while the ditches form an ample barrier to any hostile demonstration being made against the fort by land, by which the allies will be made to know the military strength and strategic capacity of the self-installed arbiter of the equilibrium of the States bordering upon the River Plate. At Asuncion, everything in the shape of food was scarce and dear; only three Paraguayan steamers were visible upon the river from the capital down to the Tres Bocas: it is probable the fleet was ensconced in some riacho. Steam transports with troops and deep-loaded sailing vessels continue to pass upwards. Those that were aground at La Paz have floated and proceeded upon their voyages; the ponton alone loaded with military stores was still upon a sand-bank.

The allied army is encamped at various points extending from the Riachuelo to the Paso de la Patria [a distance of ten leagues]. The allied fleet is at the capital.

The Paraguayans (something anomalous) pass the Paraná at no great dis-

tance above the Paso de la Patria, and return to their own territory with what little plunder they may find in the vicinity, anything that chances to come in their way: articles of small value—in fact there are no others to be found at any place upon the coast—as an old axe, or a worn-out hoe, an iron pot or similar trumpery.

Herds of cattle containing five hundred to a thousand, continue to leave our department daily for the consumption of the army. It must be borne in mind that we have already an unprecedented number of soldiers and sailors to feed, unknown to the annals of South American wars, to say nothing of the constant additions that are being made to their numbers, whose sole and only food is beef. The inhabitants of the devastated districts have also to draw their subsistence from the four departments that were not invaded. As for grain or any of the plants that contribute to the nourishment of man, in peaceable times a scanty supply was all that was ever thought of; this year nothing, absolutely nothing, has been planted.

The dullest gaucho has perception to tell how long the cattle may last, yet it matters little to him when the day may arrive. Connected with this topic, is that of the lamentable deterioration of character resulting from the intercourse with those the war has placed within our limits: a people whose manners and customs are widely different from those of the inhabitants. The crimes perpetrated in our village during the week amount to, one store broken into & robbed, two street-fights in both of which the belligerents were badly cut, and another fight, 'Tell it not in Gath,' in the church crowded with people during Divine service of 'La Noche Buena.' This took place between an Italian and a gaucho disputing for the possession of a seat; one had a revolver, the other the trusty knife; they were both hustled out in a hurry the Italian was put in the stocks and let go in two hours afterwards, the gaucho fled. The fray chanced at the moment our worthy curate gave utterance to the solemn words "ora pro nobis."

Esquina, Jan. 6th, 1866.

We have nothing from the north note-worthy to communicate. During the week six steamers have passed upwards with troops. The river had begun to rise and continued to do so for a few days when it again fell. It is now rising rapidly which probably will be the grand periodical flow. It is of the greatest importance to the allies this should take place, as the heavy steamers are powerless to act at present. Strong indications are seen portending that efforts will soon be made to penetrate into the enemy's territory. Many and numerous droves of cattle are daily leaving this, for the army, more than is wanted for present consumption: the surplus it is supposed will be held in readiness to be taken with the forces as they advance in the hostile districts. Large masses of troops are being concentrated at and near the Paso de la Patria, although it is thought the passage of the river will be attempted at another place, as the Paraguayans have made preparations to dispute the passing at that point. Furloughs are no longer dispensed as formerly.

The Correntino soldiers take French leave (at least those that went from this Department). They have for the most part returned without licence, and are now living at their homes unmolested: they complain, perhaps with reason, of having had more than their share of fighting to do, of bad pay, no cloths, and very little tobacco, yerba, soap, or salt. Since the campaign began, they have had but one payment of five Bolivian dollars. They also loudly complain of the injuries done them by purveyors, paymasters, and sutlers, of the cruel and wicked y mún dá [a Guarani phrase not necessary to be translated here] that is being done with impunity. The small-pox is making sad havoc in the northern Departments decimating the population. Here we have (besides a vile contagious disease introduced by the Brazilians) lung complaints, malignant fevers, contagious distempers, unknown to the climate.

SINBAD.

THE FRENCH IN PARAGUAY.

The 'Tribuna' publishes a letter from Bella Vista, Dec. 22nd, which gives an amusing and detailed account of the jollifications of the French gunboat 'Decidéé' and the Imperial Chargé d'affaires, M. Vernouillet, at Asuncion.

1st day—grand reception by the inhabitants, to M. Vernouillet and the officers and crew of the Decidéé.

2nd day—three banquets given by President Lopez, to the Chargé d'affaires, to the officers of the gunboat, and to the sailors of the same.

3rd day—special train on the Villa Rica railway, for the illustrious French visitors.

4th day—three carriages provided by Government for the officers of the Decidée, to give them an airing.

5th day—splendid performances at the theatre in honor of the Frenchmen's command night.

6th day—great picnic to the country—house of Pres. Lopez: the Chargé d'affaires toasted the President, and the commander of the gunboat highly extolled the Republic of Paraguay.

7th day—dejeuner a la fourchette on board the Decidée: the Order of Merit, of Paraguay, conferred on M. Vernouillet and the commander.

The above little programme shows that the Frenchmen made the best use of their time, and that M. Vernouillet gave no thought to the tales of misery and starvation which are circulated respecting the awful condition of the inhabitants of Asuncion. On the contrary "all went merry as a marriage-bell."

But our duty as impartial chroniclers forces us to throw some doubt on the narrative. When we remember that the gentleman who writes from Bella Vista is nearly as far from Asuncion as from Buenos Ayres, there is room for suspicion that the news has been slightly diluted; and we almost venture to stamp as a complete falsehood the assertion that M. Vernouillet and the commander of the Decidée have received the Order of Merit, since it is well-known that no diplomatic or naval officer of Napoleon III dare accept such an honor without previous permission of the Imperial Government. As for the banquets, theatricals, and festivities we see no harm in such amusements, unless, in this hot weather, they should subsequently induce an attack of bile.

COUP D'ETAT IN CORDOBA.

LATEST FROM ROSARIO.

ACCIDENT ON THE CENTRAL A. RAILWAY.

The Iron King arrived yesterday with the 'Eco de Cordoba' to Dec. 31st and the 'Cosmopolita' 6th inst.

The Governor of Cordoba made a coup d'etat on the 28th, which the porter of the Legislative Chamber thus describes:

"This evening at half-past seven, Colonel Condarco stopped me when I was opening the entrance of the Chambers, saying he had orders from Government to that effect. I went immediately to see the Governor, and told him the President of the Chamber had ordered me to open the doors. His Excellency asked me 'what was up?' and I replied, that the Deputies were to meet to-night, whereupon he said he could not treat with me, and that the President must pass him a note. Just then Col. Condarco came up, and said he had closed the doors and given the keys to the officer of the guard with orders not to deliver them unless by order of the Governor.

"As I am porter of the Sala, and in order that the Deputies who were to meet to-night may not blame me for finding the doors shut, I make this declaration."

On the previous day a decree of Government had appeared, postponing sine die the election of 15 Deputies to the Legislature, which was to take place on 31st ult. The President of the Chamber, D. Benigno O'Campo sent a vigorous protest on the suppression of the Legislature, repudiating any laws that may be made by the Executive.

Colonel Iseas writes, on Dec. 14th, from Mercedes, that he overtook a body of 200 Indians near Laguna Tala, killing 17, and recovering most of the booty which comprised 100 horses, 40 saddles, 1,500 mares, 20 lances, 50 cows and a flock of sheep. Two Indians taken alive, state that a formidable invasion is to take place, next moon, by the tribes of Mariano and Baigorrita and a part of Calfucura's people.

The 'Constitucional' of Mendoza, Dec. 16th states that a branch Bank of Mauá and Co. is to be shortly started in that city.

The 'Zonda' of San Juan, Dec. 17th, mentions the arrival of 11 boxes of fire-arms, 40 bundles of lances, and 31 bales of uniforms.

Passengers from Bolivia bring very recent dates [Dec. 16th]: two divisions of the rebel army had marched southwards, the first, under Gen. San Jines, having seized Cochabamba on October 30th, and the second, under Gen. Perez, established itself at Oruro. Gen. Melgarejo continues shut up in Potosi, his army being estimated at 2,800 men, with whom he intends to sally forth

and engage the 3 rival Presidents. Gen Avila and Col. Bullivian got up an army on their own account at Tarija, but the other pretenders have a better chance.

The Rioja contingent, 389 strong, under Governor Campos, arrived at Rosario on Thursday evening, by the Central Argentine Railway, from Tortugas [20 leagues]. Col. Campos at once embarked in the Ibiy for Buenos Ayres, to visit his family.

We regret to announce a fatal accident which occurred on the Central Argentine Railway on Saturday 6th inst. The train, when about midway between Carcarañá and Rosario drove over a bullock asleep on the line: the engine, tender and first waggon passed over without injury, but the second wagon made a perfect somersault: two men were picked out from the debris of the waggon, one being killed, and the other injured in the arm.

THE WELSH COLONY.

In Thursday's paper we published a letter signed P.P. on this subject which was, we have no doubt, inspired by a generous anxiety to rescue several countrymen supposed to be suffering from want. We also mentioned some days ago that a meeting was held in the Government-house, relative to the Colony, and although we are still ignorant of the proceedings, we learn that it was shewn there was no ground for the alarming rumors circulated through town.

Some parties come from the Colony had repeatedly and publicly stated through town that the people were starving; that they had expelled Mr. Jones &c. These statements are now contradicted by Mr. Jones, who is still accredited agent of the Colony; by Sr. Diaz, land surveyor, who has just measured the land handed over to the colonists, by Mr. Davis, who is associated with Mr. Diaz as a committee to arrange matters with the Government, by Mr. Harris who has lately taken a supply of provisions and animals sent by Government for the Colony, by Captain Wood who conveyed the colonists from Bahia Nueva to Chubut and by several others, who unanimously testify that the colonists have still 4 months' provisions, including wheat, salt beef, 50 milch-cows, &c., and that soon they will have plenty of vegetables from what they sowed two months ago.

It seems the people have suffered some hardships at the outset, owing to the want of funds or foresight of the originators of the Colony at home; but all this has been much and unwarrantably exaggerated.

The National Government has acted very liberally in the matter, and is entitled to our best thanks; although only bound to give the land necessary for the colonists, it has conceded large bounties to the Patagonian Indians that they may respect and assist the colony; it has advanced a sum of 4,000 hard dollars for the maintenance of the colonists; it has at its own expense measured out the land for them, and is at present concluding arrangements with the agents to keep the colony regularly supplied with all necessaries till it is self-supporting.

It may be asked why we allowed P.P.'s letter to appear without making this explanation, but we did not know all this till yesterday, and the letter in question has at least produced one good, in calling the attention of those best acquainted with the affairs of the colony to the necessity of keeping the public properly advised through our columns.

MAILS FROM THE PROVINCES.

NEWS FROM BOLIVIA.

We have exchanges from Cordova to the 29th ult.; Rosario 4th inst., and dates from Rioja to the 21st and Jujuy to the 7th ult.

Governor Campos arrived in Cordoba with the Rioja contingent, 385 men, but a courier overtook him, announcing fresh troubles in the Llanos, which are, however, considered trifling.

The trials of the ring-leaders in the mutiny of the Santiago contingent have ended, in the condemnation of 27 to be shot, but Governor Taboada has pardoned 13.

In Tucuman the reserve-battalion have been disbanded.

Passengers from Bolivia state that Gen. Melgarejo has still 2,000 men at Potosi, and can hold out for some time.

The 'Cosmopolita' of Rosario mentions an outrage at San Lorenzo by some drunken policemen who attempted to break open a neighbor's house, with throwing gin-bottles &c. at the windows. Another outrage was committed in the Paraná by the captain of the Libertad who is charged with having shot a poor Italian boatman while sleeping in his craft: the Italian has died.

DEATH OF A SISTER OF MERCY.

It is our painful duty to record the departure from among us of one of those heroines of Charity, whose good deeds during life are concealed by the veil of humility, but whose bier is encircled by the odor of Christian philanthropy. If the consecration of a lifetime to the care of the poor and sick, and education of the young, have any merit before society, the loss of this amiable lady will be heard with sincere and universal regret, and it is not too much to say that her generous self-devotion is the best assurance of an eternal reward beyond the grave.

Clementina Mary Mostyn, in religion Sister Mary Vincent, died at the Irish Convent of Mercy in this city, on Christmas morning, in the 45th year of her age, and 19th of her religious profession.

Descended from an old Catholic family of the English aristocracy, she was sister to the present Sir Pycrs Mostyn, of Talacro-Rhyl, Flintshire, and daughter of the late Sir Edward Mostyn, 7th Baronet, by Constantia, the present Dowager Lady Mostyn. The baronetcy dates back so far as 1670, temp. Charles II. Abandoning all the allurements of youth, beauty, and fashion, this high-born and accomplished lady entered the Convent of Mercy, Baggot Street Dublin, in May 1847. Of late years her scene of labor has been in this city: she bore her last illness with Christian resignation, and her death, like her life, was most edifying.

Requiescat in Pace.

THE PACIFIC MAILS.

IMPORTANT FROM CHILE AND PERU. Second revolution in Lima.—Ex-president Pezet at Panama.—No rupture yet between Peru and Spain.—Movements of Paraja.—Two Chilean iron-clads.—Anti-European pamphlets.—New paper-emption.—Events in Araucania.—Latest from Australia.

We have files of the Chilean papers to Dec. 16th, and latest news from Lima to Nov. 29th.

It seems General Canseco, who was acclaimed President by the victorious rebels in Lima, did not wish to go so far as the populace intended, and the military chiefs having passed him a vote of censure he called a cabinet council on the 28th Nov. and abdicated; whereupon Colonel Prado was named Dictator, and a new cabinet formed of five individuals. It was expected the new Government would at once annul the treaties with Spain, which Canseco had pretended should remain in force until the next meeting of Congress, in April. As yet, however, no actual rupture has taken place; perhaps owing to the presence of Admiral Pareja at Callao, with the iron-clad Namancia and two frigates. Latest accounts note the departure of the Numancia for Caldera, where she was joined by the Villa Madrid, and both were supposed to be bound for the Chincha Islands.

The mail-steamers Pacifico, one day out from Panama, met H. B. M. S. Mutine with ex-President Pezet on board, escaping to Europe. The Mutine landed Gen. Frisancho, and some others of Pezet's party, on the coast of Ecuador, near Guayaquil. The 'Pacifico' brought 11,000 muskets for Peru, with a large supply of ammunition.

Things in Chile are much the same as before, public attention being given to two new iron-clads, the O'Higgins and Chacabuco, now being constructed in England. Meantime the Government has wisely given employment to the hands thrown idle by the blockade, in some new railways and telegraph works: 200 vagrants were arrested in Valparaiso in one day and sent to the army. The Legislature is occupied with a new emission of paper-money redeemable in 6 months after the war, or in July 1867: amount not stated. Mr. Vicuña has imitated the imprudent example of Sr. Lastarria by preaching a crusade against Europe, in a pamphlet called "War between Europe and America": these absurd theories of hatefulness towards Europe are eloquently refuted by the recent manifestations in England and France in favor of Chile.

H. M. S. Leander had gun exercise on the 12th, and left next day for Callao. Small-pox still rages at Valparaiso: last hospital report 222 patients. Captain Patrick Lynch has been gazetted to command one of the new gunboats when they arrive from England. It is thought that, if Peru breaks the treaties, Admiral Pareja will raise the blockade in Chile and descend with all his forces on Callao. The Chilean Government has received an historic present for the museum, being a parasol with the inscription—"Originally borne over the Vice Kings of Peru on public ceremonies, and presented to General O'Brien on the declaration of the Independence of Lima by the Liberator, General San Martín, as a testimony and mark of esteem for past services."

A fire broke out in the house of Mr. Edwards, Valparaiso, but was happily extinguished by the Fire-brigade. At Santiago an auction was held, on the 16th, of articles belonging to the victims of the Compañia church, which had remained unclaimed.

Advices from Araucania to Dec. 2nd state that four Indians were shot at Nacimiento for being implicated in the recent massacres.

A vessel arrived from Australia brings the 'Melbourne Argus' of Nov. 3rd: the previous day had been kept as a half-holiday, and the banks and offices closed. Owing to a great drought in Adelaide all the green crops perished: latest quotations—Adelaide flour £28; Chilian £25.

TWO ENGLISH VESSELS BURNED.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION OF COAL. The 'Patria' of Valparaiso has the following:—

Two English vessels from Swansea laden with coal, en route for Valparaiso, have had the misfortune of a spontaneous combustion, on the high seas, owing to the coal having been put on board damp. The 'Don Baltasar' went ashore on Nov. 24th in S. Lat. 56, W. Long 76, and the crew taking to the boats she sank a few minutes after: the poor fellows experienced awful sufferings for want of water and provisions, during several days, and were at last providentially rescued by the American barque Annapolis from Baltimore to San Francisco. A few days after the latter saving the cast-aways, the Captain of the Annapolis died, and the sailors buried his body in the coal, in order to convey it to S. Francisco. On reaching Valparaiso, the Capt. of the Don Baltasar and one of the passengers were allowed to land, but the rest went on to San Francisco.

The Colorado, which left Swansea on September 4th, went ashore after getting round the Horn, and although seriously damaged, the fire was sufficiently got under to enable her to reach Valparaiso.

IMPORTANT FROM BOLIVIA.

COLONEL BALLIVIAN ARRIVES IN CORDOBA. The 'Tiempo' of Santa Fé, 6th inst. publishes the latest news from Bolivia, in a letter from Salta, dated December 12th.

"Colonels Ballivian and Fernandez have arrived here, being defeated by General Melgarejo; Fernandez is going to Jujuy, but Ballivian started by last diligence for Cordoba, intending to go on to Chile via Mendoza. General Melgarejo is everywhere successful: Arguedas has abandoned La Paz and escaped to Peru and Melgarejo's recent victory at Puna has made him master of the South, but a new revolution will soon overturn him."

FRENCH CONSULATE, B. AYRES.

NOTICE.

FRENCH POST-OFFICE AGENCY.

On and after the 1st of January, 1866, the prepayment of letters for France and Algiers will be at the rate of eighty centimes for every ten grammes weight, or fraction of ten grammes.

Letters not pre-paid shall pay at destination at the rate of one franc for every ten grammes weight, or fraction of ten grammes.

Newspapers or printed circulars for France and Algiers (pre-payment optional), at the rate of twelve centimes for every forty grammes weight, or fraction of forty grammes.

Samples of merchandise (pre-payment also optional) at the rate of twenty centimes for every forty grammes, or fraction of forty grammes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Iron-clad Brazil and three Brazilian gunboats will leave immediately for Corrientes. Tamandaré has promised President Mitre to dine with him on the 22nd at the Paso de la Patria, so our readers need not look for any very important military movements until after that date.

The Italian residents of Buenos Ayres, we hear, have presented Captain Camilo Lampo, the Commander of the Station, with a splendid sword in token of their esteem and regard and in appreciation of his services in sending up the expedition to Goya, Bella Vista, and Corrientes to rescue the Italian residents. To the Captains of the Veloce and Principe O'Donne they have presented each a magnificent revolver.

A grand dinner was about to be given in Corrientes by the Army officers, to the officers in the Navy; several hundred invitations were to be sent; it promised to be one of the

grandest affairs ever known in Corrientes, the great difficulty was about a house large enough to accommodate so many guests. Lee is in great demand in Corrientes and a shipment per steamer would pay well. The city never was gay, all the ladies go down each evening to the river's side to chat with the Navy officers, who spend their money most liberally in the town. House rent in Corrientes is more than double that in Buenos Ayres or Montevideo. The Brazilians are at present paying ten ounces per month for a miserable tumble-down concern which they call an hospital, and as there is no lease, the avaricious landlord wants to even raise the rent.

The Argentine Admiral, Colonel Murature, has been at death's door: Dr. Chaves, Doctor of one of the Brazilian gunboats has attended him; he is now a little better, no one knows what was the matter with him, but it is believed the intense heat and bad food.

A terrible duel took place the other day between two officers on board the Guardia Nacional, both parties got severely but not mortally wounded; the cause of the fight has not transpired, and our squadron correspondent for the last two steamers has not written.

The Triton arrived yesterday from Montevideo; down on the beach the news is that she is bound up for the Paso de la Patria, but we very much question this, as the heat at present in Corrientes is beyond all description. Admiral Elliot has gone to the Falkland Islands in the Narcissus.

On Sunday there was an ugly fight on the mole, some Brazilians were about to take a prisoner on board, the surrounding and gaping crowd cheered the prisoner as he attempted to escape, and called the Brazilians most insulting names, the Brazilians drew their cutlasses and a fight with the boatmen ensued, the Port Captain's guard was called out, the soldiers attempted to stop the row but got terribly handled and obliged to retire to the Capitania. The matter was very disgraceful.

We are favored with the emigration-returns for the year 1865, which shew a total of 11,767, being an increase of 85 on the previous year: it is pleasing to find that notwithstanding the war, the number of immigrants does not diminish.

Mr. Oliden, the renowned beef curer, has made a contract with the allied army for the supplying of three thousand quintals of preserved beef at \$4.25 per quintal. This beef is required for the army when it enters Paraguay, as it seems all the cows which the Paraguayans swept from Corrientes have been eaten up or died, there is no meat whatever in the country. Oliden's contract with the Government, we understand, is for 3,000 quintals per month as long as the war lasts.

Yesterday we had a visit from Dr. Wilde, of Quilmes, on the subject of the Boca and Ensenada Railway. He says that the people of Quilmes view with great surprise the very slow progress of the works, and wonder the cause of the delay. A petition is about being got up, which will be signed by all the principal people of the place, praying of Government to remove all the difficulties in the way, and to assist Mr. Wheelwright in his enterprize.

SALADERO PRODUCE.

THE FAENA 1865 AND 1866—SALES TO DATE—SALT OR HIDES.

Table with columns for quantity, price, and location. Includes items like 15,000 de Montevideo, 1,000 de idem, etc.

TALLOW.

Table with columns for quantity, price, and location. Includes items like 1,500 Pipes de Montevideo, 1,000 de idem, etc.

SERKED BEEP.

Table with columns for quantity, price, and location. Includes items like 8,000 de Mont. por el Brasil, 3,000 de idem, etc.

KILLING TO DATE.

Table with columns for location and quantity. Includes items like In Montevideo, En el Uruguay (Banda O.), etc.

THE "STANDARD"

Sent to Subscribers in Europe by each fortnightly mail.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Weekly Standard, £1 per Annum.
Daily Standard, £2 "

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 shopboys.

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.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1866.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

We are at last on the eve of the most important event in the present war, namely: the invasion of Paraguay; the allied army, after suffering all the hardships attendant on a long march under the scorching sun, has at last gained the banks of the Parana, and is now encamped at a pass of that river, called the "Paso de la Patria" awaiting the order of the Commander-in-chief to cross over and enter the enemy's country, which it is surmised will take place about the 25th of this month. The allied squadron rides at anchor at Corrientes awaiting the rising of the river to pass up and aid the army in crossing the river. The Paraguayans have fortified their position at the Paso de la Patria and evince every determination to dispute the passage of the river. The war has now lasted so long that it is asserted the resources of Paraguay are all but exhausted, and the army of Lopez, by sickness, disease, and desertion, is very considerably reduced; still, if the Paraguayans hold true to Lopez there can be no doubt that the allies have the most difficult part of the war before them, but sanguine hopes are entertained of a general uprising of the Paraguayans against the iron despotism of the present ruler, when the allies set foot in Paraguayan territory. Fresh recruits and new regiments keep, we may say, daily arriving from Rio Janeiro, and some of the long-wished-for contingents from the interior Argentine Provinces are now being shipped at Rosario for Corrientes. The total strength of the allies on the banks of the Parana is now little short of fifty eight thousand men supplied with a splendid artillery and backed up by a powerful squadron; as far as we are in a position to judge there is no power in South America capable of withstanding this immense force.

There is nothing very particular to note respecting the Argentine Provinces—the most undisturbed peace reigns in all the upper provinces. From San Juan a good deal of silver and lead has arrived; the latter sells at so high a price that, notwithstanding the enormous freight paid in bringing it down to Buenos Ayres, the business has become a most remunerative one. Mr. Heurtley, of the San Juan Mining Company, has arrived for the purpose of arranging with the shareholders of the old Company. Letters from Mr. Rickard abound with the most pleasing prospects concerning the Com-

pany, and we have been given to understand that probably next month very large silver remittances will be made by the Company. In Cordova great attention is now paid to the raising of flocks of Angora goats, the animals imported doing so well that the estanciaeros are sanguine as to the results; some few bales of Angora wool are now being shipped, as there are no purchasers here, and in a few years it is hoped that the export of this valuable staple will be of some importance. The Argentine Central Railway works are pushing a-head, and in June next it is believed the road will be opened half way to Cordova, say Frayle Muerto, a place of growing importance and where a number of young Englishmen recently arrived have settled down as sheepfarmers. In Rosario business is very brisk: a new beef packing Co. on the American system has been established, the shareholders or promoters are some of our English merchants, the capital is small, the expenses trifling, and we think there is every prospect that it will be a sound paying concern. The saladeros along the rivers are all killing away fast, most of these establishments having contracted for the hides and tallow at very remunerative prices; cattle are fat and cheap and save that salt is dear and scarce, Saladeristas have nothing to complain of.

In Buenos Ayres we have been busy with the elections: those for the Municipal Board have resulted in the nomination of some leading English and American merchants, whilst those for Congress have been in favor of the National or Federal Government.

In some branches, business runs very brisk, such as army clothing, &c., whilst in others, French wines, sugars, &c., there is the greatest stagnation. Much anxiety is felt respecting the negotiation of the Argentine loan, the rather unexpected delay about which has placed the Government in a difficult position, but the great popularity of President Mitre's Government amongst foreign merchants was never so truly put to the test as last week, when most of the principal merchants came forward and supplied the Government with the funds necessary until the amount of the loan be remitted. Money, both paper and gold, is in such active demand, that all the banks have been obliged to change their rate of interest, but this is only a temporary movement. The semi-annual election for President of the Provincial Bank has resulted in the re-election of Sor Estrada, a very wealthy and experienced native gentleman, and the board of Directors has had the name of H. W. Smith, of the firm of R. and J. Carlisle added, which nomination has given the greatest satisfaction to the whole commercial community.

In some country districts the locusts have made their appearance and caused great damage to the trees and plantations, but the grass in the camp is abundant; the increase of the flocks unprecedentedly good; and as a general rule the farming interests in a prosperous condition; sheep, fine mestizas, are very cheap, selling at present at 4s. per, and in fact small capitalists could hardly select a better period for commencing the sheepfarming business than at present.

In every partido in this province farmers are thinning their flocks and driving their surplus stock to frontier lands, which are now coming into great request, owing to the great increase of sheep during the last year. Wools have suffered in price, owing to the presence of a small burr in the fleeces, called 'carretilla', and also to the very serious decline in the value of

gold: many farmers, refusing to accept the present prices, have deposited their wools, waiting for a rise in the market.

Notwithstanding the prolonged duration of the Paraguayan war, the industry of the country was never in a more prosperous condition—the wool crop this year is the largest clip ever known in these countries, whilst the grain crops, thanks to a kind Providence, promise to be immensely in excess of the most sanguine expectations. The locusts, it is feared, will destroy the Indian corn, but the wheat crop is already safe, and it is probable that we shall export wheat and flour for the first time on a large scale this year.

The emigration returns for the past year are published, and shew that notwithstanding the war immigration is on the increase, which is very satisfactory; still, the enormously high wages paid for every description of manual labor hangs like a loadstone on every enterprise. The Government is now paying to the laborers on the new Railway to Chivilcoy £5, 16s. 8d. per month besides board and lodging and wine. There is positively nothing this country needs so much as immigration, and there is not on the face of the globe a more inviting field for the agricultural emigrant than the Argentine Republic.

MONTEVIDEO.

The new year comes in with very favorable prospects for the Banda Oriental, and on the whole we have to report a healthy progress both in the city and country. The London and River Plate Bank has issued its new notes, which are remarkable both for the neatness of their style and for being the first English money emitted in South America. The Custom-house returns for the past year are in excess of any previous period, shewing that the war with Paraguay has no depressing effect on the commerce of Montevideo. The city-improvements are being actively pushed forward, thanks to an efficient municipal Junta: private enterprise also keeps pace with the handsome public buildings in course of erection, and a new contract for street-pavement has just been concluded.

At the same time the more solid interests of the country, identified with its staple produce, are in a flourishing condition. The wool-crop, this year, has been a splendid one, and it is only to be regretted there are no buyers [most of them being in Buenos Ayres], the quantity of wool in deposit being estimated at 3 million arrobes, nearly 19 million lbs. All accounts from the camp represent everything going on well, the departments quiet, sheep and pasture in good condition, the farmers making money, and business reviving in the camp towns. Lands are steadily rising in value, and are in demand; but we hear of no recent sales. Mr. George Bell's magnificent new estancia of Martin Chico is to be surveyed next week. The feud between estanciaeros and saladeristas has been made up, the latter having yielded a little in their pretensions, and killing has been resumed with great activity at Montevideo. Beef-curing has begun to attract such notice that Sor Biraben has succeeded in getting up a joint-stock Co. with a capital of £100,000 sterling in 1,000 shares.

We have no extraordinary events to report during the fortnight. In the political world there are two topics which engross attention: the rupture with Chile, and the question of Cuñapirú, with Brazil. The dignified conduct of the Govt. in rejecting the demands of the Chilean envoy, for permission of privateers against Spain, merits universal applause, and the expulsion of Sr. Lastarria has cut the gordian knot

of diplomatic letter-writing. Since the *demonstration* the newspapers have found fresh food for comment in an alleged trespass by the Brazilian authorities of Rio Grande, who have pretended to survey the lands of Onflapirú within the Banda Oriental frontier. Brazil has long coveted this 'rincon,' and negotiations were twice entered into, and as often rejected by the Montevidean Senate, for its sale or barter. It is likely the matter will be arranged by an amicable exchange of notes.

The surveys of the Durazno Railway have been completed, and will be forwarded, with other necessary documents, by this packet, to London, where, it is understood, all the preliminary arrangements have been concluded to launch the enterprise and send out the staff to begin the works. By this packet, also, Mr. Jehu Hitchens, the eminent mining engineer, returns to England, with an account of his survey of the gold-fields of Tacuarembó. The sub-marine cable to connect Montevideo and B. Ayres is daily expected from England, being already finished by last account, and this will be an invaluable service to the commerce of La Plata. The passenger traffic between the two cities is now very great, and on the increase, and we look forward for the speedy establishment of Capt. Harrison's line of steamboats. The Montevidean port authorities are putting up a new light-ship on a dangerous sand-bank known as the Pancla.

Business in Montevideo is rather brisk and money much cheaper than in Buenos Ayres. In exports, hides and tallow, there has been an active trade but the wool staple is beginning to be felt too large for the market, which is a serious inconvenience to the estanciaeros.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday the Montevidean steamer brought us up the news from Europe, which will be found in another column. The Arno is expected to arrive to-morrow.

The Collector of the National Revenue has sent us a notice to the effect that all parties having property should call at his office and pay the 'contribucion directa,' or yearly tax, from the 1st February to the 2nd April; those who neglect will have to pay the fine.

Contracts have been made with parties in Corrientes for the delivery of 5,000 horses and 10,000 cows at the allied camp on the 25th January, which would seem to indicate that previous to that date no attempt will be made to cross the river. Many opine now that Mitre will not cross at the Paso de la Patria, as the Paraguayan army is encamped there and ready for battle; the passage, it is said, will be effected somewhere higher up. The river is very low, and marauding parties of Paraguayans are crossing and re-crossing, sweeping off all the cattle within reach. If the river rises, the whole squadron will go up to Itapúa and shell the enemy out of that commanding position.

Mr. William Leslie, who has just returned from his estancia on the banks of the Paraná, informs us that the river is so low in front of San Pedro that there is not water enough in the arroyo for a small boat. On Sunday night there was a great storm at San Pedro, and it rained copiously; the camps look very well and the sheep are fat; further north the locusts have made their appearance, but in their march southwards the river Arrecifes has stopped them.

Some passengers per Esmeralda request us to say that nothing can exceed the order, regularity, and neatness on board this vessel. Captain Price is a great favorite with the trav-

elling public. The great punctuality with which all the steamers on this line come and go deserves notice; during all the war, last year, every Tuesday we had the mails, which reflects great credit on Mr. Matti, the owner and agent of the line.

Colonel Palleja, the renowned correspondent of the Montevidean 'Pueblo,' has sent some beautiful samples of Corrientes cotton to Montevideo, which is of such a superior quality that it has attracted the greatest attention among the merchants: this cotton has been grown from seed obtained from our office. Last year Corrientes exported about five hundred arrobes of cotton, and, but for the war, this year, would have exported now some thousands of arrobes. The climate, soil, and people of Corrientes are peculiarly adapted for cotton-growing, and notwithstanding all that this unfortunate province has suffered during the war, we feel quite certain that at no very distant date Corrientes will yet export cotton on a large scale. Colonel Palleja was astonished when he saw this beautiful cotton in the wilds of Corrientes; he little thought that the seed was planted by the editors of the 'Standard.'

Mr. Laidlaw informs us that he is very busy shipping salt beef for orders received from the principal English houses in this city. All the beef shipped has given very good results, and Mr. Laidlaw can hardly fill all the orders now sent him.

Estigarribia, the hero of Uruguayana, who wrote like Leonidas and fought like Falstaff, is now residing at Santa Catalina, in Brazil: he receives a Colonel's pay. The two Salvañachs, who were taken prisoners at Uruguayana, are at present prisoners in the fortress of San Juan, Rio Janeiro.

The question of the day is, what about the Prize Courts? Don Mariano Varela, in an exceedingly able article, in Tuesday's 'Tribuna,' insists that according to the law of nations Chile has a perfect right to insist on their establishment in the River Plate, but even though the law of the case may be in favor of Chile, the circumstances are not such as to justify the rulers of this country giving offence to a friendly power, and affording every excuse for declaring war against us. If the object is to snub Spain and help Chile, why the sooner prize courts are opened the better; but we have one war already on hands, and 'quien sabe' when we shall get done with it; therefore, for the present, at least, no prize courts should be established in Buenos Ayres or Montevideo.

The news from Europe has no mention of yellow-fever at Liverpool as rumored last week, on arrival of the Galileo.

The Justice of Peace of Las Flores has officially denied the statement of an Irishman having died in his district last year and his sheep having been made away with. Any one knowing the Irishman's name will please forward it to this office.

We understand the barque Lilly aground near San Isidro, is in a bad way the cargo of jerked beef having putrified, and besides the awful stench, there is a multitude of snakes which have got on board from the coast.

The Central Argentine Directory has made a 5th call (£2) payable on Jan. 31st: the interest for the past year is being paid to applicants at the office, 85 calle Reconquista.

The election of Governor in Corrientes has given rise to all sorts of questions: the Vice-Governor, Sr. Pampin, has resigned; the Fiscal has done the same, and, as far as we can learn, half the public officials have resigned, owing to the new Governor being the wrong color.

The new British gunboat Linnet has arrived at Rio, and will shortly be expected in Montevideo.

A subscriber from Rojas informs us that the terrific camp fire noticed in yesterday's 'Tribuna,' in the Pergamino camps, must be grossly exaggerated, as at the time stated he was out there and heard nothing whatsoever about it, although the 'Tribuna' correspondent states that the fire destroyed some forty flocks of sheep. Such very alarming news ought not to be published without first being duly authenticated.

The English gunboat Spider, Capt. Kennedy, is at present at Corrientes. Yesterday despatches were received from her.

It is more than probable that Admiral Elliott, on his return from the Falkland Islands, will pay a flying visit to the Welsh colony at Buhia Nueva. The Admiral is expected in Montevideo about the end of the month.

The French mail steamer Carmel will leave on her usual day, the 12th. The notices in the papers of her departure on the 13th are erroneous.

It is rumored that H.B.M. corvette Pearl, 21 guns, has been ordered to the Plate.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

DEATH OF KING LEOPOLD.

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S MISSION TO PARIS.

THE QUESTION OF SPAIN AND CHILE.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS AT MADRID AND FLORENCE.

The Brazilian transport San Roman arrived in Montevideo on Tuesday, bringing the news of the Oneida from Southampton, Dec. 9th, with telegrams from Lisbon to the 14th.

King Leopold of Belgium, the Nestor of European sovereigns, is dead: he had been for some time in infirm health and expired on the 10th, leaving behind him a name illustrious for prudence, patriotism, and integrity. His funeral was to take place on the 16th, and next day the Duke of Brabant would be proclaimed King, with the title of Leopold II. The Emperor of the French sent a telegram to the young King assuring him that he would always be his steadfast friend. The royal houses of Great Britain and Mexico will be plunged in mourning by the decease of King Leopold.

The English Cabinet is now complete, Mr. Goschen accepting the post of Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Foster the Colonies. Earl Russell has made an alliance with Mr. John Bright and agreed to introduce a Reform Bill, for extending the franchise, as soon as Parliament meets. The Queen will open Parliament in person, on Feb. 1st, for the first time since the death of Prince Albert: this causes much satisfaction among her loyal subjects. The Government has been forced, by several 'indignation' meetings and severe strictures in the press, to order an enquiry into the negro rebellion in Jamaica and the severity of the Governor in hanging 2,000 of the rebels.

The captain and crew of the Shenandoah have been released by the English tribunals. The Liverpool merchants, to the number of 100, have sent, through the Brazilian Consul, a congratulatory address to the Emperor, Dom Pedro II, on the capture of Uruguayana. The question of Spain and Chile still occupies attention in England and France, but the interference of these Cabinets only resulted in the Spanish Ministry approving of the acts of Admiral Pareja, while persisting in its having no intentions of conquest.

The Emperor of the French is still at Compiegne, and the King and Queen of Portugal arrived there on the 7th. The arrival of Gen. Schofield caused some sensation, it being generally rumored that he came on a special mission from Washington, although the Ministerial papers insisted that he was merely on a visit to the French capital. His business is supposed to be in reference to Mexico, and to require the Emperor Napoleon to fix a period for the evacuation of Mexico by the French troops. Prince Napoleon is not going to Compiegne, as was rumored, but his reconciliation with the Emperor is fully arranged. Among the newest improvements in Paris, is the destruction of the beautiful gardens of the Luxemburg, to open up new streets and make room for a barracks.

Ministerial changes are spoken of in Spain: the 'Pall-mall Gazette' asserts a Cabinet-council was held at Madrid, in which it was agreed to settle the Guilian question by a pacific arrangement, and that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was in dissent, at once handed in his resignation. It was believed the Cabinet would send conciliatory orders to Admiral Pareja. The 'Patrie' states that Pres. Johnson

has directed the American Minister in Chile to offer his services for mediation. The elections in Spain have terminated, the progressist and democratic parties abstaining from voting: of the Deputies elected, no fewer than 80 are said to be public employees, who will of course support the Ministry, but O'Donnell only holds by a doubtful tenure and Espartero is again in the ascendant of popular favor. Olozaga is about to retire into private life, and Narvaez declared he would bid adieu to politics after the next opening of the Cortes.

In the Italian parliament Mari has been chosen President, and Crispi Vice-president. The coalition against Gen. La Marmora threatens to overthrow the Ministry. Prince Humbert is about to be married to the Princess of Leuchtenburg, niece of the dowager-Empress of Brazil. A blue-book has been published at Florence relative to the negotiations with the Pope: it seems diplomatic relations cannot be entered into with Austria, as Italy will not resign the idea of annexing Venice. The brigands are giving trouble near Rome. General Counten has been named by the Pope to succeed Gen. Kaulzer as war-secretary. The pontifical treasury is in great straits.

Fresh troubles are reported in Greece and no Cabinet can last 24 hours. The Swedish Chambers have voted a sweeping reform-bill. M. Drouin de L'huys has arrived at Copenhagen. An office for forging notes of the Brazilian Bank has been discovered in the Rue Crissol, Paris; and one of the forgers has escaped to Brazil, with a supply of the notes which are ably executed.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

Tuesday's papers are full of European news. There is nothing of importance. A fire broke out in the Ejercicios sacristy on Saturday night, but was extinguished in time. The opera Co. is about to leave for B. Ayres, the public being discontented about double-prices. Fortunato and Eduardo, the sons of Gen. Flores, have left for the seat of war.

The Junta is about to buy the site behind Solis Theatre for the erection of a new market. The public was disappointed of the Opera on Sunday evening, owing to some difficulty with the gas Co. which prevented the theatre being lighted. The Chief of Police has sent round invitations to get up English Races, and meets with every support. A woman who was taking mate, on Sunday evening, fell from a balcony and was killed.

FROM THE URUGUAY.

We received papers yesterday from Concepcion and Gualeguaychu to the 5th inst. The Legislature of Entre-Rios was unable to meet on the 1st, for want of a quorum; the opening is postponed till the 20th. The 'Republicano' is dead. Some disorders have occurred at Salto. Gen. Borges and Colonel Mundell paid a visit to Gen. Urquiza at San Jose. The 'Patria' of Mercedes, 7th inst. states the place is crowded with visitors who have gone to take baths in the Rio Negro: the drought still continues, and cattle are looking thin. A dramatic Co. is playing at Mercedes.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

The 'Revista Medica' of the 8th inst. gives the following report for the fortnight:

The cholera has abated sensibly, but various disorders of the bowels are reported, and dysentery, diarrhoea, and gastric affections are prevalent among ad. lts. Simple and complicated cases of angina, and typhoid fever, are also frequent. Eruptions on various parts of the body, especially on the breasts with females, are observed; and pustules with children who are not able to enjoy healthy exercise, the symptoms being almost like those of simple small-pox. Cases of measles and small-pox are now very rare. The recent rains have caused a notable fall in the temperature.

Our army in the field enjoys excellent health, the only infirmities being the same as mentioned in our last. Dr. Gallardo is on the staff of the new military hospital at Corrientes: he reports a great difference in the buildings and customs of that city, which no doubt will be the cause of certain peculiarities in the symptoms of sickness, and of this he promises to make an especial study. Add to this, that the heat is insupportable, and at 10 in the morning it is impossible to walk in the streets, and this may be considered another reason for the diversity of affections in that climate. The Argentine hospital is provisionally fitted up and holds about 100 patients, who are attended by Drs. Matto and Gallardo

and Surgeons Gallegos, Dawille and Nolla: another large hospital is being fitted up at the barrack of the Bateria, which is a large and commodious edifice.

We regret to announce the demise of Dr. Luis Gomez, professor of Pharmacology and Materia Medica in the School of Medicine. He was one of the founders of the Medical Board, in Oct. 1852, and greatly contributed to the progress of the Faculty, being the first to inaugurate a regular academic course of lectures, and he never was known to be absent from his chair a single day.

The 'Revista' complains that medical fees are much lower here than in France and England, and yet some of our wealthy citizens are known to grumble when charged 30s (five shillings) for a visit. Merchants, lawyers, and capitalists make money easily in B. Ayres, and even the artisan earns double what he would in Europe, while the physician is unjustly kept on half fees. A medical man in London charges from 8 shillings to two guineas for a visit: to take less would be *infra dig.* In Paris the lowest charge is 5 francs [4 shillings] but no respectable practitioner would content himself with this: Drs. Ricord, Velpeau, Larrey fils, Forget &c. charge 20 francs in their own house, or 40 francs if they go out. Professor Nelaton has been known to charge much higher.

Some medical students, pupils of Dr. Martin Garcia, have taken offence at a letter by Dr. Clausolles, reflecting on the former, and published in the 'Revista', but the editors, Drs. Ballester and Fernandez, exculpate themselves from any participation in the alleged libel.

Dr. Osbaldo Eguia reports a case of a woman, aged 34 years, who had suffered from epileptic fits since her youth up to the age of 20, when she married. He was called to assist her last month, as she was again seized with a fit, which two days later assumed the symptoms of lock-jaw [she had been suffering for some days from an abscess in the breast]. Opium, bella-donna, and vapor-baths were applied for 3 days with little success, until chloroform was tried on the 22nd ult. and in 9 days she was entering on convalescence.

THE WELSH COLONY.

We understand that the affairs of the Welsh colony have been definitively arranged, to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. The Government has also resolved to grant a monthly supply of provisions until such time as the colonists are able to provide for themselves; and it is expected the first instalment will be shipped this week, under the charge of Mr. M. Davies, one of the colonists, and a member of the colony's 'committee,' who is at present in this city. Mr. Jones resigns the agency, and ceases to have any connection with the colony. The local agents remain the same as before. We feel greatly relieved now that our fellow-countrymen in the remote south will not be left to their own fate, and compliment our National Government on its liberality and fostering patronage to emigration. We also trust that the colony now will make a steady progress, and realise the many sanguine expectations it raised in all quarters, believing that their greatest difficulties and heaviest trials have already been overcome.

SOLANO LOPEZ AND HIS SOLDIER.

(From the Memoirs of Gen. Paz.)

(By Sinbad.)

Tutored by Dr. Francia the Paraguayans were taught to venerate and blindly obey his precepts, and none others. As this doctrine was being disseminated, it was also enjoined upon his vassals, that when he should have finished his career, his successor should be held by all as 'El Supremo' and possess the immunities annexed to his high position. In the civil society of Paraguay there are no different graduations, all are equals except 'El Supremo'. This is the grand personage who is the sole depositary of rank, wealth, intellect, and power, alone in his person is centred every grade of authority. In the army the same system is closely pursued, and strictly observed. It is true the Dictator did confer occasionally the grade of Captain, yet so precarious were such appointments, the officer's authority was of no avail. Although the actual President, Carlos Antonio Lopez, has made some unimportant deviations from the old established rule, the Paraguayan army has no regular organization, or even a shadow of it. Upon the arrival at the Rincon de Soto, of D. Solano, he issued a proclamation to his command. In it he congratulates and extols his troops for their ex-

plary conduct, happy to be at the head of an army that contained not a single criminal soldier in its ranks, marvelling at the unprecedented fact that although five thousand men were embodied, in all that mass no crimes were found to punish. Hence it might be naturally inferred the Paraguayans were so many 'angels'. I doubt not but Lopez to a certain degree proclaimed the truth. His presence-inspired the respect or terror due to the supremacy of his power which was sufficient to deter the most daring soldier from speaking aloud. If the Paraguayan encampment was a model representation of quietness and silence, it became so from the same secret dread and inward horror, that then pervaded the calle Restaurador Rosas in Buenos Ayres, or similar to the calmness and stillness known to the dark annals of 'Santos Lugares de Rosas' where the boldest men durst not raise their voices. At the first view the army might be compared to a flock of timid sheep, that the shepherd conducts at his will. The observer of this exemption from bustle or noise that characterise the soldier would be completely mistaken if he believed such apparent virtue was the emanation of a good moral education or proceeded from uprightness of heart. No such thing: this seeming moral goodness would disappear as soon as the motive power ceased to act, that sustained them, showing all the opposite vices in their most shocking deformity. This is the reason why the Paraguayan soldier according to circumstances, is now a gentle, obedient lamb, and now a disorderly insolent thief. Those of the Ejercito Aliado Pacificador, the title of the Paraguayan army, proved to be incorrigible thieves, so addicted to stealing that I feared it might be very difficult to restrain them from marauding when the campaign should be more advanced, and we had penetrated into other territories. The same was the case in point of subordination. The soldier only obeyed his Captain when he was sure the officer was in the good graces of the first authority. If the soldier's belief rested upon the idea that it was not so, all discipline was at an end. To produce this effect it was not necessary the subaltern should have constituted himself in rebellion against military laws, it was enough to hear it whispered the man was suspected of being in disfavor with the General, to be deprived of his authority and looked upon with contempt and disdain ever afterwards. This General of eighteen years of age—this Don Francisco Solano Lopez is the son of the actual President. He is looked upon by his countrymen as an emanation of royalty and a scion of the Supremo, his true and faithful representative worthy to command armies. It need not be wondered that he should be blindly and implicitly obeyed and that he should follow the footsteps of his father in the army, doing the same here as is being done by his parent in the Republic. It is not probable Lopez can be jealous or entertain suspicion of a child who, without doubt, he has destined to succeed him, making use of every artifice to accustom the Paraguayans to fear and obey the son betimes. [Mark the prophecy made twenty years ago.] It is probable that, when Lopez shall have terminated his earthly career all will have been duly prepared for the General to assume the reins of the Government and that this shall be done without an effort, unless some interior or exterior combinations that cannot now be foreseen should thwart his plans.

* Translated from the 'Memorias Postumas del Brigadier General D. Jose M. Paz,' Tomo IV, pp. 232, 233, 234.

MAUA & CO'S BANK.

Balance for the month ending December 1865:—

Table with columns for DEBIT and CREDIT, listing various financial items like Realized capital, Deposits and Current Accounts, and Recoverable securities.

E. & O.E. Montevideo, January 8th 1866. (Signed) P.P. MAUA & Co. J. HAYDEN. Visto Bueno, VILLALBA.

TEMPERATURE.

Wednesday, January 10, 1866. Last night—Lowest 71½°. To-day—Highest 83°.

ON 'CHANGE.

January 10, 1866.

Table listing exchange rates for various currencies: Paper price of ounces, Do. Sovereigns, First price of Patcoons, Last, and Cash sales.

The demand for specie to send up to Corrientes was felt on 'Change to-day,' and caused a decided firmness in prices. The Brazilian Government ships per steamer for Corrientes to-morrow one hundred thousand pounds; and private parties who have contracts with the army to fill, also remit about one hundred and fifty thousand patcoons. The gold for the Brazilians, coming direct from the vaults of the Maua Bank, very slightly affects the market, but the other shipments of specie gave the brokers employment and stiffened the market. Time sales of specie to-day were at advanced rates. For Monday 5000, at 25.30; for Saturday 31,600, at 25.25; for 31st January 67,000, at 25.35; and for the end of February several large sales at 25.75. The price of patcoons, it is now admitted by all parties, hangs on the duration of the war. If the allies demonstrate any activity and march at once into Paraguay, gold will in all probability remain at its present quotation: but if on the contrary the army delays on the banks of the Parana, and months are allowed to elapse without any decisive battle being fought, it is idle to suppose that specie will not return to its old figure, since the expenses of the campaign are such that it will necessitate Brazil entering the market again as a borrower.

In Exchange some £30,000 were passed to-day at 50½ and 51½; the total amount passed for the packet is close on £250,000, the greater part of which has been French Exchange, which closed at 5:30. The shipping business is so active and exporters so busy that the general impression is that Exchange is going up, notwithstanding that the very heavy importations last year has increased considerably the number of takers by each packet.

In National Bonds only one sale, 4,000 at 40½. These securities are not in such active demand as formerly, owing to the stringency of the money market. Paper money and gold are in active demand, and some of the native dealers, large holders of these bonds, have been forced by the scarcity of money to throw them on the market. The Government pays with such great punctuality the interest and amortization on these bonds that capitalists regard them now as the best and most convenient security. Large orders from England have been unfilled owing to the margin being too low, but at the present quotation many parties are securing them, as there can be no question as to their future value.

Bolivianos, 1,000 sold at 20½. The Liverpool steamer Galileo is now loading her homeward cargo; she leaves on the 15th inst. The delays about lighters is the constant subject of complaint, and the business of the port has now become so important that nothing but steam lighters will answer the requirements of trade.

In wools there is very little doing; the buyers are waiting for their letters, and the estanciairos are depositing, determined to wait until prices rise.

SOUTH MARKET.

Table listing market prices for goods like good mesticas, prime wool, and sundry wools.

About ten thousand arrobes sent into deposit to-day.

NORTH PLAZA.

Table listing market prices for goods like prime wool, good wool, and sundry wools.

CHARTERS BY H. A. GREEN AND CO. Italian brig Flavio, to load in Uruguay for orders, full cargo tallow, at 50s and 5 per cent. British brig M.A. Hebert, to load for New York.

National brig Arta, to load for Boston. The current rate for bales for the Stanzas 7 pats, and hides 7 cts. In Exchange on Rio very little done. The rate closed at 30.50 to 31.00 milreis. There was one sale of salt, a cargo at 15 rls cash. This salt is coming up from Montevideo. Coal—The cargo, ex Eliza from Cardiff, 780 tons, at reserved rates.

The bids for the amortization of the National Bonds were as follows:—Gullen, Thomas 80,000 at 41.95; Gallucci, O. 45,000 at 41.50; Mulbran, J. 40,200 at 41.00; Gras, A. 80,000 at 40.90; Grigg, E. F. 109,100 at 42 to 43; Gomez 25,000 at 41.3; Green, J. H. 25,000 at 42.00; Saravia 600 at 45.00; Aspiasu 5,500 at 41.50; Sichel 40,000 at 42 to 45. The bid of A. Gras was accepted.

COMMERCIAL

Specie was very firm to-day, and a strong outside demand for gold felt, which is supposed to be caused by the Government loan which we spoke of yesterday; however, when the interest and amortization of the National Bonds are paid, this gold will all return to the market. Money of every class was in active demand, and 1 1/2 paid for gold to-day. Paper money is still as scarce as ever, notwithstanding that the sales of wool are temporarily paralyzed. The time sales were as follows:—For Friday 32,000, at 25.20. For 31st January 39,000, 25.30. For February 28th, 20,000, at 25.60. Total sales on long dates, 54,000. In National Bonds nothing done, as sellers are trying to amortize at as high a rate as possible. As yet the rate is not known.

The probable duration of the war is now the great topic on 'Change. Some sanguine 'bears' adhere to the conviction that the war will be all over by the 1st of February. Computations and estimates of the expenses of the campaign form the chief feature of Bolas conversation. It is said that the Argentine war expenses are slightly over one million currency per day, and the Brazilian three million dollars currency per day. So expensive a war should be terminated as quickly as possible before the resources of both countries are fairly exhausted. Baron Tamandaré is said to be about to leave for Corrientes, where his presence is much required. Amongst the 'chit-chat' on 'Change' we glean that a certain well-known German gentleman, who is connected with the Commissariat department has already realized a handsome fortune.

The steamer Cordova, owing to the weather, could not get away to-day; she will leave to-morrow. In saladero produce we heard of one sale at reduced rates. 50 Pipes tallow, 15 rs. 5,000 qq. Jorked beef, 17 rs. In wool very little done, owing to the dust, the weather and the holidays. Over 90 was offered to-day for a prime lot from the Rincon Noario, and declined.

The River Plate Bank has changed its rate of interest, allowing in accounts current 6 per cent., and in deposit 9 per cent. Charging for gold 1 1/2 per cent., and for paper 2 1/2 per cent. 'The firm of Montes do Oca and Meyer is dissolved by mutual agreement. Mr. Meyer liquidates the accounts. On and after the 16th of January no gunpowder or other inflammable articles will be allowed to be discharged as other goods until the collector has given a special permit. On Monday Dr. Mariano Billinghurst sells by auction some damaged white sugar, at his depot in Calle Potosi.

At Buenos Ayres, on the 28th December, 1865, by the Rev. James Smith, Robert Cochran, Esq., eldest son of the late Alexander Cochran, Esq., of Glasgow, Scotland, to Matilda Douglas Watson, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert Watson, builder, Neilson, Renfrowshire, Scotland. On Thursday the 28th inst. at the Scotch Church in this city, Mr. Robert Gilmore, eldest son of Mr. Gilmore of Tuay, to Jessie Hardy, 2nd daughter of the late Mr. William Hardy, deceased.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Paper price of ounces, Do. sovereigns, First price of patacons, Second and last, Cash sales) and Price/Value.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Paper price of ounces, Do. sovereigns, First price of patacons, Second and last, Cash sales) and Price/Value.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Paper price of ounces, Do. sovereigns, First price of patacons, Second and last, Cash sales) and Price/Value.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Paper price of ounces, Do. sovereigns, First price of patacons, Second and last, Cash sales) and Price/Value.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Paper price of ounces, Do. sovereigns, First price of patacons, Second and last, Cash sales) and Price/Value.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Paper price of ounces, Do. sovereigns, First price of patacons, Second and last, Cash sales) and Price/Value.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Paper price of ounces, Do. sovereigns, First price of patacons, Second and last, Cash sales) and Price/Value.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Paper price of ounces, Do. sovereigns, First price of patacons, Second and last, Cash sales) and Price/Value.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Paper price of ounces, Do. sovereigns, First price of patacons, Second and last, Cash sales) and Price/Value.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Paper price of ounces, Do. sovereigns, First price of patacons, Second and last, Cash sales) and Price/Value.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Paper price of ounces, Do. sovereigns, First price of patacons, Second and last, Cash sales) and Price/Value.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Paper price of ounces, Do. sovereigns, First price of patacons, Second and last, Cash sales) and Price/Value.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Paper price of ounces, Do. sovereigns, First price of patacons, Second and last, Cash sales) and Price/Value.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Paper price of ounces, Do. sovereigns, First price of patacons, Second and last, Cash sales) and Price/Value.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Paper price of ounces, Do. sovereigns, First price of patacons, Second and last, Cash sales) and Price/Value.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Paper price of ounces, Do. sovereigns, First price of patacons, Second and last, Cash sales) and Price/Value.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Paper price of ounces, Do. sovereigns, First price of patacons, Second and last, Cash sales) and Price/Value.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Paper price of ounces, Do. sovereigns, First price of patacons, Second and last, Cash sales) and Price/Value.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Paper price of ounces, Do. sovereigns, First price of patacons, Second and last, Cash sales) and Price/Value.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Paper price of ounces, Do. sovereigns, First price of patacons, Second and last, Cash sales) and Price/Value.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Paper price of ounces, Do. sovereigns, First price of patacons, Second and last, Cash sales) and Price/Value.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Paper price of ounces, Do. sovereigns, First price of patacons, Second and last, Cash sales) and Price/Value.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Paper price of ounces, Do. sovereigns, First price of patacons, Second and last, Cash sales) and Price/Value.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Paper price of ounces, Do. sovereigns, First price of patacons, Second and last, Cash sales) and Price/Value.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Paper price of ounces, Do. sovereigns, First price of patacons, Second and last, Cash sales) and Price/Value.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Paper price of ounces, Do. sovereigns, First price of patacons, Second and last, Cash sales) and Price/Value.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Paper price of ounces, Do. sovereigns, First price of patacons, Second and last, Cash sales) and Price/Value.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Paper price of ounces, Do. sovereigns, First price of patacons, Second and last, Cash sales) and Price/Value.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Paper price of ounces, Do. sovereigns, First price of patacons, Second and last, Cash sales) and Price/Value.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Paper price of ounces, Do. sovereigns, First price of patacons, Second and last, Cash sales) and Price/Value.

SHIPS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Table listing ships in the port of Buenos Ayres, categorized by language (English, American, French, Italian, Swedish, Dutch, Danish, Hamburg, Belgian, Hanoverian, Austrian, Prussian, Russian, Norwegian, Portuguese, National, Oriental, Brazilian). Columns include Class, Name, Tonnage, Captain, Arrival, and Consignee.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL & R. PLATE STEAMERS

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

Table listing ship names and their respective captains: GALILEO (Russell), PTOLEMY (Bennett), MEMNON (Johnson), NEWTON (Peel), HALLEY (Kidd), KEPLER (Carroll).

Cargo and specie will be taken (by special agreement) if not previously full, up to and including the day previous to date of sailing. These Steamers have excellent accommodation for Saloon and Forward Passengers, and carry surgeons and stewardesses.



RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT. NAMES OF STEAMERS. CORDOVA, A DA, URUGUAY, U NA, LEDA. One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 1st of each month.

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.

AMMUNITION.

Advertisement for Eley's Ammunition, featuring a target illustration and text describing various types of cartridges and their uses for sporting and military purposes.

Advertisement for Howard's Zigzag Harrows, featuring an illustration of the harrow and text describing its features and awards won at agricultural societies.

Advertisement for J. S. WYLLIE AND CO., General Merchants and Commission Agents, located at Chasco Mus.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES, RE-OPENING OF THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 61 CORRIENTES 61.

Mr. THOMASHOLMES begs respectfully to announce to the Ladies of Buenos Ayres and those resident in the Provinces, that he has succeeded to the business of this well known establishment, the stock of which he has just assorted with a Magnificent Variety of Fashionable Spring and Summer Goods.

CHANGE OF TIME FOR MONTEVIDEO.

The splendid new American Steamer PORTENA. Captain SCIURANO. This first class steamer will leave for MONTEVIDEO every TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY evening at 6 o'clock p.m.

British Barque VOLUNTEER, A.I. 584 tons register, Captain R. THOMPSON. This fine vessel will be ready to receive cargo for Valparaiso in a few days.

Stationery, Books, Music, Printing Ink, &c. Exported by F. P. BATES, 4 Edward-street, Newington-street, London, England.

SCHOOL NOTICE. The American Church School will commence its fourth year on Monday, the 15th inst. A few boarders can be provided for in a private family.

Special Notice. \$300 Reward and thanks. Will be given to any one who will give information as to the whereabouts of Walter Mason, a Scotchman, who fled from an Irishman's residence, La Chosa, Partido Lujan, on the 26th December, 1865.

Mr. THOMAS WEST. If Mr. WEST, who was formerly a surgeon in London, and who married in 1846 a lady named Scrubby, of Thaxted, Essex, left England for Buenos Ayres in or about the 1849, is now living he may hear of something to his advantage upon communicating forthwith with Mr. Andrew Meggo, Solicitor of Chelmsford, Essex, England.

Furnished Rooms. To be let at 86 Calle Parique, a comfortable furnished bedroom. 38-3p j9.

Apartment to Let. Suitable for offices, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at 146 Calle Florida. 43-3p j9.

To be let to single men. Furnished rooms in the house Temple street No. 56. 19-6p j5.

Good Situation. Wanted a respectable girl to mind a baby. Apply W. Standard office. 68-3p j11.

American Carriage for Sale. A first-class American Buggy, new, may be seen at the carriage shop of Jose Aguirre, No. 273 Calle Peru, 58-6p j11.