

# The Standard

Edition for Europe

## AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

per English Mail

No. 1219—Fifth Year.

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1866.

Circulation 2,200

### MAUA BANK, CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 103—108

The Office of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:—

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously conveyed under conditions established for such class of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollar currency, in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandú, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazil, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 a.m. till 3 p.m.

P. P. MAUA & Co.  
WILLIAM LESLIE.

### MAUA BANK CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101—103.

#### INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH, IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

For balances in our favor, 18 per cent.

For balances in favor of Customers, 7

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.

For balances in our favor, 18 per cent.

For balances in favor of Customers, 8

Deposits for a fixed term in specie or currency, at conventional interest.

P. P. MAUA & Co.  
WILLIAM LESLIE.

### Briton & Medical General (Incorporated with the Unity General) Life Assurance Association

Chief Offices—WEST STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Capital—3,000,000l. Sterling

Propositions for Life Assurances are received, and immediate attention paid to the same. A Prospectus of rates and other particulars will be furnished on application to the Company's Agent in this City.

GEORGE WILKS,  
7 Calle Mayo.

### The Argentine Marine Insurance Company.

Established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.

Office—118 CALLE PIEDAD.

#### DIRECTORS.

Sr. Don Tomas Armstrong, President.

Jacob Parravani, Vice-President.

Eduardo Lamb.

Ambrosio P. Lesica.

Mariano Tomkinson.

Mariano Casares.

Bernardo Yturrape.

Francisco F. Moreno, Gerente.

### For Rosario and Intermediate Ports British Steamer IRON KING,

Captain R. H. WEEKS.

The Iron King leaves this port every Wednesday, and arrives here on Monday.

Fares, Cabin.

Rosario 16 Pata.

S. Nicolas 12 "

Las Hermanas 12 "

Obligado 10 "

San Pedro 8 "

Storage half price.

Apply at the Agency Calle Mayo No. 67.

Parcels delivered at the Agency the day before sailing by 6 p.m.

HENRY DOWSE, Agent.

129—xp n23

### GERMAN BURMEISTER,

Consignatario de frutos del país.

Wool and produce broker.

105—CALLE VENEZUELA—105

### JOHN GREENWAY,

Agent for the Board of Underwriters "in New York." Apply at 186 Tucuman from 8 to 10 a.m. or 5 to 7 p.m., or at the Exchange rooms from midday to 4 p.m.

### To English Travellers.

Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in this city.

Charges are most moderate.

Wines Superb.

Table d'Hotel on European Style.

Board, with room, gas-lights, and attendances, from 6s. to 10s. per day.

HOTEL DE LA PAIX,  
(Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle Reconquista.)

REAL HOLLANDS,  
Sole Exporter  
HERMAN VAN HOUTEN,  
Rotterdam.

This celebrated and well known Gin to be had at the office of the undersigned in lots to suit the purchaser shall from this date, according to agreement, only be imported by

D. F. W. PAATS,  
69—Calle Belgrano—69  
39—xp n8

### LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED.)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

Authorized Capital ..... £2,000,000 sterling.  
Subscribed Capital ..... £1,000,000 do.  
Reserve Fund 30th Sep. 1864. £70,000 do.

Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances. Customers have the advantage of drawing cheques—of having approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of depositing bills, coupons, &c. for collection—and of lodging with the Bank valuable property in the fire proof strong rooms for safe custody.

Deposit Accounts—Deposits received from the public generally—either for fixed periods or subject to seven or thirty days notice of withdrawal—Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Bill of Exchange—issued on the following places—

- London,
- Dublin,
- Paris,
- Antwerp,
- Hamburg,
- Göteborg,
- Rio de Janeiro,
- Montevideo.

J. H. GREEN,  
Manager,

Buenos Ayres—Nov. 1, 1865.

### LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED.)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

- On specie deposits on account current, 6 per cent.
- On do. do. for ninety days fixed 9 "
- On do. subject to thirty days } 9 "
- notice of withdrawal
- On currency deposits in account current 8 per cent.
- On do. do. for ninety days fixed 12 "
- On do. do. subject to thirty } 12 "
- days' notice of withdrawal

On specie debit balances in account current 18 "

On Currency do. 24 "

J. H. GREEN,  
Manager,

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 1, 1866.

### BILLS OF EXCHANGE—

#### SIGHT DRAFTS—

Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from

WANKLYN & Co.

No. 104 Calle de San Martin,

On the following places:—

LONDON,

LIVERPOOL,

All branches of the National Bank

IRELAND,

Antwerp,

Hamburg,

Paris

Genoa,

Cadiz

Bayonne,

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864.

WANKLYN & Co.

104—Calle San Martin—104.

20 d3 x.

### Diligencias

Para la Ensenada, Magdalena, Ranchos, Chascomus, Dolores, Moro, Laguna de los Padres, Azul, Tandil, Calle de las Piedras 82.

### Real Hollands.

And a small consignment of Genuine Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps just received by

J. S. WYLLIE & Co.

Chascomus

74—xp d14

### FOR NEW YORK.

The A I American barque

ACIZONA,

Will be despatched as above.

For balances of freight apply to the Consignees, Messrs. SAML. B. HALE and CO.; or to TAY and UPTON, Shipbrokers.

35 64—12p f16

### FOR BOSTON.

The first-class British Barque

NASHWANK,

Will be despatched as above.

For freight apply to the consignees, Messrs. SAML. B. HALE and Co.; or to TAY and UPTON, Shipbrokers.

35 65—12p f16

### FOR LIVERPOOL.

The new A.I. clipper Barque,

CEARA,

309 tons register, Captain Lanzed.

This vessel only requires about 100 bales to complete her cargo, and will be despatched first week in March at latest. Apply to consignees, JAMES BROWN & Co., 164 Calle Piedad.

80—6p f18.

### MONTEVIDEAN BANK.

CAPITAL 1,000,000 DOLLARS.

In 2,000 Shares of 500 Dollars each.

(With power to increase it)

Office, corner of Calle Cerrito, in the new house of Dr. Juan Miguel Martinez, Montevideo.

#### CHAIRMAN.

Francis J. Hoquard, Esq.

#### DIRECTORS.

Sr. D. Pedro Borelli.

" " Joaquin Belgrano.

" " John McCall, Esq.

" " Antonio Marques.

The undersigned hereby makes known to the Commercial public of Montevideo that from this date the Bank is in a position to commence operations, will receive proposals and enter into arrangements for every class of banking operations.

#### CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Money is received or advanced on current accounts bearing interest. The Depositors may withdraw the whole or part of their Deposits by cheques at sight. Cheque and Pass Books will be supplied to its customers by the Banks.

#### DEPOSITS FOR FIXED PERIODS.

Sums of 50 dollars and upwards are received for fixed periods, say from one to 12 months, at rates of interest to be agreed upon with reference to the amount and term of the Deposits.

#### DISCOUNTS.

Bills of Exchange and Promissory notes will be discounted subject to the manager's approbation.

#### LOANS.

Advances will be made on Promissory Notes and other securities on private terms.

The Bank will be open on all working days from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. with the exception of Saturday's when it will close at 4 p.m.

THE RATE OF INTEREST for the current month and until further notice will be as follows:

On balances against the Bank.... 8p 00 per ann. " in favor of "..... 12p 00 "

Fixed Deposits—as especially agreed.

Those who desire to open Current Accounts with the Bank will be so good as to address themselves to the Undersigned.

PEDRO VARELA,  
MANAGER.

Montevideo, Nov. 1, 1865. 174—xp o 1

### REMATE

#### POR MARIANO BILLINGURST

En su casa calle de Potosi No. 70.

De muebles.

El Lunes 26 del corriente a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado los muebles que continuación se detallan:

Un juego de sala de jucaranda forro de seda carmesí a la Luis XIV, con fundas, compuesto de 2 sofás, 2 sillones y 10 sillitas, un otro de caoba forro de crin adamascado, compuesto de 2 sofás, 2 sillones y 10 sillitas, 3 sofás diferentes, 2 magníficos espejos grandes marcos dorados, 1 mesa de comedor, 1 piano piedra de calzon, de Broadwood, 30 lámparas Keroseño con sus bombas y tubos de repuesto, algunos gravados ingleses y pinturas de caserita a la inglesa, costureros, 3 alfombrados de tripe, y algunos otros objetos que estarán a la vista. 70—xp j17.

### Mensajerías, Union Argentina.

El empresario de dichas mensajerías avisa al público que, aunque haya habido un cambio en las horas de salida de los trenes del Ferrocarril del Oeste desde el 21 del corriente mes, el no ha hecho ningun cambio en sus salidas para el Carmen de Arco, Salto, Rojas, Junin, Pergamino y San Nicolas de los Arroyos.

Salen siempre de la Capital los dias pares en el tren de las ocho de la mañana, llegando en el mismo dia y hasta el Salto y al dia siguiente en Junin.

Las encomiendas se reciben en su agencia calle de la Victoria No. 223, hasta las 4 de la tarde, y la correspondencia hasta las 9 de la noche, la víspera de la salida.

9x..p.d.3. LA EMPRESA.

### Campos.

Se vende o cambia por ovejas la accion a dos 6 mas leguas de hermosos campos, abundantes pastos sin peja, y concedidos por ocho años sin arrendamiento, en el partido 25 de Mayo, a 56 leguas de la Capital. Se toma hacienda lanar y vacuna a medias. Para tratar calle de Rivadavia N. 89 al Sr. Saborido. 28—15p f8.

### English Store,

33 & 35 Calle 25 de Agosto,

MONTEVIDEO,

NEWNHAM & CO.,

Proprietors.

Provisions Oilmans Stores and General Groceries, large assortments of the very finest quality now landing on the following ships, S.S. Leda and Halley, Barque Hawthorn.

Also to arrive by different vessels Martell's Brandy direct from France, a special article direct to our order much finer quality than that usually imported.

Base's Bulk and Bottled Ale, Guinness's and London extra Stout, Amontillado and Dry Sherries direct from Port St. Mary's, Bay of Cadiz, York and Belfast Hams, Bolly Bacon and Joles, Cork Butter, Truckle, Stilton, and Gloucester Cheese, First brands of Scotch, Irish and Bourbon Whiskey, Moca Coffee, &c. and the finest Teas ever imported here.

All these first-class goods are offered to the public at a price to defy competition.

104—2m f22

### BANCO ITALIANO.

Los abajo firmados reciben inscripciones para acciones del Banco Italiano y ruegan a las personas que por olvido ó extravío hayan dejado de recibir la circular de invitación y desean suscribirse como accionistas, se sirvan dirigirse a su casa, Calle de Salto No. 29, donde igualmente pueden entregar su contestacion los Señores que la hayan recibido.

Buenos Ayres, Febrero 19 de 1866.

SIVORI y SCHIAFFINO.

96..15p f22.

### On and after the 3rd day of February, 1866, the Trains will run as follows:

#### DEPARTS.

Station.	A.M.	P.M.	Station.	A.M.	P.M.
Buenos Ayres	7 15	11 15	Buenos Ayres	7 15	11 15
Plaza Constitucion	7 30	11 30	Plaza Constitucion	7 30	11 30
Barracas	7 45	11 45	Barracas	7 45	11 45
Lomas de Zamora	8 15	12 15	Lomas de Zamora	8 15	12 15
Glew	8 30	12 30	Glew	8 30	12 30
San Vincente	8 45	12 45	San Vincente	8 45	12 45
Donnellar	9 00	1 00	Donnellar	9 00	1 00
Ferrari	9 15	1 15	Ferrari	9 15	1 15
Leopomar	9 30	1 30	Leopomar	9 30	1 30
Reca	9 45	1 45	Reca	9 45	1 45
Chadara	10 00	2 00	Chadara	10 00	2 00
Chascomus	11 15	3 15	Chascomus	11 15	3 15

#### RETURNS.

Station.	A.M.	P.M.	Station.	A.M.	P.M.
Buenos Ayres	7 15	11 15	Buenos Ayres	7 15	11 15
Plaza Constitucion	7 30	11 30	Plaza Constitucion	7 30	11 30
Barracas	7 45	11 45	Barracas	7 45	11 45
Lomas de Zamora	8 15	12 15	Lomas de Zamora	8 15	12 15
Glew	8 30	12 30	Glew	8 30	12 30
San Vincente	8 45	12 45	San Vincente	8 45	12 45
Donnellar	9 00	1 00	Donnellar	9 00	1 00
Ferrari	9 15	1 15	Ferrari	9 15	1 15
Leopomar	9 30	1 30	Leopomar	9 30	1 30
Reca	9 45	1 45	Reca	9 45	1 45
Chadara	10 00	2 00	Chadara	10 00	2 00
Chascomus	11 15	3 15	Chascomus	11 15	3 15

### Ferrocarril de la Boca, Barracas & Ensenada.

Desde el 11 de Diciembre de 1865, el servicio de los trenes será como sigue:

#### DIAS DE TRABAJO Y DIAS DE FERIADOS.

Salidas

Retornos

Salidas

Retornos

Salidas

Retornos

Salidas

Retornos

Salidas

Retornos

Salidas

Retornos

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

HIS VISIT TO HEAD-QUARTERS.

INTERVIEW WITH GEN. MITRE. Corrientes, Feb. 9th.

Gentlemen,— We have just returned from a cursory visit to the Argentine encampment at Ensenadas, in company with Mr. Washburne, the United States Minister for Paraguay, and Mr. Evan Thomas, an American gentleman. It is twenty-two miles distant, yet it was a long and hot day's journey to reach it. The trip was made in a four-wheeled carriage, the hire of which was the trifling sum of £20 sterling. Two outriders and a peon driving reserve horses (all were lean, worn-out, jaded beasts) were the conductors.

A good part of the way, the road (until you come to the encampment of Osorio, three leagues) is so narrow that but one team can pass at the same time, the brushwood and trees brushing both sides of the carriage. Thus far no house or rancho is seen, or sign of being an inhabited country, other than throngs of soldiers, or those connected with the army, coming or going, some on horseback, many on foot. As we came in sight of Osorio's camp we met a convoy of twenty-seven ox-carts and two ambulances, conveying a hundred and eighty-two wounded Argentines, bound to the city to have their limbs amputated, or gun-shot wounds dressed that were inflicted eight days ago. (We have subsequently learned from the surgeons who attended at the Hospital that not a solitary case was found that was caused by a bayonet or lance or sabre, all were gun-shot hurts). It was a sad cavalcade; a few of the slightly wounded followed on horseback. Soon afterwards we met a detachment of four hundred Brazilian infantry soldiers going townwards, floundering their way through mud and water; they were barefooted, with their pants rolled up. It was impossible for them to march in military order over roads nine feet wide and knee-deep with mire or loose sand. Officers and men were all black or of mixed blood. They were armed with Minié rifles with sword-bayonets.

After a painful journey of ten hours we reach and alight near headquarters. The difficulties of obtaining an audience amounted to giving Mr. Washburne's card to the sergeant of the guard, who passed it to a superior officer, by whom it was placed in the hands of His Excellency, President Mitre, who sent one of his aides to conduct us to his tent, which was pitched in the centre of a grove of orange trees, surrounded by lagoons of sweet water. Five minutes sufficed from the time we got out of the carriage until we were duly installed in seats in the presence of the Commander-in-Chief. Compliments were passed, when business matters were introduced. As soon as Mr. Washburne had been attended to, Mr. Thomas's affair was discussed (it was to dispose of three thousand breech-loading carbines). Then came your humble servant's turn; you know the motives which brought him there, which were frankly imparted to his Excellency—in the meantime ale was being drunk and cigars smoked. A tame and fat horse, richly caparisoned, was at once ready to be mounted at our side. An Adjutant and two orderlies were placed at our disposal—the orders given to the escort were to accompany us to any part of the camp we wished to visit, and to give us all the information possible; our mentor spoke English and French. At our departure we were advised of the hour when a soldier's dinner would be in readiness, which it was expected we would counter the honor by partaking of. One brigade after another was visited. The camp was perfectly clean; no garbage, or offals, or filth was seen or felt upon the olfactory nerves. The Correntinos were not so well provided with camp equipage as were the other commands. Huxters, hospital, all got a passing glance.

Our ride lasted till night put an end to it. Many were the old acquaintances we met with: at our return the hour for dinner was announced. The 'comedor' was his Excellency's tent, which was large enough to contain a good-sized table, a dozen of chairs, and two Crimean beds. The President was in his place, Mr. Washburne at his right, then your very humble servant, next Mr. Thomas, the only three North Americans in the province were congregated, and then General Emilio Mitre. On the left was the Commissary-General Rossi and Colonel Rivas, who subsequently arrived.

President Mitre, after the dinner was over, said he would offer a sentiment; preliminary to this he remarked

at some length on the great respect and admiration that the people of the Argentine Republic had always had for the Government and Institutions of the United States, rejoicing little less than the Americans themselves did in the final triumph of the Federal arms. He then gave as a toast—"The United States and the Argentine Republic," both deeply interested in promoting the principles of justice, reason, and Republican equality: in the past they have always been firm friends, so in the future may they ever be found acting harmoniously, supporting the cause of true Democracy." Mr. Washburne, in reply, said it would be obviously improper for him as the Minister to a Government with which unfortunately the Argentine Republic was at war, to express any opinion or sentiment touching upon that war or its final issue. He fully appreciated the sentiments of his Excellency, and in response would propose the wish, "That the people of the Argentine Republic might soon be in the enjoyment of the blessings of an honorable peace, that amongst the first fruits of it might be health, happiness, and long life to President Mitre." Conversation was continued until a late hour.

I have forgotten to state, that as justice was being done to his Excellency's hospitality, a dozen bands of music were at their vocations in the orange grove. We heard one tune that was familiar to American ears.

Mr. Washburne and your humble servant had the honor of sleeping in the President's tent, Mr. Thomas in an adjoining one, while the 'galera' was the General's bedchamber. We would fain have gone to the Paso de la Patria, only two miles distant. We were offered an escort, yet at the same time none approved of the measure. Seeing that the determination was about to be persevered in, Nelson frankly said, "if you value your midriff, keep away from it," that two days previous he was anxious to see the battle-ground, and went there with two orderlies, yet ere he reached the spot where the struggle took place, certain Paraguayans, emerging from the woods, some mounted, others on foot, were making a flank movement, that thanks were due to the 'niñas' of his horse, that soon separated him from the hearing of the unpleasant hum of Minié bullets. In fine it would take a volume to recount the adventures at the camp, as well as what befell us upon the road back to the city, of the savage treatment the horses received, which were yoked to the carriage, of thirty-six stoppages on the road, of the millions of flies that torment one, giving no leisure to read, write, or even think. You must not believe all you read in the local papers published here. We saw no Paraguayan prisoners wounded or otherwise. It is true they might have all died untimely sudden deaths. We saw some superior Enfield rifles that the enemy had left; they had bayonets as sharp pointed as needles; a couple of Congreve rockets also.

All the fighting on the 1st was done by two battalions of the Guardia Nacional of Buenos Ayres, now recruits, who disobeyed orders. The strategy of the Paraguayans was far from being despicable. When charged, they thought of nothing but running as fast as possible to gain the shelter of the woods, which they no sooner entered than they faced about, pouring a deadly fire upon the assailants, like the rebels of the South choosing the Argentine officers for a target, a frightful per centage of whom were killed or wounded. There were more lives lost than most people imagine.

Words cannot give you an idea of Corrientes at the present moment—every house or room that is inhabitable is filled with Brazilian officers. Two-and-a-half ounces are paid for the rental of a place hardly large enough to contain a bed and two chairs. The charge for a dinner at any common restaurant is a dollar and a half, at the hotels, two dollars. Sharpers who are conversant with the localities of Baden-Baden, Germany, or Poles who have held rank in the rebel States of the North, congregate at hotels, where they live in great style—where they come from, or how they get money to pay their way, no one can tell.

Touching my errand, President Mitre offered me every facility, as did Gens. Gelly, and Emilio Mitre: Colonel Nelson offered to share his tent with me for a week or a month, or for the whole campaign; Rivas also offered his services unsolicited. It is indispensably necessary to be on the spot to know what passes there.

The Criminal Judge, Pastor I. Obligado, has left his post abruptly and gone to your city in disgust.

There is no word of Tamandaré; he was to have been here a month ago. SINBAD.

LATEST FROM HEAD-QUARTERS.

THE PARAGUAYANS AGAIN TROUBLE-MOME.

THE BRAZILIAN FLEET STILL AT ANCHOR. Corrientes, Feb. 16th.

Gentlemen, All here is quiet at the present moment. The allied fleet is at anchor in the same place as they were moored on the 23rd of Oct. On the 10th the Paraguayans again took it into their heads to disturb the tranquillity of Hornos's encampment. At noon forty five canoes and a small steamer loaded with troops passed over to the left bank of the Paraná at the Paso de la Patria, and effected a landing without opposition. Each canoe brought twenty-five soldiers besides six others who rowed, paddled, or more correctly speaking pushed across. As soon as landed they were formed in companies, and moved onward to attack an advanced post of Hornos which was obliged by superior numbers to fall back. The latter were soon reinforced by Cáceres and Hornos, when the enemy's turn came to run, which they did in quick time. They were pursued to an adjacent strip of jungle, wherein they took refuge from danger, and from whence a broken fire of rifles and Congreve rockets at long shot was kept up till late in the day. When hard pushed, the enemy abandoned their position, took to their canoes or steamboat, and gained the right bank of the river, leaving Hornos in possession of the battle-ground. Almost in sight, and in hearing of the guns, of where this took place, are seventeen men-of-war steamers, the greater part of which are corvettes, including two iron-clads: still no movement was made or any concern manifested by any of the fleet at hearing the report of guns that all knew were being fired in anger, while the music of the band on board the Belmonte was pronounced to be delightful. Nothing is stated of the loss of the Paraguayans. The Correntinos admit they lost one sergeant killed, one officer and two privates hurt. All the harm sustained was caused by the explosion of rockets fired by the Paraguayans which also killed a number of horses. This, gentlemen, you may deem a very meagre account of a pitched battle that lasted six hours, where five thousand combatants were engaged.

Osorio has moved his encampment from 'Laguna Brava'; his force is now concentrated with the Argentines at Ensenadas, and encamped at a little distance from the vanguard, not far from the Paso de la Patria. His sick, who amount to some hundreds, are being sent here. Extra exertions are being made to forward supplies of every description. The familia alone that has been sent to the Brazilian encampments could not be contained in a storehouse though it were a building as large as the church of St. Domingo of your city. In the transportation of the various stores are employed several hundreds of the unwieldy carts of the country drawn by oxen, over the most abominable roads: to go and return a distance of twenty miles, it is a five days' journey, when, if the allies had command of the river, the same goods might be taken to their destination in two hours, without breaking bulk, in the same vessels that brought them from Rio or your city. Unfortunately this cannot be done at present. A small steamboat and a hundred canoes ( frail craft to oppose iron clads), each paddled by six men who stand upright at their work, are in possession of the river and do just as they please wherever they go. Tamandaré, who was to have been here a month since, does not appear: the last news from him was, that he embarked at your city on the 7th, and that he had promised to finish the war in 'thirty days' after his arrival here. He will do no such thing; with the same propriety he might have said 'thirty minutes' would suffice. The gallant Admiral knew but little of the state of the Paraná when he made the boast. The river has fallen more than a fathom, and continues rapidly to fall.

Inclosed goes a slip respecting the hospitals here, cut from the columns of 'El Pueblo' of the 7th. Not a word of its contents is true, the same slip was shown to the Sisters of Mercy—to Drs. Mallo, Gallardo and Newkirk, who all declared the contrary to be the fact. The sick and wounded in the Argentine hospitals are as well attended to, as they are at any similar establishment in your city.

Apropos of the Sisters of Mercy, two, or even one of the Irish Sisters would be an invaluable acquisition. There are upon an average a dozen or more patients, English or Germans, who do not understand Spanish. The Sisters now in attendance do not speak English. When the sick are all brought in from the different encampments they will out-number a thousand, and any

hour there may be five times that number to attend to. We have now anchored in front of the city or moored to the bank eighteen men-of-war steamers, six transport steamers, one sailing gun-brig, three pontoons, a floating bakery, and one hundred and thirty river craft: any number of 'chatas' or canoes. Every south wind brings fresh additions to their numbers. Yesterday at 6 p. m. three men were executed on board the Brazilian Admiral's ship: all were said to be murderers.

We have had La Señora Mollo from your city giving concerts to crowded houses, notwithstanding the enormous price; viz a palco seat six bolivian dollars, entrance one dollar, the hire of a chair to sit upon, one more: a sum equal to £12 shillings, a pretty round sum considering the performance was given in a roofless theatre.

SINBAD.

ACCOUNT BY AN EYE WITNESS OF HUMAITA and PASO de la PATRIA.

PARAGUAYAN BATTERIES & INFERNAL MACHINES.

Admiral Tamandaré is about to arrive at last, where he should have been months ago, and as the public might wish to have an insight to his future movements, it would be well to describe the river, the enemy's positions and probable result of the great action about to take place between the two armies.

Tamandaré has under his orders fourteen splendid gunboats and three powerful ironclads. They all have the finest and heaviest ordnance that was ever put in execution in these rivers. All the gunboats have their guns mounted on Barbette carriages, every thing of the finest and strongest quality; they can fire all their guns in almost all positions, and their lightest metal is 32-pounds, and their heaviest rifled 72-pounds, this last throwing a conical shot with good effect a distance of six miles.

The most of the gunboats and ironclads draw but 9 feet, so, as far as water is concerned, there should be no fear of their not being able to move up at any given moment.

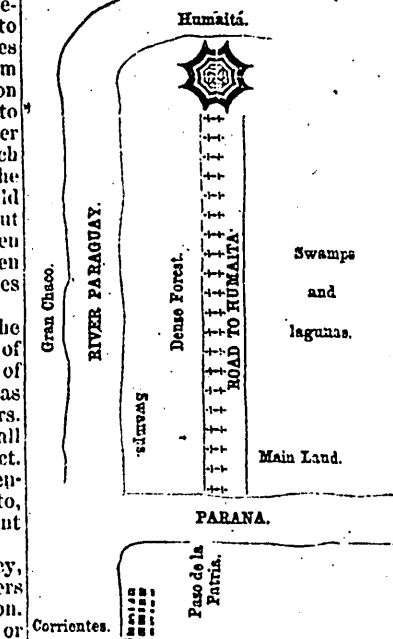
The total of the guns of the squadron, not including the Argentine vessels, are 77 heavy guns and about 4,400 men, quite a formidable force.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Guns, Men. Lists various vessels like Magd, Beberibe, Amazonas, Belmonte, etc.

Total, 77 — 4,400

The river, as far as the Paso de la Patria is quite wide, plenty of water and plenty of room to manoeuvre. The Paraguayan forces are on the left hand side of the river; the river being high, there is water up to the bank, which is high land. There they have concentrated all their forces, comprising 10 to 20,000 men and some fifty guns of different calibre, from 8 to 32 pounders, as well as two 68 pounders taken from the Brazilians at the battle of Riachuelo.

The subjoined plan will give an idea of the position:



From Paso de la Patria to Humaitá there is but one narrow sandy road, lined on one side by immense swamps, jungles, etc, and on the other by vast woods. The enemy has this road pro-

ected at every mile by a ditch and a battery, as will be seen in the above plan and between one battery and the other there are supposed to exist heavy mines, which will be fired as soon as the allied forces take possession of said positions. The road to Humaitá will be one that will be a hard road to travel.

It must be remembered that besides the immense army that has to fight through said road, there will follow an immense train of baggage-waggons, large troops of horses for the cavalry and artillery, and large troops of cattle for the army. Should the army suffer a reverse on this road, it would be a terrible thing, life would be lost in thousands, and a defeat would end the war in favor of the enemy.

As soon as the army enters the Paraguayan territory at the Paso de la Patria, it is totally separated from the squadron: the army takes a north-easterly direction, and the squadron north-west.

The depth of the river, from the Tres Bocas up to Humaitá, varies from 12 to 18, and in some places 21, feet. Torpedoes are expected to be found at a place called Curupaiti, where the enemy has also a battery of 30 guns, and the depth of the river is only from 12 to 14 feet, and from there to Humaitá it is known that the river is lined at certain distances with these terrible machines.

Riflemen along the woods, on each side of the river, would cause the loss of a great many men to the gunboats, as not a single man could live on their decks.

This kind of disagreeable warfare, besides batteries now and then, and 'torpedoes,' the squadron will have to undergo, for a distance of 21 miles, as far as Humaitá. The only way in which the squadron can avoid this kind of warfare, will be by moving at night; but still it is a nasty business to fish for 'torpedoes,' and fight flying-batteries at night.

The class of infernal machines, or 'torpedoes' used by the enemy, will, of course, be of the commonest and most known class. These are moored in the middle of the river, at a depth of 8 or 9 feet from the surface of the water; they have a match, a chemical composition of mercury, sulphur, charcoal, &c, which, upon the keel of a vessel touching it, will cause the explosion. It is also supposed that the largest body of powder concentrated in each one, will not be over 5,000 lbs., quite a sufficient amount to blow up any of the iron-clads of the allied squadron.

Under the guns of Humaitá there are five schooners anchored across the river, and over these they have laid three chains, which will have to be cut under a galling fire of over a hundred guns, before the squadron can move up another step.

Both the army and navy have a hard and bloody road to travel before getting to Humaitá, and it is difficult to say what measures will be taken by the Commander-in-Chief or the Admiral. But what is mostly believed is that they will act according to circumstances. When both these powers will have arrived at Humaitá, Lopez is lost, the war ended, and Paraguay a free country.

CONGREVE.

THE FIGHT AT PASO LA PATRIA.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Head-quarters, Feb. 1st 1866. To the Minister of War, Col. Julian Martinez,

I have the honor to forward you the enclosed report from the Chief of the Staff, which you will please convey to the Vice-president of the Republic. The debut of the 2nd Division (Buenos Ayres) which for the first time came under fire, as well as of most of the officers, has been brilliant, and although their generous ardor in the fight has caused them severe losses and thus prevented the enemy from being totally annihilated, I feel bound to recommend them to the thanks of the people and Government.

BARTOLOME MITRE.

Ensenada, Feb. 1st 1866. To the President of the Republic and General-in-chief,

I have the honor to advise Your Excellency that in consequence of a descent of the enemy as far as the Peguajó, on the 30th ult. and of the encounter mentioned in the enclosed despatch of Gen. Hornos, a reinforcement was sent to the vanguard, according to Your Excellency's order, composed of the 2nd Division (Buenos Ayres) under Colonel Conesa, with a detachment of artillery.

The vanguard being thus strengthened, the enemy returned yesterday in the same force, to the Peguajó, bring-

ing with them a howitzer. Our guerrilla cavalry attacked them on the flank, while the infantry under Col. Conesa fell on them in front with vigor, driving them back and pursuing them hotly as far as Paso la Patria, although the circumstance of our men having to wade across two creeks and a large marsh, up to their hips in water, prevented the pursuit from being as vigorous as it might have been, and the small number of the enemy taken prisoners is owing to the rugged defiles which favored their retreat.

At the Paso de la Patria the enemy endeavored to reform, under cover of a reserve force stationed on the beach and some artillery mounted on an island which commands both banks of the river within half cannon-shot range, while at the same time a considerable number of canoes came to reinforce them.

Nevertheless, our infantry pushed into the thicket which skirts the coast for about a league, swimming across two large marshes, and advancing by the forest-openings wherever practicable, till they came on the enemy's flank, cutting their line in two with a vigorous charge, and causing them to abandon several canoes, which floated down the river, the rest escaping in boats or swimming over to the Paraguayan side.

The result of the day would have been decisive and the destruction of the enemy complete, had not two chiefs of battalion and several officers just then fallen, which somewhat damped the ardor of our men, and permitted the enemy, under protection of their island-battery of 8 and 12 pounders, to recover themselves in the impenetrable wood bordering on the river, where they also received a reinforcement of a fresh battalion and were able to maintain their ground although suffering heavy losses of killed and wounded in bayonet skirmishes with our men.

Soon after, the 1st division under Col. Rivas, arrived, as I had moved them up pursuant to Your Excellency's order, but it was impossible, as Gen. Hornos testifies in his despatch, to make use of this reinforcement as it was now past nightfall.

The operation would have been completely successful, as I have already told Your Excellency, but for the impatience of our soldiers to get under fire and the consequent want of a compact reserve-force, which permitted the enemy to reform on the river's side, under cover of the woods and protected by their island-battery, where they were reinforced and enabled to hold their ground for the night. Nevertheless, the enemy's loss is computed at more than 200 killed and 400 wounded (according to reliable accounts), besides 9 taken prisoners, and among these latter two officers. But these advantages have not been obtained without severe losses on our side, Majors Serrano and Marquez being among those killed in action, and Commanders Keen and Martinez de Hoz wounded, besides 90 rank and file sent to hospital and about 20 officers of the various battalions engaged. The large number of officers 'hors de combat' is owing to the valor of the troops in rushing on the enemy's ambuscade, when the chiefs and officers led the way: it was the first time these battalions were ever under fire.

Col. Conesa being at present with the vanguard at Paso la Patria, I have not yet got a list of the killed, but learn that the number is small, most of our casualties being 'slightly wounded'. Col. Conesa received a contusion. Gen. Hornos in his active duties with the vanguard has not had time to give me other than a verbal report, which I shall transmit to Your Excellency in due time with all other details.

JUAN A. GELLY Y ODES.

**GENERAL MITRE AND HIS CRITICS.**

Much has been said in Buenos Ayres about the many valuable citizens struck down in the late encounter at Paso la Patria, and we believe their loss has been felt by no one more than by General Mitre. But, far more bitter than all the hardships of the campaign, or the sacrifices inseparable from feats of arms, must be, to General Mitre, the sarcasm and censure of the journals of Buenos Ayres which were loudest in urging the nation into the present war and are now unequal for the consequences.

The campaign against Paraguay has hardly yet begun in earnest, and if the citizens of Buenos Ayres are dismayed at a bulletin announcing '200 men and 30 officers hors de combat,' we must conclude that they have no confidence either in the result of the war or in the wisdom of their General. Yet the course of the campaign has up to the

present been singularly fortunate for the allies and General Mitre has fully maintained his reputation of the best tactician in South America. Those who complain that the war is not yet over know little of the real strength of Paraguay.

But it is easier to be a critic than a General, and the newspaper editor who scans over the map or war in his easy chair, and indites brilliant comments upon the errors which have been committed and the manoeuvres that should have been practised, is after all unable either to take command of the army himself or to find a proper substitute for the present General-in-chief. If we accept the present war as a necessity and the actual commander as the only one possible, it is useless and impolitic to raise a clamor about a skirmish in which we must suppose that both Gen. Mitre and those under him did their best.

We will not combat the prevalent impression that it has been a gross blunder for the Brazilian fleet not to have moved up, remaining idly anchored at Corrientes within 2 hours sail of the Paso la Patria. In this, however, Gen. Mitre is nowise to blame, as Barroso depends entirely on the orders of Tamandaré, the latter being as absolute in command of the naval forces as Gen. Mitre is of the land-armies. Were Nelson in Barroso's place, he would have disobeyed orders and gone up through the Tres Bocas to cut off the enemy's rear. Meantime the great absurdity seems that Admiral Tamandaré should command the fleet at a distance of 300 leagues: in the Crimean war the fleets of the Baltic or Black Sea were not commanded by an Admiral residing at Spithead or Portsmouth.

Barroso cannot move without orders from Tamandaré: the Paraguayanis bring down steamers and flat-boats, knowing that the squadron cannot emerge from a state of chrysalis, while Tamandaré is in Buenos Ayres. The expression of Richard III might well have occurred to President Mitre,—

"My friends are in the North:  
Cold friends to me: What do they in the North  
When they should serve their sovereign in the West?"

It seems almost unnecessary to answer a remark about the expediency of General Mitre's placing the National Guards of Buenos Ayres in the front of battle. The post of danger is certainly that of honor, and that the battalions of Keen, Serrano and Martinez burned for this distinction is but too plain from the indiscreet ardor with which they fell upon the foe. The citizens of Buenos Ayres can hardly complain of General Mitre for placing more confidence in the National Guards than in hired mercenaries or in our Brazilian allies.

The only serious 'contre-temps' was that Conesa's men came short of ammunition, but accidents cannot always be foreseen: in the battle of Alma, was not the whole regiment of Welsh fusiliers shot down by mistake? And it is probable Conesa's men fired too fast, like the French in Algiers, who expended an average of 1100 ball-cartridges for every Arab killed.

We must repeat in conclusion, that we are decidedly opposed to this system of recrimination, dragging up an absent General before the court-martial of public opinion when the exigencies of the campaign prevent him from explaining this or that circumstance. General Mitre cannot follow any precise rules of mathematics in working out the problem of the conquest of Paraguay, or gratify the curiosity of his critics by unfolding the various combinations which he is endeavoring to bring into play. We must be content to leave the matter in his hands, and confide in the result.

It will be time enough when the war is over, for Buenos Ayres to demand an account of the lives lost on the 31st of January, and then visit his toils, his labors, and his triumphs with the same reward as Greece did the noble deeds of Miltiades, Themistocles, and so many others. For the present such gratitude would be premature, and we must cry out, 'Hannibal ad portas! Mitre to the rescue.'

**THE CARNIVAL.**

Carnival is over and we are all again hard at work, and it is a strange proof of the inconsistency of our nature, that of the many who rail against the follies of the last three days, there are very few who do not admit on cross-examination that they played 'a little.' We are, on principle, also opposed to the Carnival, yet we have had a share in the sport just like our neighbors. Those who flattered themselves the custom was dying out would find themselves strikingly undeceived on going out during Carnival, or enquiring as to the millions of egg-shells consumed, and all this notwithstanding

the formidable war in which we are engaged with Paraguay. On the whole the season of merriment or folly has been unusually brisk this year, and we have lustily picked up some scattered memoranda.

The young men of the city formed themselves into companies or Comparsas in tasteful uniforms of which the following were the principal.

Los Negros—Red jacket and cap, white pants, gloves, top-boots, with a good band of fives, guitars, violins, &c. 50 in number.

Aurora—blue jacket, white straw hat, white pants, &c. and a first-rate band of brass and string instruments—60 in number.

Salamanca—Spanish students dress, good string band—30 in number.

Nacionales—blue jacket and cap, white-pants and tops—20.

Santa Lucia [from Barracas]—Garibaldi jacket, Scotch cap, high tops, white gloves, splendidly mounted, riders and horses wreathed with flowers: these gentlemen were only a dozen in number and had henchmen carrying eggs in baskets, which they threw alternately with confectionary, keepsakes, &c. The other 'comparsas' were not mounted and besides the above were many numbering from 10 to 30 gentlemen each.

Owing to the rain on Sunday there was little playing in the streets, and even the balls at Colon and the French theatre were thinly attended, while the Coliseum could hardly count 20 ladies, but on Monday the sport began with real zest, although numbers of people were down on the beach anxiously expecting a steamer from the seat of war. Not the least amusing was a grand pitched battle at the corner of Calles Peru and Victoria between a band of gentlemen wearing four-and-nines, mounted on two breaks with fire-engines which they plied vigorously for half an hour, but they were at length beaten off the field, leaving some 50 hats, which the Calle Peru men erected into a trophy.

The playing was pretty general during Monday and Tuesday, and we are happy to say that as yet we have learned of no serious accidents or disorders, everybody shewing the best of good temper even under trying circumstances. Some squabbling of course occurred at the masked balls in Colon, where there is necessarily an 'olla-podrida' of Buenos Ayrean society on such occasions: a row also happened in calle Piedad by a Frenchman throwing a bottle, but we believe this is the first Carnival for many years unattended with loss of life.

We are indebted to a correspondent for the following amusing account of the Carnival, to which he also appends his protest, although we have a well-grounded suspicion that the writer more than once attended the celebrated Irish Carnival at Doneybrook.

Scarcely had the gun fired on Sunday, when the playing commenced with the usual programme: knocking off hats, throwing eggs, and loud laughter; but the rain, which commenced to fall heavily, and continued without intermission up to five o'clock, was a damper on those parties who calculated on a day's sport. Monday was fine, and the disappointed players of the previous day seemed determined to make up for lost time. Calles Defensa, Victoria, Florida, and San Martin, seemed to be the head quarters: here the playing was very brisk, and the throwing of eggs and showering down water (mixed with flour) gave a variety and colour to the proceedings. The fair sex seemed to pay particular attention to the passers-by: coachmen were hailed as a prize, and salutations showered down on them in all directions, which they duly acknowledged by bowing their thanks. In Calle Rivadavia a woman and two children were said to be hurt, but we cannot vouch for it. In Buen Orden a milkman nearly came to grief by losing his temper: he was pulled here and there, and escaped in an undressed, or nearly so, condition. In 25 de Mayo the 'shell-practice' was very sharp, and the scene was enlivened by two sailors, not teetotalers, attempting to sing "Let us be happy together;" the audience rewarded their efforts with five or six buckets of water, and they not liking this style of applause, shook hands and disappeared. The various bands of the city played some good music, and we may particularly mention the renowned 'Salamanca.' About ten o'clock the Plaza became enlivened by the appearance of the 'masque raders.' There was a good assemblage of sailors, Spanish dons, brigand chiefs, &c. The day was wound up by a ball at the Colon, and another at the French Theatre. Tuesday was a repetition of the two preceding days: water-throwing, balls, &c. and so ended the Carnival of 1866. We do not mean to cavil, or flud fault with Car-

nival as an 'institution' or a 'naage' [we do not know the exact term], but we do think this pleasant game ought not to be allowed to monopolise the most useful part of the day to the inconvenience of many.

Another correspondent supplies us the following particulars about the masked-balls.

"The balls at the Coliseum were a decided failure: on the first night it was raining, and only 20 ladies and 100 gentlemen attended; on the second night there were barely 50 ladies, and the want of a master-of-ceremonies was much felt. There was no fun; the thing being too genteel, and after a short time all went away.

"The French theatre and Colon were crowded with the *demimonde*: in the former they danced the Can-can, Mme Pauline occupying one of the boxes. The Progreso ball was brilliantly attended and everything passed off with great *éclat*.

"But the Club del Plata was decidedly the gayest of all. On Monday night the saloons were crowded with 500 ladies and gentlemen, who kept up the merriment till 5 in the morning, the fair sex impersonating several roles with great taste. 'Night' and 'Morning' were beautifully got up, also two Swiss milkmaids, and a hundred others in fancy-costume. A lady in pink silk and black lace spoke English, French, German and Spanish so as to defeat any attempt to guess at her nationality: the Lady in White went about jocularly tapping people on the shoulder with her fan: another with blue ribbons and red roses danced all night with an English navy officer: a girl with blue mantilla, calling herself Rosalia, and speaking French fluently, excited general curiosity."

**MONTEVIDEO.**

The citizens seem to have been preoccupied with the ministerial crisis so far as to throw a shade on the amusements of Carnival which passed off as usual, with water-throwing from noon till sunset, followed by masked balls; some disorders took place, and a man named Mendoza is in custody for shooting a policeman at the Cerro. The cabinet question after numerous rumored solutions, of change of Ministers and resignation of Governor Vidal, has ended in the retirement of D. Juan R. Gomez from the Finance Department, in which he is temporarily succeeded by the chief clerk: the 'Europa' says he was an excellent minister, but did wrong in accepting office as he was brother of the valiant and ill-fated Leandro Gomez.

The dispute between the Opera Co. and Gas Co. has been amicably settled, by arbitration of Drs. Magariños and Ferrayra. Friday was the 23rd anniversary of the commencement of Oribe's siege of the city, which lasted 8 years and 7 months. Dr. Adolfo Brunel has received a decoration from the Emperor of Brazil. The 'Europa' states that Admiral Tamandaré is no anxious to go up at once to Corrientes, but means to get around somewhere in the Parana. The 'Siglo' says that a Pole named Mikoszewski is getting subscriptions at Rio Janeiro for his countrymen banished to Siberia, and will shortly come to the River Plate.

The market-report for the French packet says: coal is abundant, sugar in demand, tobacco scarce, American pine plentiful and dull, yerba looking up, flour improving, hides and wool little doing.

The Foreign Races come off on March 19th.

The Ocean Dart, has arrived from Liverpool to Duguid & Co., the Raleigh with coal for Getting, and the Hermes from Hamburg. Two Spanish war-vessels have arrived at Rio. The American war-steamer Nipsic left on Thursday for Rio.

Tuesday, being the anniversary of Vialba's compact with the besieging forces of Gen. Flores and the Brazilians (1865), was kept as a civic holiday; the fort fired salutes at daybreak, noon, and sunset, the inhabitants hoisted flags and illuminated, and a band of music serenaded the Governor. In truth, Montevideo may mark the 20th of February with a white stone, for thanks to the pacification the city is now becoming the handsomest in S. America, instead of being a heap of unsightly ruins.

On Saturday Mr. Oldham, manager of the E. Plate electric-telegraph Co., started for Colonia. A vessel is expected daily from England with the posts and wires which will be all put up before the cable arrives, in June, and the latter will be laid down from Punta Lara to Colonia, and the whole completed ready for working in July. The cable weighs 360 tons, and Messrs Proudfoot Grey have submitted a sample to the Government.

A strong gale which blew on Sunday night made the light-ship on the Eng-

lish Bank shift her moorings, but the port-captain at once had her restored to her proper position. Sor Juan Costa is putting up a temporary light on the Paula bank, which will stand 18 feet above water and be seen 6 miles in clear weather.

Mme. Briol's benefit comes off on Friday evening, and the tickets are all sold. The citizens do not seem to like 'Marta,' which drew a very poor house on Sunday. At the masked ball, a lady who wished to dance the Cachucha was arrested by the police for immodest dressing: a printer of the 'Europa' was also taken up for wearing a blue cravat which gave offence to the public.

The 'Siglo' has an interesting article on the domestication of ostriches, shewing that it is a great pity to exterminate the species, by killing them for their feathers. An old Portuguese physician named Taborda has died, very poor, at the age of 84 years, of which 49 were spent in Monte Video. The Junta is about to open the Bovedas, the scientific surveys being all completed. Several of the streets are to receive new names, such as Washington, Lincoln, Figueroa, &c.

Among the candidates to succeed Sor Gomez as finance minister, the most popular is Sor Villalba.

Correspondents from the seat of war say that Gen. Flores with his contingent will join Baron Port-Alegro in Misiones and invade Paraguay at Tranquera de Loreto. Lieut. Alvarez of the Abril batt. is to be tried by court martial for shooting two Brazilian officers in a coffee-house at Corrientes: Col. Palleja is his advocate, and it seems Alvarez alleges as provocation some insolent remarks about Montevideo.

**THE PACIFIC MAILS.**

**PERU DECLARES WAR AGAINST SPAIN.**

We have files of the 'Valparaiso' papers to January 28th. At 2 p. m. on that day great excitement was caused by the steamer Payta bringing official announcement of the Dictator Prado of Peru having concluded, on the 12th at Lima, a close treaty of alliance offensive and defensive with the Chilean plenipotentiary, D. Domingo Santamaria, following up the same, two days later, by a formal declaration of war against Spain "for her violent and unjust aggression on Chile, independent of the many domestic reasons which Peru could also allege for such proceeding." El 'Nacional' the Government organ of Lima, on the 16th inst. announced that the Peruvian fleet would at once start for Chile: the iron-clads 'Independencia' and 'Huascar' are considered formidable opponents for the Spanish frigates, and we may expect by next mail to hear of a grand naval combat somewhere on the West Coast if they really mean ever to come to blows with the Spaniards.

The Spanish squadron continues anchored before Valparaiso, but the blockade is harmless, as vessels enter freely at Papudo, only 24 hours distant by land. Before leaving Caldera the Spaniards burned 7 vessels, including the schooner Jenny Lind, and as soon as the blockade was raised a number of merchant-vessels with railway-iron &c. began to enter port and discharge their cargoes. The 'Mercurio' states that two privateers carrying the Chilean flag have left England, and another from New York. The customs-duties have not been re-imposed on the Chilean ports. On the 20th a destructive fire caused by the ashes of a cigar reduced the village of Penechac to a heap of ruins, and the parish priest, Father O'Ryan, attended to the necessities of the wretched inhabitants.

The Chilean papers continue to make a noise about the 'wounds of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo,' as they designate the enlightened statesmen of the River Plate who refuse to join in the war against Spain. Destitution prevails at Valparaiso, and private letters are gloomy in the extreme. Mr. Vicuña McKenna has been giving a grand Republican banquet at New York at which Sor Sarmiento, and several S. American representatives assisted, as also many of the leading journalists of the Empire City. The 'Mercurio' repeats a rumor that Lord Clarendon has ordered the British Admiral not to recognise the blockade of the Chilean ports, but this is untrue. The demise is reported of D. Carlos Lamare, an old Argentine resident and formerly Buenos Ayrean Minister in Chile.

We have exchanges from Central America, San Salvador, to Dec. 14th, the only occurrence of importance being the opening of the new University. Cotton exports are on the increase, and politics are quiet for an interval. The Government of New-Granada is getting two ironclads built in England.

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**WANTED**—100 capitalists with £5,000 each, to start as estancieros: guaranteed profit 50 per cent per annum.  
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**WANTED**—1,000 railway navvies: wages £6 per month, with board, wine, &c.  
**WANTED**—1,000 good housemaids and cooks: wages £2.10s. per month.  
**NOT WANTED**—Married tradesmen, professional men, shop assistants, office clerks, and in general all who without means or a knowledge of the Spanish language are yet unwilling to do hard work.

**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 andeant, nil veri non andeant dicere."  
CICERO.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1866.

**REVIEW FOR EUROPE.**

As yet the allies have not attempted to cross the Paraná and invade Paraguay, but we are on the eve of great events. Admiral Tamandaré, having concluded all his arrangements, has at last left for head-quarters: he has under his orders the most powerful fleet ever seen in these quarters; and President Mitre, who is the Commander-in-Chief of the allied army, commands the greatest force ever assembled in South America. Paraguay, on the other hand, seems determined to hold out to the last; and in the daring incursions which the enemy's vanguard makes, shows the resolute resistance which the allies will have to encounter.

On the 31st ult. the enemy crossed the river in canoes, and attacked the vanguard of the Argentines. The full particulars of this fight will be found in another column. On the 10th inst. the enemy again crossed the Paraná at the Paso de la Patria, and attacked the allies. The particulars of this last engagement are not yet to hand, but in this encounter also the enemy was repulsed with loss. The inactivity of the Brazilian squadron during these sanguinary engagements has given rise to the most serious complaints, and some of the papers in Buenos Ayres have attacked the conduct of the Brazilians with much severity; but now that the Admiral has left for Corrientes, it is to be hoped the fleet will make a combined movement with the land forces, and deliver a decisive battle at the Paso de la Patria, where the enemy awaits the combat.

How long this war will last, it is utterly impossible for us to predict, as up to the present the movements of the allies have been so slow, and of the enemy so rash, that until President Mitre has crossed with his army into Paraguay, no correct opinion can be formed. If the Paraguayans hold true to Lopez, the war must necessarily be tedious and expensive, as the subjugation of such a country is hazardous and difficult; but if, as is generally supposed, the people, on the entry of the allied army, sympathize with its efforts, the first defeat of Lopez will terminate the war. The passage of the Paraná will, we understand, be undertaken at once. It will, in all human probability, cost the allies torrents of blood, but when once effected, the

most difficult part of the campaign will be accomplished, and the power of Lopez will be on the wane.

The occupation of Corrientes by an immense army has caused a great increase in our river trade. Buenos Ayres supplies the troops with everything: every steamer from Corrientes brings us heavy specie remittances, and in this respect our city is a decided gainer by the war. The river Paraná is crowded with English steamers, and yet no bottom can be got for half the cargo offering for the river ports. At all the river towms ship-carpenters are busy making small schooners; and at the Boca, every day for the last month, small vessels for the river traffic are launched.

In the interior provinces everything is quiet: the contingents have marched to the war, and the local Governments are busy with industrial projects. The mines in San Juan are now systematically worked, and Major Rickard's company is regularly remitting silver to the River Plate Bank. Sr. Klappenback's silver mines are also giving a splendid yield. In Cordova great attention is paid to the breeding of Angora goats, those already imported having given excellent results. Santa Fé, which a few years ago was a 'pampa' waste, is now subdivided into estancias, and two-thirds of the surplus sheep of Buenos Ayres are driven up to this province. The Governor, Sr. Oroño, who is a most go-ahead man, is unceasing in his efforts to increase emigration and develop the resources of the province.

An expedition to the Gran Chaco will shortly take place, headed by the Governor. The party will consist for the most part of English and Americans. Some lands conceded to emigration companies have to be surveyed, and we look forward with pleasure to this noble effort to explore a country, comparatively speaking, unknown to white men.

In Rosario trade is active. A new bank, called the Bank of Rosario, has been started by the native and foreign merchants of the town. It will shortly be opened, and it is thought will do a good business, although at present the banking business of the town is monopolised by the Banco Maua.

Some beef curing establishments are hard at work, and doing it is said a lucrative trade. The Argentine Central railway works are pushing ahead vigorously, and in a few weeks the road will be open to the Tortugas station. There is much inquiry for the lands belonging to the Railway Company, but as yet no price has been put on them, and none are offered for sale. All the river saladeros are working, and, we believe, doing a good business, notwithstanding the very high price of salt.

In Buenos Ayres although the comestible business is good, the dry goods trade is dull, and importers complain there have been numerous failures of small shopkeepers, and the extreme stringency in the money-market tends to operate most prejudicially. The price of gold has ruled very firm during the month; paper money is so scarce that the current rate of interest even for the best signatures is two per cent a month; the unsatisfactory intelligence respecting the Argentine loan has augmented the general distrust in the state of the money market, yet nevertheless the Argentine Government meets religiously all its engagements and its credit stands high in the market. There is at present a great cry raised in the newspapers against the Provincial Bank, which will inevitably result in some amelioration of our present sad system of banking, and we do not hesitate to say that the Mauá Bank and the London and

River Plate Bank will be the immediate gainers by the present question, inasmuch as the general feeling is, that these banks should and ought to enjoy the right of emitting their own notes. Both these private banks are doing a splendid business, the Mauá bank although busy preparing for the impending amalgamation still discounts prettily freely in gold; and its savings bank deposits are increasing enormously in consequence of the numbers of small depositors who are withdrawing their accounts from the Provincial Bank. The London and River Plate Bank now rules the exchange market, it is doing a safe good business which has been greatly increased since the publication of the last balance-sheet. National Bonds declined in January but have regained somewhat; these securities are greatly used now in the market as collateral guarantees, present price is 40.

Much uneasiness has been caused by the rumour that the Mersey is coming out again, and that we shall be deprived of the splendid steamer Arno; such a step would prove highly injurious to the interests of the Company, which has now to contend with much opposition: the great popularity of the Arno, and her Captain R. Curlew secures in a measure much of the first class passenger traffic, which the present mail line has; but we speak for the whole British public in the River Plate when we say that we can better afford to lose the Arno than her Captain. People have the greatest faith in the care and experience of Captain Curlew, and his great punctuality and long years of service in the River Plate, without a single accident to lament, justly merit the confidence all parties repose in him.

The sheepfarming interests of this province were never more prosperous, the dreaded drought has passed, it has rained copiously North, South and West, the camps are in splendid condition, and the sheep fat. Owing to the scarcity of money and land, and the great increase last year in Buenos Ayres, good mestiza sheep can be bought for a silver dollar each (4s. 2d). Many young men recently arrived are availing themselves of the present reduced prices: never was there a better opportunity than the present for commencing with sheep, and we strongly recommend all our home readers who command a few hundred pounds sterling to come out and settle down as sheepfarmers on the fertile shores of the LA PLATA.

**MONTEVIDEO.**

(Review for the month.)

The present month has been one of unusual bustle in the world of politics, festivities, celebrations, and all that furnishes food for journalists and amusement for the public.

General Flores took everyone by surprise, arriving from Corrientes at the time his services were most needed there, and up to the present the motive for his visit is not clearly known, although generally supposed to have reference to the Cabinet-crisis, which lasted until the very eve of his departure and indicated at one time a probable change of the Deputy Governor or of the whole Ministry. After a stay of fifteen days, he again embarked for the seat of war on the 16th, and is now at his old post near the Paso la Patria. The crisis blew over almost harmlessly, the only change being the resignation of D. Juan Ramon Gomez, whose portfolio of Finance has not yet passed to a successor, and the machinery of Government now goes on as evenly as before. The foreign relations of the Republic have not been disquieted by any repetition of Italian or Brazilian claims, which were supposed

last month to pressage urgency; but the reply of the Chilian Government to the dismissal of its haughty minister, for his pretensions about privateering against Spain, is of so hostile a character that we gladly console ourselves with the reflection that the bellicose republic of the Pacific cannot turn its arms against this part of the continent; and the conflict, if any, will result in a waste of sealing-wax instead of gunpowder, on the part of the mutually aggrieved States.

The celebration of the Quinteros anniversary has been attended with all the pomp of woe that official prestige and the vindication of victorious party-spirit could lend the occasion. The 1st and 2nd inst. were declared days of public mourning for those who perished in the revolution of 1853, now for the first time honored, and the Mass for the Dead was solemnized with great style by the Bishop, in presence of General Flores, the Government, and a large attendance.

The sports of Carnival succeeded these days of sorrow, and trade and politics stood still for the season. Water throwing and masked-balls, the latter being in turn succeeded by a civic holiday on occasion of the anniversary (20th inst.) of Villalba's pacification, which last year saved the city from bombardment and handed it over to the power of General Flores. And here we may remark that the progress of Montevideo during the past year, notwithstanding the actual war with Paraguay, has been unexampled in its history, fully justifying the celebration of the anniversary.

The happiest event of the month, however, in our opinion, has been the arrival of Mr. Oldham and staff to lay down the electric cable which will unite Buenos Ayres and Montevideo. The concession is held by Messrs. Proudfoot and Gray, who expect a vessel shortly to arrive with posts and wires for the overland portion: the cable, weighing 300 tons, is to leave England in April, and will connect Colonia with a point on the Buenos Ayres coast of the River Plate, the whole to be in working order by July. As a proof of the increasing commerce of our river ports we gladly quote the splendid dividend of 66½ per cent, recently declared by the Salteña steamboat Co., which we believe is unequalled in European companies, not to speak of a sum of 104,000 hard dollars added to the reserved-fund. Greater protection for shipping is much required near the mouth of the La Plata, and a temporary light is being erected this week on the Panela bank, pending the project of three iron light-houses which it is intended to put up between the capes. We know nothing fresh about the Durazno railway-concession, but understood the legal documents were to be sent by last mail to London.

Respecting city-improvements the Junta continues its labors with zeal, and has purchased a site close to Solis theatre for a new market. The want of water, owing to the great drought, caused some anxiety in the beginning of the month, but measures were taken to supply the poor from the Aguada, and the weather having now broken, the urgency will cease. The Foreign Races are to come off on the 21st prox. and will probably draw many visitors from both sides of the River Plate.

Business in many branches is active, nearly all the wool has come into market and the clip this year is in excess of that of last. The agricultural and industrial interests of the country are progressing favorably, notwithstanding a rather harassing drought. Money is so much easier in Montevideo than B. Ayres, owing to the sound and improved banking system, that the Montevi-

dean Banks have been obliged to raise the rate of interest merely to keep gold from being sent to Buenos Ayres. Upon the whole the state of affairs in the Banda Oriental is highly satisfactory, and the country is going ahead.

**EDITOR'S TABLE.**

The steamer from Montevideo brought us news from Europe yesterday, which will be found in another column. As the news was brought to Montevideo by a Brazilian transport with 800 soldiers on board, we received no English papers, and consequently know nothing about the loan.

The Viper from Corrientes was anxiously looked for. Rumors are current that there has been another fight. The Mole and Captain of the Port's office were crowded all day: brokers, merchants, and 'barraqueros' inquiring every hour if any steamer from the seat of war had arrived. We regard it as extremely improbable that any important battle can have taken place. Admiral Tamandaré could not have arrived at Corrientes before Sunday, and at least a week must elapse before he will be ready to move up with the squadron. If any fight has occurred, it can only be some unimportant skirmish forced on the allies by the enemy.

One of the most extraordinary accidents on record occurred to a passenger, per Tevere, who owing to the low state of the river was obliged to come ashore in a cart. When approaching the Mole the passenger, who was sitting on a trunk, felt himself hurt, and the cart-driver thought he had heard a report of a pistol-shot. The cart was stopped and the matter inquired into, when it was discovered that the poor passenger had been shot in the antipodes of the seat of honor by a revolver, which owing to the jolting of the cart went off. The ball, we understand, has been extracted, and the passenger pronounced out of danger; but it should be a warning to all not to sit on trunks without previously knowing their contents.

To-night the deferred annual meeting of subscribers to the British Hospital takes place at the Consulate. As Mr. Parish leaves in the packet, it is desirable that there should be a punctual attendance. The affairs of the hospital are, we are happy to say, in a far more prosperous condition than in former years. The building has been enlarged, the front wall pulled down, and a neat railing put up in its stead. Owing to the increased number of Britishers in Buenos Ayres, the hospital is now felt a most necessary institution, and one which deserves the sympathy and support of every English speaking foreigner in the country.

Mr. Cornac's insinuations against the directors and managers of the Gas Company have found no echo in our community, all regard his letter as ill-timed and ill-advised. His ignorance in the affairs of the company, may be excused by his not being a shareholder. In the year 1857, through mis-management, the Gas Company was insolvent, and so bad was its credit, that none would even sell coals to it; the principal shareholders had no management in the affairs of the company, there names were—Llavallol, Demarachi, Estrada, Thompson, Oauo, Palevichini, Hale, Casares, Martinez de Hoz & Mallmann, and it is against the reputation of these gentlemen many of whom are the first merchants in this city that Mr. Cornac's imputations are levelled. To rescue the company from being forced into liquidation, these gentlemen stepped forward, gave their own signatures to the bank for four thousand ounces, and three million of dollars, and this personal responsibility

was held by the bank for five years, till by good management and strict economy the Gas Company was enabled to pay off its indebtedness. The number of shareholders to-day is 223, which is greater than in any previous year since 1855. The shares have been regularly sold and transferred, on the Bolsa. In 1855 Mr. Estrada had nearly as many shares as he has to-day, that is to say he held 500 shares which to-day represent 1,500,—as we happen to be shareholders ourselves, & know the real state of the company, we feel we are in a position to say that Mr. Corneac's insinuations respecting the conduct of Manager and directors are as gratuitous as unfounded. There is not in Buenos Ayres a more flourishing company, it has tripled the shares, and paid a dividend this year of 18 per cent to the stock-holders.

The Provincial Government has ordered fifty thousand dollars to be paid to the Municipality of the Villa-Lujan for the completion of the new school house.

Mr. Sordeaux, we hear, is about to survey the partido of San Isidro, at the request of the Government. Sr. Elortondo who has purchased the charming quinta of Velasquez, where President Mitre was wont to pass the summer, is laying out the grounds and beautifying the place with the choicest exotics: it will completely eclipse Lezama's quinta, and rival even the enchanting gardens of Sr. Buschental in Montevideo.

The Northern Railway Co. has at last sent in its accounts to the Government. We hear that the traffic on the road has only given one per cent. on the capital; the government will have to pay, therefore, six per cent., which amounts to £9,000 per annum, rather a trifle. The Government has named a committee of three to inspect the road and the accounts and report thereon; their names are Sr. Dn. J. J. Mendez, Mr. Thomas Allen, Mr. B. Larrondi.

Yesterday, thanks to Mr. Evans, of Montevideo, we received the latest Brazilian papers per Lamégo. The Baron Port Alegre commenced on the 13th January to cross the Uruguay, but the 'Nacional' states that up to the 14th February he had not yet crossed—rather slow work.

Flags were flying on long poles in the Calle Larga, Barracas, as we drove into town yesterday morning. We suppose Mr. Wheelwright is at work about his new tramway or branch.

The works of the Western Railway extension to Chivilcoy are going ahead rapidly, and the line will probably be opened through to Chivilcoy in April. The extension to Barracas is also being carried on with vigor but will require months to conclude.

We have again to call attention to the repeated complaints about the removal of the Lobos light, and hope the Montevidean Government will take steps to have it replaced. By this mail, notice is being sent to Lloyds, and indeed we are surprised that Lloyd's agent has not already stirred in the matter; the removal of this light has already cost the underwriters at home some millions.

The Rural Code of Laws regulating agricultural and pastoral questions meets with approbation from most of our subscribers. We are trying to make arrangements to publish it in English, for the benefit of our camp subscribers.

Messrs. Prangé and Co. have at last finished baling a very fine lot of Corrientes cotton, 2,000 arr. grown from 'Standard' seed. This cotton we believe will be shipped to Havre or Antwerp; another fine lot is expected in a few days; the highest price going is a quarter of a silver real, in the seed.

The last falls take place to-night and Sunday night; there will be a grand ball at the Progreso to night, none without invitation tickets admitted.

The Royal mail steamer Arno leaves on Monday. We understand the Barraqueros will all go home in the Leda.

We read in the Montevidean papers of an awful occurrence on Wednesday night in a house of ill-fame, near Lafone's mill: two citizens got into a row with some Brazilian soldiers, who murdered them under very atrocious circumstances. A Spaniard who tried to save them was severely injured, and the women of the house say the Brazilians first shot the victims and then stabbed them. Both the wretched men have left families.

The latest news from Rio, per Lamégo, mentions two destructive fires which broke out in that city on the 8th. The U. S. gunboat Shamokin, Captain Crosby, arrived from Bahia; the Russian frigate Dmitry-Donsky left on the 14th for the River Plate. The barque 'Hound' from Liverpool was wrecked at Tocodina on Dec. 11th, but the captain and 14 sailors escaped, and have arrived safe at Marafion.

Advices from New Granada state the revolution of Santa Maria has been completely stifled, but another more formidable has broken out at Magdalena.

We have received information of a shocking murder at Ensenada, the victims being one Ybañez, his wife and peon. The corpse of a notorious assassin named Montecino was found close by, shewing that Ybañez had sold his life dearly. Particulars to-morrow.

**THE PACIFIC MAILS.**

**LATEST FROM PERU AND CHILE.**

Rejoicings for the Peruvian alliance—The Blockading fleet at Valparaiso—Rumors of mediation—Diplomatic movements—Chilian coal declared contraband of war—Spaniards arrested at Lima—Latest from Bolivia.

We have files from Valparaiso to the 3rd inst. The news of the alliance with Peru was received with extravagant demonstrations at Valparaiso and Santiago on the 30th ult., the citizens illuminating their houses and serenading Don Domingo Santamaria on his return from that mission. Salutes were fired from the battery, and the authorities joined in the ebullitions of popular content. At the same time the Spanish fleet rides quietly at anchor, undismayed by the threatened Peruvian iron-clads, which have not yet shewn themselves. The Numancia now and then seizes a Chilian whaleboat attempting to run the blockade, keeping the vessel and landing the poor fellows who make the venture. The Spaniards pass their time pleasantly enough, being supplied with all necessaries by English vessels: at times they practise artillery or sword-exercise, and fire salutes almost daily in honor of one or other illustrious visitor. Rear Admiral Danna arrived in his flag-ship, the Sutelej, from Vancouver's island, and mutual visits and courtesies took place between the Spanish and British commanders. The French and Brazilian ministers visited H.B.M.S. Leander on the 30th. Messrs. Thompson and Flory, the British and French ministers, waited on the Minister of Foreign Affairs, relative to mediation with Spain, but the result of the interview is a secret.

Admiral Casto Mendez issued a proclamation on the 29th ult., declaring Chilian coal a contraband of war, and threatening to over-haul any vessel, whatever her destination, with same on board. The Italian Minister, Count Migliorati arrived at Valparaiso en route for Lima. General Kilpatrick is hourly expected at Valparaiso: he comes in room of Mr. Nelson, as U. S. envoy. The Chilian railways are being actively prosecuted, and a new section of 30 miles on the Southern line will shortly be opened for traffic.

Advices from Lima and Callao say that a number of Spanish residents have been arrested and sent prisoners to Cuzco, including Mr. Roberts, late Spanish Charge d'affaires in Chile.

From Bolivia we hear the new revolution will probably upset General Melgarejo: the latter has 1,200 vagabonds whose sole arms consist of 31 muskets: his enemies have 1,500 men with 500 carbines.

The Chilian press continues its invectives against General Mitre.

**FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE**

**MAILS PER S. S. NEWTON**

**THE SPANISH REVOLUTION**

The Liverpool steamer 'Newton' arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 9th inst. with dates from Lisbon to the 17th inst., and the transport Lamégo arrived at Monte Video on Thursday bringing same news.

A bill has been laid before the Chambers of Jamaica with the purpose of bringing the island more immediately under the direction of the British Government.

At the opening of the Prussian Chambers, Count Bismark intends to present his project, of a canal to connect the German Ocean with the Baltic, and another respecting the re-organization of the army.

The 'Gazzeta' of Florence publishes the royal decree proroguing the Chambers till January 22nd. The ex-Minister of Finance, Sig. Sella, was publicly horsewhipped by a man named Molinari in the streets of Florence.

The latest news about the Spanish revolution is, that General Prim was taking refuge in the mountains near the frontier of Portugal. Several groups of the cavalry which had rebelled returned to their duty and submitted to the authorities. Gen. Concha returned to Madrid leaving his forces at Manzanera under the command of the Governor of Ciudad Real, who in combination with Generals Echague and Zavala proceeded to drive the rebels from the Sierra Toledo escaping

by Horcajo towards Portugal. Echague pursued them on the left bank of the Tagus, while Zavala flanked them along the Guadiana, and some deserters who submitted to the Governor of Toledo state that numbers were leaving Prim, all his horses being gone, and the fugitives only bent on getting into Portugal where public sympathy was entirely in their favor.

The various Captain-Generals of the provinces report the most perfect tranquillity throughout the kingdom, but this seems untrue, for we hear of much agitation in Tarragona, Catalonia, and Old and New Castille. The 'Diario' of Barcelona relates that on the evening of the 8th, crowds assembled in the Calle Fernaudo and Plaza Constitucion, which were dispersed by the marines, and the thoroughfares were occupied at 8.30 by the Civic Guard: at 9 o'clock the crowds again began to muster, shouting seditious cries, whereupon the marines attempted to seize the ringleaders and a riot ensued, which ended in the former firing on the crowd, causing several casualties. At Madrid, the University students made a manifesto, on the 10th, although the journals report everything quiet. The Queen shews herself frequently in public. Gen. Echague sends a despatch, 11th Jan., stating that he sent Col. Anca with 8 companies of Chasseurs to reconnoitre near Almeradiel, but he returned without having seen any of the rebels, who had yet 10 leagues of a toilsome and difficult march before they could reach the Portuguese frontier. Although the Ministry pretends to regard the 'military revolt' as completely quelled, some movements of troops take place in different parts. Gen. Urbina arrived at Carolina with two batts. and a regiment of horse, and on the night of the 12th Gen. Arizcum left Arizon with 800 men, besides two batts. despatched in another direction. The Capt. General of New Castille has petitioned the Senate for permission to accuse Gen. Prim of sedition.

The 'Independence Belge' thinks Gen. Prim will be successful in this revolution against O'Donnell, as O'Donnell was in overturning Sartorius. In England it is believed Prim is lost. In Portugal the press denies that Prim has for object the union of Spain and Portugal, which the latter will never consent to, but expresses every sympathy with Prim and the liberal cause. The Portuguese Government has ordered relief to be given to the Spanish refugees, 400 reis (10 pence) per day to the officers, and 60 reis to the common men.

General Prim published a manifesto stating his motive for revolution was to overturn the present Ministry which had made Spain the laughing-stock of foreign nations and brought her to the verge of bankruptcy.

The Austrian Government is about to make liberal reforms in Venetia, and the 'entente cordiale' between the people of Hungary and the Emperor Francis Joseph is most satisfactory. Prince Couza of the Danubian principalities has received a message of adhesion from the Chambers. Count Desseroff, President of the Hungarian Academy, has died at St. Petersburg. It is rumored in Paris that an arrangement is on the 'tapis' for the evacuation of Mexico by the French troops at some future period.

We have no further news about the Argentine Loan.

**LATEST FROM THE U. STATES.**

**THE MEXICAN QUESTION.**

The American mail-steamer Continental arrived at Rio on the 10th inst. with dates from N. York to Jun. 16th. On the 9th, Congress resumed business after the Christmas holidays. The Radicals have a majority in the lower house and oppose the President's policy of conciliation towards the South. By a vote of 94 to 37, they resolved against withdrawing the Federal troops from the Southern States, which is an invasion on the authority of the President, who is ex-officio commander-in-chief of the U. S. armies. The President, therefore, has repeated his order to Gen. Grant to disband the forces in various parts, keeping only small garrisons in a few important positions, and the work of conciliation in making great strides in the Ex-Confederacy.

Senator Chandler, of Michigan, has proposed a bill to cut off all diplomatic relations with G. Britain, since Earl Russell refuses to pay indemnity for the losses caused by the Alabama. Another notice of motion is to try Jeff. Davis for starving prisoners, and for complicity in the assassination of Pres. Lincoln: he is still a close prisoner at Fort Monroe, well-watched, as a plot was discovered, for his escape, and it is not yet resolved whether he is to be tried by a civil or military court. The question of negro-suffrage is still being debated.

Pres. Johnson has laid before Congress a special Message in reference to the intervention by France for the recognition by the American Government of the so-called Emperor of Mexico. The 'N. York Herald' says the friendly relations between the U. States and France depend on the overthrow of Maximilian's throne.

**CARNIVAL AT CONCEPCION.**

**SHELLING THE CHIEF OF POLICE.**

The 'Nacional' publishes the following from Concepcion, 16th inst.:

On Tuesday, the last evening of Carnival a slight difficulty occurred. The Chief of Police, José Urquiza, who is nephew to the General, was standing at the door of a coffee-house, along with some friends, when Don Bartolo Barco came up and began shelling the group and two eggs happened to strike the Chief, who thereupon drew his sword-cane and ran at Barco. The latter being an intimate friend of his, thought it was only play and took to his heels, but heard the Chief call out to a policeman "take my sword-cane and bring that fellow hither: if he resist run him through." The policeman notified him of the order, but Barco went away saying "let me know the fine, and I'll send it to you." This made the Chief doubly vexed and he ordered all the Commissaries to go in quest of Barco, who continued playing Carnival in the streets: they told him of their orders whereupon he went to see the Governor, who told him not to be uneasy, that he would write to the Chief. Nevertheless the latter insisted on his order being executed and threatened to resign his post, so that the Governor was forced to abandon all interference.

Accordingly, in the evening, Sr. Barco presented himself at the prison, and was at once placed in solitary confinement until Thursday. He is now three days in custody and not even the Governor knows when he may get out, although he is much wanted, being chief-clerk in the Government-house: and ensign of the Nat. Guard batt. at present on duty. As yet no process has been made out against him, nor is it likely the Chief will send him for trial. Meantime Sr. Urquiza sent in his resignation and, not receiving an immediate reply, again withdrew it, for it seems Governor Dominguez is afraid to accept it, and the former had already despatched a courier to San Jose, to advise his uncle, the General Don Justo, of the occurrence. In this manner the Chief as it were shakes the Governor by the beard, and is likely to commit similar pranks from time to time.

**OUR CORDOBA CORRESPONDENT.**

Cordoba, Feb. 16th 1866.

The sales of public lands have just taken place, and several lots near Frayle Muerte, of 3 to 4 sq. leagues, have fetched from 850 to 1,600 Bolivian dollars, per league (say £140 to £270 for 6,000 acres). The brothers Talbot have bought a fine 'suerte' at 1,015\$ per league (about £170), and they intend to introduce some such inferior flocks of sheep. A Spanish gentleman named San Luis, who has escaped from Chile, bought another lot, also for sheepfarming.

Latest accounts of Mr. Barker and his Angora goats say that he arrived safely, without any loss at Esquina de Ballesteros, en route.

You ought to advise your Irish friends in the province of Buenos Aires to come up and try these splendid camps: I will lend them every assistance in my power. Trade is very dull, and merchants of 50 years standing say they never remember money to have been so tight: we want a branch Bank sadly. Yours &c.

**RUDECINDO YBAZETA.**

**ON CHANGE.**

Paper price of ounces	\$405}
Do: Sovereigns	124
First price of patacons	25 40
Last price	25 35
Cash sales	47,389.

Specie declined five centissimos to-day, notwithstanding a great effort was made to drive the market up. It was currently reported on the Bolsa that there was a run on the Provincial Bank, but few credited the rumor, although the refusal of the Bank to discount to-day is attributed to the very heavy withdrawal of deposits. It is right, however, to remark that some of the principal merchants have drawn heavily on the Bank to pay for Exchange, which up to yesterday ruled at a very high figure. To-day Exchange declined sensibly and bills were freely passed at 51 and 51½. The chief cause of this sudden decline in the rate is the great and increased number of takers. It is estimated that the amount of Exchange drawn since the beginning of the month

is nearly £700,000, which is a very large figure. The time sales of specie were as follows:

For Wednesday,	98,000 at 25 46
Saturday,	84,000 - 25 35
March 31st,	17,000 - 25 75
March 7th,	17,000 - 25 55
April 30th,	10,000 - 26 16

The arrival of the Hercules from Corrientes was hailed with joy by the brokers who expected to get later dates from the sets of war, but as she left on the 12th her news has been anticipated by the Esmeralda. Flying rumors were very current on the the Bolsa about another fight, but nothing certain is known on the matter. The Viper and Pavon are expected hourly.

Respecting the sale of the steamer Iron King, we hear nothing definite has been arranged on. The steamer Pollux was sold to-day with two flat tow boats, in the very high figure of 52,000 patacons. It is improbable now that the Iron King will be taken off the Rosario route.

The news from Europe was discussed on Change. There is nothing of any great importance respecting the loan. None have received advices.

The business in wool during the month is as follows:—

Arrivals from the camp.....	500,000
In deposit.....	150,000
	@650,000

This amount has been sold during the month, and the stock on hand is estimated at 450,000@; but very little wool remains outside on the estancias. Shippers have been very busy; a ship-broker assures us that about 26,000 bales have been shipped this month alone.

In Montevideo the business has been slack. The total clip in the Banda Oriental is expected will amount to one million arrobes, of which 400,000 arrobes have been already sold and shipped, and about 300,000 still in the deposits.

In National Bonds nothing done to-day. Last price 40 cash, buyers.

Charters—Nothing done to-day, but some brokers complain cargo is getting scarcer. Mr. Zimmermann's saladero at Higueritas is now at work and doing a good business. On Mr. Paingar's estancia there is a saladero for killing capones, and, we are informed, working on a very large scale. 300 pipes of grease have just been shipped from this thriving establishment.

Tallow—200 Bordaless fabrica 144 rls.

In the wool plazas the following sales were effected to-day:—

1000@ mestiza wool, Sosa,	72
2000@ do	71
3000@ do	72
2000@ do mixed,	65
300@ lambswool,	55
5 Caris, without burr,	72
400 dry hides, camp,	90
200 do	93
200 do matadero,	138
200 dozen sheepskins, por dozen,	150
600 fanegas wheat, from	140 to 160

The British barque H. A. Stephenson, has arrived from London with rails, etc., for the Western Railway.

Our advices from Montevideo are as follows: Exchange on England 53½, equal to 51½, and a tolerable amount done.

Some sales of salt have been made at as high a price as 20 rls.

1500 fan. Cadiz salt, ex Lose Amelie, cash, 20r.	
1200 " do ex Accucia, do 18r.	
700 " do ex Tidalia, do 18r.	

Charter—Italian barque Emilia, to load in Montevideo, bone and bone ash, for orders, 30da. \$547. The wool market is very flat, as buyers are scarce. The finer classes are looked for, and some small parcels have been engaged for English houses.

TALLOW. 200 pipes at 20½, free on board. Some previous sales at 19½. In hides there are buyers for Genoa at 46 and

COMMERCIAL NEWS FROM THE STATES. New York Weekly Herald, Jan. 13. Hides—The market remained firm, but the demand was somewhat inactive, the sales comprising 600 to 1,000 Rio Grande, 18lb., average at 17c., and 600 Buenos Ayres, 24lb, average at 21c. gold.

Petroleum was dull, but prices rather firmer, both for crude and refined. Sales, 4,600 barrels, at 35½c. to 36c. for crude; 67½c. to 58c. for refined in bond, and 78c. to 79c. for free.

Tallow was in demand and a trifle firmer, with sales of 90,000lb. at 12½ to 13c.

Wool was more active. The sales comprise 275,000lb. domestic fleeces, at from 62½ to 75c.

The above from the 'City Commercial Report' of Jan. 10th, 6 p.m., and from the financial column. The gold market opened steadily at 139½, receded to 138½, and finally closed at 139½.

Flour—Superfine and western flour, \$7.75 to 7.40; common to medium extra western, \$7.75 to 8.30; extra state, \$7.70 to 7.95; choice state, \$8.05 to 8.30 dollars (5).

(From the 'World,' January 12th.) Prices of gold, 139½; last, 139½. Breadstuffs—The market dull and generally lower.

Tallow—Demand good. Sales, 110,000lb. 12½ to 13c.

(From the 'New York Herald,' January 15th.) Gold closed on the 13th at 139½ to 139½. Exchange closed dull, at 108½ to 109.

(From same of January 16th.) Gold closed on the 15th at 139½.

Petroleum steady and firmer. Tallow more active and firmer. 46½ rls. For the United States very little done.

SALES.

2200 mixed hides	4.35
2000 narrow	4.65
2000 for U. States, reserved price.	
1000 calf, for Marsellos	4.60
1500 mixed	4.60

An English steamer is said to have been purchased by a company in 85,000 patacons for river traffic.

**TEMPERATURE.**

Friday Feb. 23rd—Fahr. 80.

COMMERCIAL.

February 16, 1866.

Table with 2 columns: Paper price of ounces, Do. Sovereigns, First price of patacons, Second, Third, Last.

Cash sales, 47,741.

There was a great fight between the brokers today. The Bolsa King and his friends working for a rise, whilst the "Change Emperor" and his clique speculate for a fall.

The Provincial Bank has raised its rate on gold, charging 12 per cent., and allowing 9, and in account current 5 per cent.

In Exchange very little as yet done. The market seems a little flat, and many suppose the rate will recede before the departure of the Arm.

A sale of eight hundred fine mestiza sheep at Colonia has been effected by Mr. Petty, at two patacons.

Some sales in cattle have also been effected in this province for saladero from 130 to 160, and all corto 4,000 sold at \$70 mje to drive into Santa Fé.

Messrs. Tay and Upton, American shipbrokers, have placed the American barque Arizona, to load for New York, and the British barque Nashank to load for Boston, for current rates.

In wools there is a decided falling off. We gather from the principal English broker of the Onco de Setiembre, that there is very little wool in, and that not much more need be expected, at least from the north.

Table with 2 columns: 300@ primo wool, Arrecifes, 400@ do mestiza, 470@ do borrega, 300@ do do, 1,700@ wool from Dolores, mixed, 2,000@ good wool, South, 3 Carts primo wool.

About 6,000@ first class wool in deposit at 85, North wool.

200 Dry hides, camp, 180 do common, 100 doz. sheepskins, 370 fan. wheat, best class.

There was more done in wool to-day than for some time past. Several large lots in deposit classified were sold at reserved rates, and in the South Plaza we have the following:—

Table with 2 columns: 200 @ mestiza, 800 do do, 200 do do dirty, 900 do do, 1000 do do primo, 160 do borrega.

Part of Mr. Reid's wool, of Espartillar, very fine but with burr, about 500 ar., at 80. The creditors of Santiago Vincent are called on to send in their accounts to F. Malmann, the assignee, within twenty days.

The firms of Witt and Irrigoyen, and Seré and Elizalde, are dissolved. A meeting of the creditors of P. Leon Martinez was to have been held yesterday to name new assignees.

Table with 2 columns: Paper price of ounces, Do. Sovereigns, First price of patacons, Second, Last.

Cash sales, 154,536. There was a very stiff feeling in specie to-day; great efforts were made to bear the market, but it failed, and with the exception of one small sale of 2,165 patacons at 25 25 (which sale is regarded as not bonafide) the price remains at 2 30.

The demand for money to-day was very severe, and complaints to be heard everywhere about the scarcity of money. The collecting clerks were running round town all day but could collect nothing.

The Provincial Bank discounted about 150,000 patacons on Friday, and Mr. Barker, the great discount broker, informs us that the Mauá Bank discounts at present freely in gold.

The time sales of specie were as follows: For Thursday, 4,000@25 35, Friday, 30,000 25 40, Saturday, 44,000 25 40, Feb. 28, 1,000 25 45, March 31, 5,000 25 50.

The present state of the money market is an enigma which puzzles even our most experienced merchants. The May and June prices of gold depend on so many circumstances so utterly beyond the control of speculators, that notwithstanding the growing conviction that specie must rise, parties who have to secure gold hold back, waiting to see what the month of March will bring.

Money never was tighter in Buenos Ayres than at present, and yet we have it from the wealthiest foreign capitalist in the River Plate, that good bills for gold cannot be had even at the low rate of 1 1/2 per cent. per month.

The truth is, that business men look with distrust on the state of things. As we are on the eve of great events, the slightest repulse to the allies would convulse the market; whilst, on the other hand, the long looked for termination of the campaign, seems each day to be becoming more remote.

Men who have no absolute need of money, keep aloof from all business which requires ready money. To-day bills for very large sums were offering at 2 per cent., two signatures, the best known in Buenos Ayres, and yet not one dollar could be raised on them, owing to the great uncertainty of the duration of the campaign.

First-class paper is scarce, but the market is flooded with other bills. The gas dividend has made paper money less scarce, but large sums were withdrawn from the Provincial Bank to-day by some of the first houses in the city.

In Exchange we heard of fifteen thousand pounds sterling passed this afternoon at 32. Drawers require money, and takers hold out for a high rate.

National Bonds were stiff to-day, 10,000 sold at 37 1/2 buyers. Bolivianos, 2,060 at 20 1/2, to be shipped to England. We heard on 'Change that Urquiza has at last shipped his wool for his own account.

Mr. Prange, the popular German barraquero, is at present baling a choice lot of Corrientes cotton, grown from 'Standard' seed. The cotton looks well and is beautifully baled.

Messrs. J. P. Boyd & Co. have placed the Dutch brig Meppel on the berth for Antwerp, and chartered the British brig Brilliant, to load bopes and bone ash for orders at 30s.

The steamer Halley, we perceive, leaves with the usual despatch on the 23rd inst. This beautiful vessel, although unfortunately detained at Brazilian ports on her first voyage, is, we learn, one of the finest steamers that has come to this port, her cabins are replete with every comfort and fitted with baths.

The Leda is also in port, and has brought out some new sheepfarmers, also some new type for our printing office.

In wool there was nothing done to-day, but on yesterday we hear the sales were over the average. In the North Plaza we got the following sales:

Table with 2 columns: 4 Carts at, 1 do, 1200@ in deposit, 600@.

Freights for the States have closed weak, and some vessels have laden, offer to take bales under last quotations.

Table with 2 columns: Paper price of ounces, Do. Sovereigns, First price of patacons, Last price.

Cash sales, 31,287. The business in specie to-day was extremely limited, and very little animation noticeable. The brokers complain of the great falling off of orders, and assert that merchants buy gold outside to the great detriment of business.

If the truth be told, no merchants touch gold at present, save to meet actual requirements. Paper money is dear, gold scarce, and confidence disturbed. Men who command paper money are at present, owing to the peculiar nature of the market, making 3 1/2 per cent. per month, viz., buying gold for 25.50, for the end of the month, and selling same for the end of March at 25.95. The gold can be employed at 1 1/2 per cent. per month, with bonds at 30 as security, and the difference between the buying and selling price of the gold is 4 1/2 cts, equal to 1 1/2 per cent. Thus paper money gives no less than 3 1/2 per cent. per month, without the least risk.

Specie rules very firm at 25.35, and has an upward tendency, but business is slack. The time sales are as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: For Saturday, 20,700 25 40, Feb. 28, 18,000 25 50, March 10, 6,000 25 60.

There was another sale of gas shares to-day, 120 at 25 per cent. premium, buyers.

In Exchange about 470,000 passed to-day at from 6 1/2 to 6 3/4. The River Plate Bank drew a good deal at the first rate. In bills on Franco a very brisk business at 5.35, 5.40.

The new Italian Bank of Montevideo was greatly talked of on 'Change. It has opened an agency at Calle Salta, No. 29. Sivioli and Schifano are the agents to receive subscriptions to the stock. It will shortly be opened to the public.

The auction at the Southern railway went off rather low, some things fetched their full value but used lots went cheap.

The saw-bench sold for \$29,000 to Mr. Marshall, the two engines withdrawn, no proper bids having been offered, ten thousand for one and forty-five thousand for the other.

The tool and belows at the Smith-shop withdrawn, only four thousand dollars offered. The post-driver machine also withdrawn, highest offer two thousand dollars.

The iron and steel brought full market prices; nothing in the machine shop or smiths sold owing to no bids, remainder of stuff will be sold on Friday.

In wools nothing of any importance done, in the South Plaza one sale 1000@ at 84, primo wool and clean, and in the Plaza 11 do Setiembre 3 carts good wool at 75; down in Barracas 3 sales at from 65 to 75.

The wool business rules extremely flat; two of the best American buyers leave immediately for the States, but the most surprising thing and that which attracts great attention amongst those connected with the wool business is the stupendous stampede amongst the barraqueros, half the gentlemen engaged in this business in Buenos Ayres leave for Europe in this and the following months.

We give the names of the following barraqueros who have already taken or are about to take their tickets in the steamer:—Mr. Luis Sompere and family, Mr. John Smith and family, Mr. F. Soubiron and family, Mr. E. Kalkuhl and family, Mr. Stammer and family, Mr. Mohr and family, Mr. Prange and family, Mr. B. Radwicz and family.

Such an outlook for Hegira amongst the barraqueros has caused much talk, and we even learn that there are others about to leave whose names do not appear in our list.

In dry hides there is a good deal doing and shippers are pretty busy. Sales, 700 Camp hides, in the plaza, 90 to 95, 2000 American hides, 22lb, 34 1/2, 3000 Correntino hide, 32r.

HAIL. 330@ Corrientes horse hair, 30 1/2, 67 chigaz, 30r. Messrs. Tay & Upton have chartered the following vessels:—

American barque Virginia, for New York, dry hides, 5/8 and 3/4. American barque Lizzie, to load for New York for bales 5 patacons.

Messrs. J. P. Boyd & Co. have placed on the berth for Liverpool the Flor del Plata, current rates.

The Hally is already loading for Liverpool. The Leda will leave on the 3rd of March for Liverpool.

In National Bonds no sales, buyers at 35 1/2. Respecting the mooted revolution in Catamarca we learn on enquiry that the 'Ferro Carril' of Rosario has most improperly connected Mr. Carranza's name with it, that gentleman having no other business in that province than his mines, which we are happy to hear gives a splendid yield.

Major Rickard's mines in San Juan are now working well, as we learn from a gentleman arrived yesterday from that province.

In Saladero produce there is very little doing, the great drought in the camps near the city renders the driving of cattle both expensive and precarious; the troopers have in many cases to buy water for the animals, as the lagoons and rivers are dried up. One or two small Italian saladeros continue working at Barracas, and it is only by dint of the greatest economy that they can cover their expenses.

The largest saladero establishment at work in Buenos Ayres is that of Cambarcos, but so losing has the business proved for the last few years that it is believed soon all these establishments in Barracas will be closed.

We hear that Mr. Lezama, in company with Mr. —, is now about to work a saladero, but these gentlemen have selected the very worst time for embarking in such an exhausted industry.

We note the following sales: 200 pipes tallow, 18r., 100 bordalesas tallow, vapor, 15r., 600 salt cow hides, 23r., 2000 do novillo hides, 32r.

Notwithstanding the war and the disastrous Paraguayan invasion, Corrientes wool is increasing. The schooner Montovideo arrived at the Boca on Saturday with a cargo of wool. The wool is long, coarse, but clean. The pasturages of Corrientes are the finest in South America, but sheep up to the present have proved a failure, owing to the presence of a long sharp horn called fochilla, which enters the fleece, penetrates the hide, and ultimately kills the animal.

The steamer Pollux has left for Gualeguay, we hear to load the wool of the Baron Mauá's magnificent estate in that district.

A meeting of the creditors of Eduard Meisten is convened for to-day at one o'clock. The Provincial Government has issued a decree ordering all railways which enjoy a Government guarantee to publish a monthly statement of the passengers and traffic on the road. We hear it is rumored that a Government Inspector is also about to be appointed, whose duty it will be to govern the road frequently and report to the Government.

Proposals are called for to construct floors (wooden) at the new Chilivoy station, the bids to be sent in before Thursday.

Paper price of ounces, Do. Sovereigns, First price of patacons, Last price.

Cash sales, 31,287. Patacons opened and closed at 25.35, and it may be said, ruled at that price all day since with the exception of a small sale of 1678 patacons at 25.40, the price kept the same all day.

There was very little done in specie to-day. The total sales only figured up to 60,000 patacons. The chief business of the day was in Exchange. The River Plate Bank drew for 300,000 patacons on Rio, and the rate which yesterday ruled at 33,500 milreis, rose to-day to 35,000 milreis, the highest rate ever known in Buenos Ayres, equal to 7 1/2 per cent. and 53d. per patacon.

This enormous amount of Exchange, it was said, was done for Government account, in connection with the recent loan. It too, the market by surprise; but since the passing of these bills the rate has receded, and we heard on 'Change this afternoon that there were takers offering at 34. In Exchange on England there was a good deal done at 5 1/2 and 5 3/4. The latter, however, may be regarded as the closing rate. The time sales of specie were as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: For Saturday, 4,400 25 35, February 28, 28,800 25 45, March 21, 3,500 25 75, July 31, 8,550 27 00.

It will be observed that there was a sale of specie to-day for the end of July at 27. But high as this rate is, there are few first-class sellers at the rate for any large amounts.

In Gas Shares there is great activity, 30 sold during Bolsa hours at 25 1/2 premium and 200 shares sold at after hours at the same rate.

In National Bonds we heard of one sale of rather a private character at 40. The description we published to-day of Humaita thrilled the brokers, although it is said on good authority that Admiral Tamandari has taken up with him large diving bells and hooks (comprised and precursors). The news from Corrientes to-day was only known to a few; the general impression, however, on the Bolsa was that the Brazilians had to bear the brunt of the last fight on the 10th inst.

In wool sales we obtained the following, from the few barraqueros who are not leaving for Europe.

Table with 2 columns: SOUTH PLAZA. 200@ mestiza, 700@ do, 800@ do, 200@ do, 100 dozen sheepskins, 200 dry hides.

NORTH PLAZA. 1500@ mixed, 600@ do, 120@ fine but with burr, 1200@ mestiza, 800@ do, 600@ do.

WOOL IN DEPOSIT. 2000@ fino mestiza, 500@ do, 1500@ do, 1900@ do.

TALLOW. 50 Bordalesas fabrica, 14. Salt—the cargo, ex Pacific, sold in Montevideo at 18 1/2 for Paysandú. This article very scarce.

CHARTERS BY J. P. BOYD AND CO. British barque John Hillman, to load salted hides and tallow for Uruguay, for orders, at 45s. and 5 per cent.

CHARTERS BY MR. FEIN. British barque Vesta, to load in Chile for the River Plate or Rio. Flour at reserved rates. Oldenburg brig Eduardo, placed on the berth to load for Antwerp, current rates.

Mr. Thomas has negotiated his 3000 breech-loading rifles to the Argentine Government, at we hear thirty patacons per.

To-day the important auction of Paraguayan tobacco took place at Llavallol's barraca at the Tres Esquinas, Barracas. Legal auction about to take place.

On March 1st estate of J. I. Taybo—8 houses, Cuyo and Reconquista, valuation 51,130,000; also house No. 33 Cuyo, valued 4435,000; another called Corrientes, valued 532,000; another, called Paseo, valued 538,000. At P. Medina's office full particulars.

On the 26th inst. at the estate of Juan Gomez, Mercedes, some sheep and horses at a very low valuation.

This evening, estate of L. C. Naray, estancia in Junin, half a league by a league and a half, good land valued 450,000.

Also this evening, sheep and cattle on estancia of Pividal, bankrupt, partido Gileas.

On the 26th, house No. 128 Tucuman, valued 153,218, belonging to Daniel Ulrich, deceased.

Also, on the 26th, three estancias in Arrecifes, on the Arroyo Tala, valued 5150,000 each. Full particulars at A. Conde's office.

A pagaré drawn by F. Devolto and endorsed by Balbin & Ploves, has been lost; payment stopped.

On the 6th March the Municipal auctions take place. The secretary of that enlightened body evidently believes that such matters possess little interest for English readers, as he has sent us no notice whatever.

The National Bonds belonging to the Rev. Mr. Taboado, deceased, which were embargoed by order of the Court, have not yet been delivered over. They will probably be sold by auction by order of the Court.

Dry hides out in the country districts are selling as low as 75 and 80 per patacon, and even at this low price there is no disposition on the part of the shopkeepers or pulperos to buy large quantities.

As money is very scarce outside business is done by barter. In the southern districts, this side of the Salado, so scarce are horned cattle that very few dry cow hides are offering, but south of Dolores they are numerous, and it is a significant fact that what was once such a saleable article—cow hides—are now so neglected that they accumulate at the estancias; at an establishment in Monsalve there is an immense stock of dry hides, but the estanciaero cannot sell them, there being no buyers, and cannot send them to town owing to the scarcity of carts, and the miserable condition of the bullocks.

February 21, 1866. Paper price of ounces, Do. Sovereigns, First and last price of patacons.

Cash sales, 7,000. Specie kept very firm all day, the cash price not fluctuating a single centesimo, but the business of the day was very insignificant. There is a regular fall on the Bolsa, brokers are evidently waiting to see what move Baron Tamandari will make, and as so much depends on the news we may receive at any moment from the seat of war, there is a nervous feeling in the market which stops speculation.

The Viper is expected hourly from Corrientes. She will bring two days later news.

Time sales in specie as follows:— For Wednesday, 63,000 25 45, March 31, 21,000 25 80, Do. 15, 1,000 25 60, Aug. 31, 6,000 27 00, March 17, 4,000 25 65, July 31st, 4,000 26 90.

The rates of specie on time gave way sensibly to-day owing to the impression that when the present high rates of Exchange are known abroad gold will be exported heavily to the Plate. In Exchange on Rio we could hear of nothing done to-day. On England large amounts passed at 52, and even French Exchange looks going up; we heard that some bills were passed to-day as high as 5 45.

There were three or four sales in National Bonds, amounting in all to 43,000 at 40. The purchases to-day were done to fill a foreign order. These bonds show some signs of improvement and are held up by capitalists.

Respecting the retirement of Sr. Lezama from the contract of supplying the troops, we hear that it was purely at Mr. L.'s own instance. Mr. Lanuz, the new contractor, has purchased the little steamer Lily of Mrs. Peltzer & Co. in 12,000 patacons, and it was said on 'Change that the same gentleman was arranging with Mr. Wheelwright for the steamer Iron King, but as yet this business is not concluded nor price arranged.

The new contractor seems, however, determined to do everything to meet the requirements of the contract.

In wools, we hear the balance of Mr. Oldendorf's wool sold at 50s. and 1,500@ primo wool belonging to Mr. A. Hecker at 79.

SALES IN SOUTH PLAZA. 3 carts good wool, burry, 65, 5 do do, 78, 1000@ mixed wool, 64, 400 do good wool, 75.

NORTH PLAZA. 1500@ primo wool, Gileas, 79, 2000 do mixed, 54, 900 do do, 73, 400 dry hides, 100, 500 do do, 168, 1200 do do, 95, 2000 do do mixed, 84, 5000@ in deposit good wool, 82.

The Falcon has been cleared by Perry for Boston, 379 bales wool.

CLASSIFIED HIDES. 7,000 Corrientes, 30 1/2 ris., 20 tons pezúñas, 37 1/2. From Montevideo there is nothing, yesterday being a holiday.

CHARTERS BY H. A. GREEN AND CO. Italian brig Fison, to load in Uruguay for orders, salted hides and tallow, 45s. and 5 per cent.

Italian brig, Carolina B., to load in Uruguay for Antwerp, salted hides and tallow, 45s. and 5 per cent.

Belgian brig Maria, to load in Uruguay for orders, salted hides and tallow, 45s. and 5 per cent.

The British brig John Hillman, advised yesterday as chartered is not yet fixed.

February 22, 1866. Paper price of ounces, Do. Sovereigns, First price of patacons, Second, Last.

Cash sales, 39,425. Business on 'Change was slightly more active to-day. To-day the cash sales were limited, but the time sales showed some speculation. Advances from head-quarters are anxiously looked for, as there is a rumor current that on the 15th there was another engagement. The Viper, however, could not be here, as she was chartered to go up to Chacabuco, fifteen miles above Corrientes to bring down some sick and wounded Brazilians, and the Hercules cannot move for want of coal. Business in specie has become so slack here, and so active in Corrientes, that the departure of some brokers for Corrientes is talked of, as the paper money of that province is subject to great fluctuations, and a Bolsa up there it is believed is much required.

The calm in the wool business has brought no case in paper money, greatly to the surprise of many; but a careful glance at the figures on the black board will be sufficient to explain the matter. Paper money, although no longer required to pay for wool in the plaza, is in constant requisition to buy gold for cash, the time rates being so high, that buying patacons for cash and selling them on time, gives a greater interest than any legitimate business in Buenos Ayres can afford to pay; besides this, the greatly increased trade and population of Buenos Ayres necessarily calls paper money into greater request.

The time rates for specie show a decided decline. The following were the transactions: For Wednesday, 27,000@25 45, Saturday, 15,000 25 35, March 31st, 15,000 25 80, April 15th, 12,000 20 —, March, 6,000 26 20, April, 6,000 26 20, May, 6,000 26 20.

Business being rather dull, conversation on 'Change turned on Mr. Cornuc and the Bank; the case attracted great attention, and it is said so determined is Mr. Cornuc to push his case that he proposes to examine Mr. Lamb, Mr. Zanviedra and Mr. Armstrong as to the management of the institution. Mr. Cornuc's letters are regarded as tedious, and until the case comes into court it is improbable that any new feature will be presented.

The saladeristas are loud in their complaint against the Government for the valuation put on beef; all condemn the conduct of the Minister in raising the valuation of last year 12 to 16 ris, since the beef itself is only worth in the market 13 1/2 ris. We hope the talented Minister of Finance will reconsider this matter, as the valuation is admitted by everyone to be exorbitant. The saladero industry is at present greatly taxed, and it is most unjust besides the Municipal and State taxes, which weigh on the business, that the export duty on beef should now be increased. We could hear of no sales in saladero produce to-day, and from Montevideo there are no advices.

Mr. Deihl, one of the principal barraqueros of Montevideo, was on the Bolsa to-day; he states that the total export of wool last year from Montevideo was only 18,000 bales and that therefore the Barraqueros of that city have no need to bale so fast as the Barraqueros of Buenos Ayres.

In exchange on England a good many bills were passed to-day at 52, and some even a little higher. The total amount drawn for the packet is not yet stated but it must be over £200,000.

National Bonds and Gas shares not quoted, no sales having been effected; the bonds rule firm at 40, and Gas shares none offered; buyers at 25 per cent. premium.

In dry hides we heard of one sale, 1000 camp hides, Entre Rios, 23lb. 35 ris, Entre Rios.

The Italian bank of Montevideo is now, we hear, ready to commence operations, the shares having all been taken up; it will have a branch here which will do a regular banking business in this market. Mr. Guimaraens, the former manager of the Mauá Bank in Montevideo will be the manager of the new bank; he is a man of great experience and high financial reputation. It is believed the bank will do a great business.

The steamer Pollux which left the other day for the Uruguay took up the materials for the Gualeguay Railway.

The sale of the Lily has caused great annoyance to the whole mercantile community. Merchants and others will now, as formerly, be obliged to go in whalboats to the steamers in the outer roads. Mr. Peltzer was not the owner of the Lily, but merely the agent of the owners. The Iron King is not yet sold, but an offer, we understand, has been made for her.

In Barracas the 'galpones' and 'barracas' are so full of wool that there is no room for any more, still the schooners keep arriving with wool from San Pedro and other river ports. The intended extension of the Boca Railway up the Calle Larga is greatly talked of. As yet the route is not marked out, but it is surmised that the road will run through Llavallol's 'barraca,' which is at present crammed full of wool.

The sales of wool to-day show good prices:— SOUTH PLAZA. 250 @ fine wool, Mr. Perdue, 90, 400 do do, Mr. H. Parks, 87, 450 do do, native estancia, 85, 160 do common mestiza, 62.

NORTH PLAZA. 700 @ mixed wool, native, 60, 300 do fine mestiza, 81, 3 carts good mestiza, 75, About 2500 @ in small lots, 55 to 65, 200 fanegas wheat, new, 163.

It is said that one of the principal millers has bought up all the old wheat, and therefore flour rules so high; no flour can be made of the new wheat.

Charters none. Mr. Morris, of Rosario, it is said, has concluded a very important contract with the Brazilian Government for supplying the squadron with prime mess beef, and is now hard at work packing the beef for shipment.

Another consignment of cotton has arrived from Corrientes; as yet we have not seen the samples, but parties taking an interest in the purchase of same will please notify us.

A meeting of creditors of Don Juan Moralla is convened for Saturday the 24th inst. at 1 o'clock. A small house in San Nicolas, valued at 41,000, will be sold by order of the Court, at the Cabildo, on Monday evening.

The heirs and creditors of Dona Manuelina Ruiz, deceased, are called on to send in their claims on the estate.

The creditors of Gavino Acayaga are called on to send in their claims to Don Mariano Sabidel, the assignee.

The heirs and creditors of Dona M. D. Zamboaraín are called on to send in claims.

A meeting of creditors of Don J. Bautista Astoquia is convened for Monday at 2 o'clock. On next Monday a large auction of sheep will take place in the Villa Mercedes by order of the Court.

To-day the auction at the works of the Great Southern Railway at Barracas will take place. The engines, etc., will be put up for sale.

Respecting the Northern Railway, it is said that a Board of Directors composed of three English merchants, resident here, will be formed, who will have the complete management of the affairs of the Company; the new Manager is expected out in the next packet, but he will be completely under the orders of the Board of Directors here.

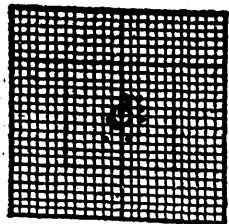
As there are very few of our merchants stockholders in this line it is difficult to say who will be named to act, but all who take an interest in the affairs of the Company believe that the proposed changes will prove highly beneficial for the Company. We understand that all this is done at the instance of Mr. Zimmermann, who retires from the management.

BIRTHS. On the 12th inst. at his residence on the Estancia Torrea, partido Las Heras, the wife of Mr. E. D. Tallon, of a son.

On the 15th inst., Mrs. Frederick Neild, of a son.

At Calle Parquo on the 13th inst. Mrs. John Harris, of a son.

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HOWARD'S ZIGZAG HARROWS

Gained at the Last Trials of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, at Newcastle, all the Prizes for Harrows in all 6 classes...

Howard's Zigzag Harrows have received FIFTY-SEVEN FIRST PRIZES from the Royal Agricultural Society of England...

Forty thousand sets are now in use. At the Plymouth Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, July, 86, J. & F. Howard won every Prize for which they competed...

TWO FIRST PRIZES FOR THE BEST HAYMAKING MACHINES and the FIRST PRIZE FOR THE BEST HORSE RAKE. The Machines have won every First Prize at every competitive trial...

For the Best Plough for Light Land, Best Plough for Heavy Land, Best Plough for General Purposes, ALSO THE GOLD MEDAL, AND OTHER PRIZES FOR STEAM CULTIVATING MACHINERY...

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CONTRACT FOR BUILDING. Every Description of VESSEL adapted to Sea or River Navigation. PATENT COMBINATION VESSELS WITH TEAK PLANKING AND IRON FRAMES.

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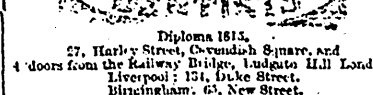
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The majority of our Dyes are entirely soluble in boiling water, and will dye without the addition of any ingredients.

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Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturers of the famous PEPSENE WINE, are enabled to offer the purest and surest substitute for the Gastric Juice, ITS USE IS NOW UNIVERSAL.

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Extract of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his Brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851. "I feel LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

CAUTION. LEA & PERRINS. Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated Worcestershire Sauce.

AND P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce and in one or more instances the name of L. & P. is used.

LEA & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents, in the various parts of the world, to advise of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE. Sole Wholesale and Retail, by the Proprietors, Messrs. Lea & Perrins, Worcester; Messrs. Cross and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c., and by Grocers and Druggists generally. 1w 2 423p

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SHIPS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Table listing ships in the port of Buenos Ayres, including columns for Class, Name, Tons, Captain, Arrival, and Consignee. Categories include English, American, French, Spanish, Dutch, Oldenburg, Danish, Swedish, Hamburg, Hanoverian, Belgian, Austrian, Norwegian, and National.



RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

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ADA, CORDOVA, URUGUAY, LUNA, LEDA.

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

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

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

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

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2nd ".....£25.
3rd ".....£16.

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

The LEDA, Captain Brownrigg, is now in port and will shortly leave for Liverpool.

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

TEATRO COLON

GRAN BAILE DE MASCARAS.

En los Salones y Teatro, El Sabado 24 y Domingo 25 de Febrero. Aunque los dos Bailes dados de Sabado y Domingo pasado se anunciaron como los ultimos, la Imprensa no ha podido menos de ceder al pedido del publico para que diese dos Bailes mas.

To be Sold

For a moderate price, A house well built on English plan, containing seven large rooms, with three squares of land, situate close to a Railway station, about six leagues from town. The land is all undercultivation and contains choice shrubs, flower garden, fruit-trees, vegetables and alfalfa, a stable and two wells of excellent water on the premises. The furniture will be sold with the house if required. For particulars apply to Z. Standard office. 186...29p30

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FOR BANGOR,

- The British Barque "SEA BELLE," The British Barque "CORNELIA,"

FOR ENGLAND FOR ORDERS.

- The Belgian Brigantine "HELVETIA," The Belgian Brigantine "CORMORANT," The Austrian Schooner "MARIA,"

FOR ANTWERP.

- The Belgian Brig "HORTENSE," The Italian Barque "MYRA ELECIA," The Dutch Brigantine "ZEVEN STERREN," The British Barque "MILBROOK," The British Barque "ONDA," The British Barque "LA PLATA," The Italian Barque "ALESSANDRO VOLTA," The Italian Barque "CONFIDENZA," The Austrian Brigantine "TIGER," The Italian Barque "ROSA T.," The British Brig "VALID," The British Barque "FALCON," The Italian Brig "AURELIANO," The Belgian Brig "ANTWERP," The British Barque "COLORADO," The Italian Barque "TRE FRATELLI," The Italian Polacca "NICOLO 2.," The Italian Brig "AMERIGO," The Italian Brig "VITTORIO ALFIERE,"

FOR NEW YORK.

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LOADING IN THE URUGUAY.

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- The British Barque "CORSAIR," The British Barque "MAY FLOWER,"

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Buckets, Wire Netting, Roofing Felt, &c. Prices and Patterns, post free, on application. FREDERICK BRABY & CO., FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON

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Wanted. By a young man a situation as Dispenser in a Botica, or Orderman in a wholesale warehouse. References if required. Address 'Dispenser,' Standard' office. 112—3p f23

Wants Situation. A good Coachman who thoroughly understands driving and the care of horses wants a situation in town. Can produce first-rate reference. Apply A.B. 54 Calle Corrientes, at any hour. 108—3p f23

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Wanted. A Cook and general servant for a small family, with good recommendations. Apply at No. 61 Calle Belgrano. 105—15p f22

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FOR LIVERPOOL, The A 1 British Barque "WITCH OF THE TEIGN," 255 tons register, Captain Pepperell, Consignees, the Gas Company. The A 1 British Barque "JAMES CARTHAY," 271 tons register. Captain Shepherd. Consignees, Messrs. T. Drysdale and Co. LOADING IN THE RIVER URUGUAY.

The British Barque "CLANSMAN," 216 tons register. Captain Leslie. Consignees, the Gas Company.

FOR BOSTON, The British Barque "ROSETTA," 336 tons register. Captain Jones. Consignees, Messrs. R. Shaw and Co.

FOR VALPARAISO, The A 1 British Barque "VOLUNTEER," 581 tons register. Captain Ralph. Consignees, the Gas Company.

FOR ANTWERP, The British Barque "ROWENA," 207 tons register. Captain Cox. Consignees, John P. Boyd and Co.

The first-class Belgian ship "MANNIX DE ST. ALDEGONDE," 600 tons register. Captain Courders. Consignees, Messrs. C. F. Warmholtz and Co. The first-class Belgian barque "LUDWIG," 313 tons register. Captain Arsten. Consignees, Messrs. C. Desaurmand and Co. The first-class Norwegian brig, "VALKYRIEN," 227 tons register. Captain Larsen. Consignees, Messrs. Zimmermann and Co. The first-class British brig "INO," 462 tons register. Captain Watson. Consignees, Messrs. Milligan, Williamson, & Co. The first-class Norwegian barque "EDWIN," 322 tons register. Captain Sorensen. Consignees, Messrs. Zimmermann and Co. The first-class British barque "TORONTO," 513 tons register. Captain Dawson. Consignees, Messrs. H. A. Green and Co. The first-class Italian brig "EMIRENE," 281 tons register. Captain Carbone. Consignees, Messrs. Sivori and Schiaffino.

FOR THE CHANNEL FOR ORDERS. The British schooner "READY RHINO," 127 tons register. Captain Strike. Consignee, W. Huado, Esq.

LOADING AT GUALEGUAY. The British brig "FANTOME," 191 tons register. Captain Roach. Consignee, J. Coghlan, Esq. Freight can be taken or passage secured in the above vessels, on application to JOHN P. BOYD & CO., Callo San Martin, 56.

British Hospital.—Notice. The deferred General Meeting of Subscribers to the British Hospital for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Management and Accounts of the past year, will be held at the British Consulate on the evening of Saturday the 24th inst., after which the Meeting will proceed to elect a new Committee of Management for the current year, and will be invited to consider any general matters connected with the interests of the Institution. FRANK PARISH, H.B.M.'s Consul. British Consulate, Feb. 22nd, 1866.

Land in Banda Oriental. On sale, one lot that contains 3,200 square squares of 100v. each; also one of 4,500, id. 5,500, id. 2,050. All the above lots are excellent for sheep. They can be sold in fractions to suit purchaser. Apply to Reconquista 46. 106...3p,f22

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