

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above address, 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...

MAUÁ BANK, CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101-103

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTHS. IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE. For balances in our favor, 18 per cent. For balances in favor of Customers, 5 per cent.

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company. Established in this City, insures at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.

The Central Argentine Railway.

Train Time Table from 1st September, 1866. From Rosario departure 7 a.m. From Frayle Muerto departure 8 a.m.

NISSAN & PARKER, ENGRAVERS, 43 MARK LANE, LONDON.

BANK NOTES, CERTIFICATES, BONDS, SHARE PLATES, BANKERS AND MERCHANTS ACCOUNT BOOKS.

KEAN & COERKE, Grocers, Ship Chandlers, Provision Dealers, and Camp Agents.

FOR SALE.

In the Banda Oriental, department of Colonia, a large estancia situated in jagues from Colonia...

WELLS & LE ROSSIGNOL, WOOL BROKERS.

COMMISSION AGENTS, 173-CALLE DE LA PIEDAD-173.

J. RAUNHEIM, PROFESSOR CHIROPODIST.

No. 170-CALLE DE CUYO-NO. 170. Begs to inform his numerous Friends and the Public that having returned from his studies...

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Colegio Comercial de Santa Lucia, Foot of CALLE BEN ORDEN, BUENOS AYRES.



No. 1425-SIXTH YEAR.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED).

80-CALLE DE LA PIEDAD-80. Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Reserve Fund Jan. 1866 £100,000 do.

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:

THE LONDON ASSURANCE, INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720.

FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, AND VESSELS IN PORT OR IN DOCK.

BELGRANO RACES, November 18, 1866.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SOCIEDAD PROTECTORA DE LOS INVALIDOS. Under the patronage of the Municipalidad de Belgrano...

FOR ROSARIO AND PORTS, Captain ADOLFO FLORES.

EDWARD MEDICOTT & CO., Beg to advise Consumers that we have received, per several steamers...

TO English Travellers.

FRANCIS LE BAS, CAMP AGENT AND BROKER.

CAMP AGENT AND BROKER, No. 82 CALLE WASHINGTON, MONTEVIDEO.

TO Estancieros.

ENGLISH HOTEL, CHUSCOMUS.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES FOR GOODS.

GERMAN BURMEISTER, Consignatario de frutos del pais.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

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GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

MONTEVIDEAN BANK. CAPITAL 1,000,000 DOLLARS.

Officers, Carlos de Caceres, in the new house of Don Juan Miguel Martinez, Montevideo.

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"THE QUEEN" FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON. Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandise and Goods...

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LA ESTRELLA. ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

AT FIXED PREMIUM. Authorized by decree of the National and Provincial Governments. CAPITAL 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS.

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Subscription to the "Standard," \$30 PER MONTH. ADVERTISEMENTS Not exceeding five lines inserted three times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi scdam, nil veni non scdam dicere." TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1866.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

ARRIVAL OF THE CYBIS.

LETTER FROM SINBAD.

Corrientes, Nov. 2nd.

Gentlemen. We returned here on the 31st ult., after making a tour of ten days northwards, and visiting the Paso de la Patria, Itapiru, Guardia de Cerrito, and Curuzú—whiling away the time as best we could, now on board one of Mr. Lanus's pontoons, where all the comforts of a well served boarding-house are to be found; then on board of a Brazilian gunboat or transport.

The Paso de la Patria is where the cattle are embarked in "chatas" for the consumption of the fleet and army; those intended for Curuzú are towed by a gunboat, and take up 100 head at a time, but twenty or more die off in each trip; the animals meant for Tuyutí are ferried over by a steaming tug to Itapiru, and driven thence to the Estero Bellaco, but many of these are also lost on the road. You must bear in mind that the cattle we are treating of are, for the most part, lean beasts of 2 years old, brought from the southernmost parts of this province or from Entre Ríos, where they cost from 6 to 8 patacons per head in the rodeo.

There is a most deplorable want of 'savoir faire' shown in the management of the beef business. The steamer in which we went from Itapiru to Curuzú took on board at Paso la Patria a deck-load of quarters of fresh beef: the animals had been slaughtered at midnight, the meat carried on board while it was yet warm with its vital heat, and ere dawn the steamer was on its way, reaching Curuzú an hour after sunrise, and tied up to the bank at the encampment; notice was given that the beef was ready for delivery, but no one came for it, and the beef lay exposed to a sun of 90 degrees in the shade covered with myriads of flies, but when much of it was of a greenish color it was duly landed, weighed, and thrown into the river. Instances can be multiplied how business matters are conducted in these parts, but let that suffice.

At Itapiru there was as much stir as ever. There are in port 82 river craft, 6 pontoons, 6 transport steamers, the Argentine steamers Guardia Nacional and Pavon, besides 10 foreign sailing vessels, mostly Dutch. These latter have monthly charters, and their cargoes of hay and maize are kept on board until wanted. The Guardia Cerrito is now an extensive depot of military and naval stores, in fine an arsenal, and many of the natives deem this establishment an ill omen.

At Curuzú we found the Paraguayans more cautious than at the previous visit. Then the beach below and above the encampment was lined with soldiers fishing or washing, now no one was seen strolling beyond the trenchments; those employed in cutting firewood no longer leave the camp but under the protection of an armed escort, and the horses and mules are pastured close to the trenchment. The Admiral's ship is at anchor in mid-channel; near to the shore, on the Paraguayan side of the stream, abreast of the tents, are two gunboats, an iron-clad, and two mortar "chatas," one of which is commanded by a North American; the balance of the fleet are moored to the bank on the Chaco side; close at hand are four large steam transports, on board of which the luggage of the army officers is deposited. Porto Alegre's head-quarters is on board the Presidente; at dusk the General goes ashore, and passes the night in his camp. A new dodge is being put in practice by the Paraguayans: a heavy gun, said to carry a shell of 150 pounds, is placed in the thickets beyond the lines of Curupaity, during the day-time, but hidden from the view of the gunboats, and the range only known to the enemy themselves; from this shelter, sometimes in the evening and sometimes at midnight, a few shells are thrown in the direction of the camp or fleet, and on one occasion lately, when 16 shots were fired, one of the shells fell on board the Parahiba, doing its work of destruction to a serious extent. To judge of the piece by its report and the explosion of its shell it must be a very formidable instrument of war. But Porto Alegre's lines are sufficiently strong to protect him from insult, and the Brazilians hold themselves competent to maintain their present position till the arrival of fresh troops, when they mean to recommence offensive operations. Any onward move towards Curupaity during the present state of affairs is out of the question. The health of the army was good, and

there was a superabundance of surgeons and medicaments.

On the 30th ult. two iron-clads arrived here from below, made a short stay, and proceeded upwards; the following day another iron-clad hove in sight, but proceeded north without coming to.

To-day the American steam gunboat Shamokin arrived, with Mr. Washburn, the accredited Minister to the cabinet of Asunción. The natives look upon his mission with an evil eye, and wish every species of bad luck to it. No response was made to the dipping of its colors as the steamer passed the Capitania, and Capt. Crosby must have had an indifferent opinion of this capital and its denizens, since upon going ashore with the Minister there was not a soul to salute them at the landing place; in fact, there are but two citizens of the U. States in the city, both of whom disapprove of the pertinacity shown to establish diplomatic relations at this juncture with the worst ruler that ever figured in the broils of South America. It is said that Tamandare intends to send his iron-clads, seven in number, in the wake of the Shamokin, not with the intention of interfering with her, but merely to show the Americans that the Brazilians can fight. How the stockade, sunken vessels, and infernal machines are to be passed we are not told.

The Guaycuru and Tobas Indians of the Chaco are, like their neighbors, at open war; but unlike the more enlightened belligerents, they do not kill their captives, but bring them to Corrientes to be sold as slaves, at prices varying from five to twenty pounds—young females being mostly in demand: this is being done in defiance of the Argentine law, which long since declared slavery had ceased to exist within the limits of the Confederation, but as there are no abolitionists in these parts the trade is carried on with impunity.

The grand novelty of the hour here is the revolution in the fares to your city and to the Paso la Patria. If the system at present adopted be pursued steamers will soon be at a discount, and may be purchased cheaper here than at Liverpool or Glasgow; there are three in the market now, and no buyers. When the Doloretas arrived she was put on the route to Itapiru and Curuzú: till then the customary rates of passage had been £1 to the former and £2 to the latter place. The first trip was a successful one, but the second was not. An opposition boat was announced at half the above prices, and to start with the Doloretas, which made no reduction, but notwithstanding had a remunerative list of passengers. The anonymous company's line, hence to your port, in the first instance lowered the rates 20 per cent, and afterwards gave notice that they would take passengers at the same rates as the Matti company, thus challenging the latter to fix the rate, who now turned upon their opponents with a vengeance—they fixed a cabin passage hence to B. Ayres at 10 dollars, clean bed, good cheer, attendance, and every comfort known in a river steam-boat. On the 2nd, at 3 p.m., the two boats, Guarani and Cisne, made a simultaneous start downwards: the Guarani took the lead by about a mile, but the superior speed of the Cisne soon made it up, and in an hour she was out of sight. In the Cisne went passengers Comisary-General Rossi, Comandante Cobos, another Argentine officer, and a Brazilian surgeon. The same steamer brought up on her last trip a contingent of 80 men from Entre Ríos—scrapings of jails, some of whom had to be kept in irons until they arrived at Corrientes, and others of the volunteers were placed in the stocks (cepo de laso) during the passage. Soldiers in all armies are more or less bad subjects, but I am persuaded there never was an army that contained so many vagabonds as are to be found at the Estero Bellaco.

SINBAD.

THE FRAYLE MUERTO INVASION. Injuries as the Paraguayan war is to the best interests of this country, it sinks into insignificance when compared with the recent onslaught on the English colony at Frayle Muerto. To our mind, nothing has occurred in this Republic for many years more calculated to drive us back, impede the progress of the country, and hinder men of capital from settling among us, than this recent dreadful tragedy. In our last number we published the very fullest details respecting this melancholy affair, supplied us on the very highest authority, and the truth stares us all in the face, that of the murderous gang which attacked our peaceful, industrious countrymen, two hundred were runaway Argentine "gauchos." The evidence we have of this fact is unquestionable, being no other than an Argentine boy, whose life was spared by the ruffian assassins, after ruthlessly murdering all our fellow-countrymen in the little fort.

The heroic stand of three Englishmen against five hundred wild Indians and two hundred savage Argentine "gauchos," is an event alike creditable to our country's name, as it is damning to the authorities of Frayle Muerto. When the invasion was known, application was at once made to the authorities, who instantly supplied two men to protect the lives of the foreigners at that settlement. It will, no doubt, be urged that all colonists who settle on frontier lands are exposed to this danger, and must be prepared to protect their lives and property. But the case of Frayle Muerto is exceptional, inasmuch as when Englishmen first settled there, a couple of years ago, they were distinctly given to understand that the Argentine Government would keep a respectable force there; and, moreover, whatever dangers were to be apprehended were from the wild Indians of the Pampa, and not from runaway "gauchos," deserters from the army and escaped felons, who, it is now said, are formed in a band to rob the estancieros, and even the little towns.

We have allowed a week to transpire since the lamentable news reached us, to see what steps the Government would take, but as yet we have no guarantee that any move has been made to protect the lives of our fellow-countrymen, beyond the verbal promise of the Minister of Foreign Affairs that a hundred men would be sent up.

Trembling for our friends at Frayle Muerto, and with the sad conviction that, if a force be not at once despatched, these self-same "gauchos" will return and murder the survivors, we call the attention of the Government to the matter. Not a day, not an hour, not a moment is to be lost.

No two men in the Republic are better acquainted with the importance of this matter than Dr. Rawson and Dr. Elizalde, and we feel assured that they will strain every nerve to protect our countrymen at Frayle Muerto; but great as is the interest we take in this matter for the sake of our English friends and subscribers, still greater should be that of the Government, since the future of the whole country up there hangs on the success of the few pioneers of progress who have planted themselves on that exposed spot.

Opposition politicians have so handled the question of the frontier and its neglected state, in consequence of the Paraguayan war, that we would fain avoid the subject, but it has fairly been brought to our own door, and the bones of the murdered Englishmen at Frayle Muerto cry out against the scandalous and wilful neglect of the authorities of the country.—Let us not talk about Lopez or Melgarejo, when there is a band of two hundred runaway "gauchos," armed with muskets and sabres, and leagued with the savages of the Pampa to bring ruin and desolation on the country. The subject is for us one of such melancholy importance that we can hardly trust ourself to write on it.

We call upon Government to state openly and publicly what measures it has taken in this matter: it will assuage the fears of all at Frayle Muerto, and satisfy the British public in the R. Plate, that although harassed by this interminable Paraguayan war, the Argentine Government lacks neither the energy nor the resources to protect the lives and properties of British subjects in the River Plate.

THE BARON MAU.

No man holds higher claims on this country than H. E. the Baron Mau. His name is quite a household word amongst us, and it affords us sincere pleasure to welcome him back to B. Ayres, after an absence of two and a half years. During his sojourn in England, he has proved the steady friend of the Argentine and Uruguay Republics: owing to his very influential position and high reputation, he has been constantly consulted by most of the leading men of London who take an interest in River Plate matters, and the success of some of the most important enterprises in this country is much indebted to the good word the Baron has always had for everything concerning the River Plate.—His dexterous management of the Montevideo debt on the London market, when almost every stock-broker in London was leagued against it and bearing the stock, has proved his high financial abilities; and the general support which his bank here, so ably managed by Mr. Wm. Leslie and Sr. Amorins, has received from the merchants and traders of B. Ayres proves, not only the popularity of the concern, but also the very high credit which the Baron's name enjoys amongst us. We believe we do not exaggerate, when we say that there is not a single enterprise in the River Plate which the Baron Mau has not most manifestly supported. The books of his bank testify how liberal he has always been with every one who has had the good fortune to have an account there: his Savings' Bank has, in the number of small accounts, almost rivalled the Provincial Bank of Buenos Ayres.—The arrival of so good a friend to the country, and so distinguished a financier and capitalist, is an event of no ordinary interest; we salute him cordially on his return, and can give him no better proof of how Buenos Ayres has gone ahead during his absence, than in the enlarged size of our paper.

THE CHILIAN MAILS.

Naval Mail to Valparaiso—Projected Railway from Valparaiso to Guayaquil—Arrivals and Departures—Latest from Peru—Return of Spanish Refugees—Latest from Bolivia.

We have files from Valparaiso to the 7th ult. The most important news is a daring mutiny on board the Peruvian ironclad Union, at 2 o'clock in the morning of Oct. 1: the alarm roused the citizens from their beds, but happily the affair lasted only an hour and was quelled without loss of life. It seems much ill-feeling has existed among the Peruvian fleet since Admiral Tucker, an American, was appointed to the command; and Captain Montero, some months ago, got his brother officers to declare Tucker deposed, for which Montero was sent a prisoner to Callao. On the morning of Oct. 1 Captain Varea, in command of the Union, armed his sailors with revolvers, and overpowering the other officers on board, raised the cry—'Mueran los Yankee! Muera Tucker!' A quartermaster who escaped ashore gave the alarm, and the Mutineer, getting under steam, threatened to sink the Union in five minutes if she did not surrender. Varea and some petty officers escaped in a boat, and the rest were made prisoners and placed at the disposal of the Peruvian Consul.

Chile, Bolivia and Peru are proposing to run a railway along the Pacific, from Valparaiso to Guayaquil: the Peruvian Government subscribes 100,000. At Callao three vessels arrived with Spanish refugees returning to their homes, but they have all been put in quarantine. The Chilean papers occupy themselves with the colonization of Patagonia and a settlement of the Patagonian question with B. Ayres.

From Bolivia we have dates of Sept. 10th. Gen. Melgarejo is busy in matters of local administration and amnesty: not a word about invading the Argentine Provinces.

MAILS FROM PARANA.

We have dates from Paraná to the 3rd inst. On the 28th ult. Mr. José M. Callen convened a grand meeting for the amalgamation of the old Banks into the Argentine. The leading men, including Mr. Lorenzo Myers, Standard agent, assisted, and the arrangements were fully completed, after which the directors presented a sum of money to the ladies of the town for distribution among the poor. The Bank was formally opened on the 1st inst.

The colonists of Villa Urquiza are promised a splendid harvest, the wheat crop alone being valued at £20,000 sterling.

MAILS FROM THE URUGUAY.

The steamer yesterday brought us files to the 4th inst. from Concepcion, Paysandú and other ports.

From Salto the only news is that the Polish priest collected a handsome subscription; among the names are Mr. R. Williams and other English residents.

In Paysandú they are daily expecting a visit from Gen. Flores. The works of the Church have been actively re-commenced, and the town is going ahead.

The expected visit of Minister Ortaviano has caused quite a sensation through Entre-Ríos, but the Demosera treats it as a *canard*. The Government has ordered funeral ceremonies for the late Gen. Basalibasso: he was a native of B. Ayres and fought under General Urquiza at Caseros and Cepeda.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The light-ship off Point Indio was lost in the late storm. When the news reached town on Sunday, Messrs Casares & Co. at once despatched the Jupiter to take her place. The loss of the light-ship might have been productive of much damage had not Messrs. Casares so promptly replaced her: the former one has been washed ashore on the Magdalena coast.

To-morrow evening the German concert will take place at the Coliseum: it promises to be unusually grand and well attended.

H. E. Major-General Ashboth has removed from the Hotel Provence, to 190 Calle San Martín—the residence of his predecessor, Mr. Kirk.

The British admiral on this station, Admiral Ramsay, will probably arrive in the River Plate on or about the 10th inst.

The new opera El Saltimbanco will be produced at Colon on Wednesday night: we shall publish our review of the libretto to-morrow.

Yesterday we received a long list of subscriptions to the Amphitrite fund, which for want of room we are obliged to hold over until to-morrow.

The Standard Museum was yesterday honored by a visit from our new British Minister: we expect H. E. the Governor in a few days.

We are authorized to state that Minister Ortaviano is in Montevideo, and his trip to Gen. Urquiza has been a *canard* of the Entre Ríos papers.

On Sunday, notwithstanding the stoppage of the tramway, there was a rush to the Tigre. Mr. Thompson, the manager of the Northern Railway, had omnibuses plying from the 25 de Mayo to the Recoleta. Several brokers spent the day out amidst the leafy willows, and report the Tigre all right again. We understand that it is not the intention of the manager to resume the tramway, but to apply to Govern-

ment for the right to lay down Barlow rails to the Custom-house, and run the locomotive. The horse railway is a great expense, and we believe that the proposed change would be an improvement and also a saving.

The Cisne arrived early yesterday morning, bringing us four days later news from the seat-of-war. Sinbad's letter contains everything of moment. We have received several additions to our museum: a hollow Whitworth ball, fired by one of the ironclads at Curuzú, and picked up by Sinbad in the woods; also a pair of Paso de la Patria shackles, of immense dimensions, really extraordinary looking things, and calculated to inspire fear at first sight.

The Charrúa arrived yesterday from Montevideo, and it is supposed the Baron Mau, Marquez Caxias, and staff will arrive to-day in the Arinos. Great hopes are centred in this new general, and in Rio his departure for the seat-of-war was hailed with the most unlimited rejoicing and as a pledge of the prompt termination of the Paraguayan struggle.

The Captain of the Port at San Isidro reports the loss of the Austrian brigantine Rocco, in ballast: she was blown clean up to within a few squares of the town, and hard by the house of Mrs. Acosta. The barque Mercedita, with jerked beef, is ashore at the Olivos, in front of the station, and some seven or eight small boats, owners unknown, are also on shore down about there. At Punta Chica the Argentine patacho Paranaense was blown ashore, with a cargo of farina on board: she was blown up from the outer roads. The Captain of the Port at the Tigre states that over 300 vessels—craft of every dimension—sought shelter there during the storm.

Our advices from Fray Bentos yesterday state that the storm there was very severe. The river rose so high that it covered the mole, which is now in almost as bad a state as that of B. Ayres. On the estancias the loss in sheep has, we regret to say, been unusually severe.

There is great talk now of placing the Chief of Police under the orders of the Provincial Government; inasmuch as the Municipality owes Provincial allegiance the Chief of Police, it is argued, should be put on the same footing. Sr. Cazon, however, is, we believe, opposed to the change, and it is not probable that anything will be done in this matter before next session of Congress.

Medlicott's sparkling Moselle is the favorite table wine now in town. The samples we have received have been tried by scores of our subscribers, who pronounce it nothing short of Nectar. We strongly recommend it to our subscribers who give dinner-parties.

This evening the Baron Mau and Marquez de Caxias will be entertained at a select dinner-party by Mr. Wm. Leslie, manager of the bank.

Yesterday it was very currently rumored through town that peace was all but arranged. We did our best to find out what authority there was for this rumor, and as far as we can gather some high diplomatic parties have affirmed that President Mitre will be back in his own house before the end of the present month.

It seems that as yet there is nothing certain known as to the name of the new minister to Chile, but it is said that the Government has offered the mission to Dr. Alsina, and, we believe, this distinguished Argentine will not accept the mission.

Another transport, with 240 Brazilian recruits, has arrived at Montevideo, and we read that the Brazilian Government has shipped immense stores and ammunition to the army, 3000 bomb shells, &c.

The Brazilian Government has notified its intention to liberate Messrs. Salvamach and Zipitria. We are well pleased to hear this, as the time has passed when prisoners of war can be locked up in dungeons and prisons: the spirit of the age is hostile to such treatment.

Nerini's benefit was on Saturday night and the hero of the night, the Austrian mate, was in his box, and visited by some of the principal men of Buenos Ayres.

From Camuelas and Monte Grande we hear the most lamentable news about the storm: on one estancia, belonging to a native gentleman, the losses in sheep amount to 6000. Out at Chilvelcoy the dead sheep, we hear, were carted into the brick-kilns of the town, but the smell became so insufferable that the Municipality at once ordered them to be removed.

MONTEVIDEO.

The Races postponed—Important Rumors—Latest from Brazil—Law against Cattle-stealing.

Saturday, Nov. 3rd.

The races to come off on Monday and Tuesday are postponed, sine die. The Bishop is gone up to B. Ayres, and will perform the ceremony of investing Archbishop Escalada with the pallium.

We have important news from Rio by last mail, which the *Siglo* publishes under the head of 'Rumors.' D. Julio Herrera states that the Brazilian Government has consented to release Captains Zipitria and Salvamach who have been confined since the fall of

Uruguayana. It seems a loan will also be granted to the Montevideo Government, Brazil being guarantee, and a part of it will be devoted to the projected Durazno Railway. It is said Dr. Andres Lamas was offered any post in the New Oriental Cabinet, but has declined.

Gen. Flores has published an excellent law against cattle-stealing, as follows.—

- 1st. Anyone guilty of cattle-stealing shall be at once sent in under arrest to Montevideo and made a soldier, for such time as may be determined. 2nd. Any police-authorities failing herein to do their duty shall also be sent in under arrest to Montevideo. 3rd. Any local authorities not giving the fullest assistance when called on by the neighbors shall be severely punished.

THE STORM IN THE BANDA ORIENTAL.

Camelo, 3rd Oct., 1866.

Since the 27th ult., the date of my last despatch, we have been visited with a severe temporal which lasted for four days, during which time, a cold south-east wind blew, and rain fell incessantly. At the end of the first day people retired to rest in the full expectation of seeing the sun in the morning, but the next day dawned and shivering sheavers crept from half-drenched beds to gaze out upon the same dreary prospect as the day before. Besides putting a stop to the shearing the unexpected storm has, I am sorry to say, caused a great amount of damage in all quarters among the shorn flocks. All have lost sheep more or less seriously. One estancia close to, has suffered to the extent of 500 and another 1,000 sheep. The losses in single flocks range from 10 up to 300, but in those parts that had the shelter of a 'monte,' the losses have been trifling. There has not been such a storm for years at a like advanced state of the season. A couple of years ago during the great scare, when there was little grass and less water, and thousands of animals perishing for want of both, prayers were doubtless offered up in church and chapel for refreshing showers. But there was no Elijah on the stage, and the God of Elijah regarded not, and it was a long time before we heard the "sound of abundance of rain"; and now when in the bustle of clipping and bagging of wool, a few weeks of dry weather is looked for and longed for, suddenly the wind changes, and the storm bursts forth destroying the fair increase of many a flock. So true is it that "man proposes but God disposes." We know not how it has fared with the camp people on the other side. The shearing here is to be resumed on Monday the 5th.

There is nothing else to communicate. In a few days wools from this quarter will be sent off to the market, and it is one consolation to think that after the washing it has got, the Banda Oriental wool this year, will almost, if not altogether, bear comparison with the washed wool of Buenos Ayres.

THE STORM AT SAMBOROMBO.

An English estanciero called on us yesterday and gave us the following particulars. The storm commenced on Saturday night with rain and a strong easterly wind which lasted until Monday, when the wind veered to the Northeast, the rain continuing. On Tuesday the wind changed to the North, and that same day the wind again changed to the West. The rain continued all the time, and on Thursday there was a short glimpse of sunshine. On Friday it rained again, and that night cleared up; about 12 o'clock that same night the rain again commenced with a strong westerly wind. On Saturday and Sunday the weather had taken up, although it rained for a little on Sunday morning about daybreak.

The losses in some parts have been very severe. On Mr. Newton's estancia, we are happy to say, that the average has been 30 to 40 dead in each shorn flock. At Mr. Dodd's estancia, Las Muldas, the loss has been somewhat heavier.

At Sr. Gandra's estancia the loss has been extremely severe, and it is rumored that in some flocks several hundreds have died.

At the Thwaites's estancia Mr. H. Thwaites has lost about 2,000, and Mr. William Thwaites 1,000. At Mr. John Farrell's the loss is estimated at 400.

At another Mr. Farrell's 200 have died in one flock. At Mr. Robson's over 500 have died in one single flock: they perished in the corral.

At the Tigre camps, Sr. Palemon Huego's land, the losses have been still heavier, several hundred in each flock. At the Limpia, Sr. Frías's estancia, they have lost fearfully, and in fact, in every flock that has been shorn the losses have been more or less severe.

Our informant states that the oldest inhabitant about there does not recollect ever having experienced such a storm, not so much on account of the rain that has fallen, as the cold piercing wind at this time of the year. The easterly wind drove the cattle and horses 3 and 4 leagues from their 'querencias,' and the westerly wind sent them home again.

The Sanborombon was very low before the storm, but it is now overflowing: the camps are not flooded however. Grass is so abundant that the sheepfarmers can mow the grass in many parts.

The total loss of sheep in the partido of Chascomús is estimated at from forty to fifty thousand, and the shorn flocks may be said to be washed clean: the wool ought to fetch a very splendid price.

THE STORM AT QUILMES.

October 26, 1866.

To the Editors of the Standard.

I have noted in your paper of to-day a proposal to Government to pave the Boca road. I can assure Dr. Luis that the paving will be money thrown away, the same as that disposed of by Government on this road during the last fifteen years, not having bettered it in that course of time one iota. The quality and locality of the ground, for some time to come, will not admit of paving, because at the first heavy rain, 'creciente,' or flood, the stones will all, or nearly so, be out of sight. I am aware of this by personal experience; I have lived some 12 or 15 years in the neighborhood, and studied the best means to better or make good the Boca road, for generations to come, under the true North American system, as you may ascertain, if you take the trouble, by referring to my miniature plan, presented to Government, February 5, 1858, when they called for proposals for repairing this road. You will find it, with corresponding details, at the topographical department; it was approved of, but declared too dear, and the cost too much for Government purposes. Yet money was paid, up to \$15,000 a week, that has resulted in the drowning of carts in 'pantanos.' I will say no more on the subject for want of time. I have now a public-house, that keeps me busy.

I remain, Gentlemen, Truly yours,

DIEGO Z. BERNARD.

THE STORM AT THE CAPILLA.

A subscriber from the Capilla del Señor called on us yesterday, and gave the following particulars respecting the late awful storm:—

On Saturday the storm began, and continued without any lull until Wednesday, causing great loss amongst shorn flocks. The following is a rough estimate of the loss. On Mr. E. Culligan's estancia the loss has been about one thousand in six flocks.

At a 'puesto' of Sr. Soza's about 500 died in one flock. At a 'puesto' of Belandro, 500 also perished.

At the Estancia de Dn. Cirilo Jeloeco, about 700 died.

It is impossible as yet to get full details, but the Juez de Paz is sending around to all the estancias to get exact information. The closest calculation as to the total loss in this partido, gives about ten per cent. on the shorn sheep.

EXPEDITION TO MATTO-GROSSO.

AWFUL SUFFERINGS OF THE BRAZILIANS.

Our readers will remember that nearly two years ago a well-equipped Brazilian force started overland from Rio Janeiro to re-conquer from the Paraguayans the Province of Matto-Grosso. The expedition was fully supplied with provisions, munition, artillery &c., and accompanied by a corps of Engineers to effect a passage through the woods, mountains &c., that intervened. The same journey was made by the Spaniards in the 17th century, but the present expedition found insuperable difficulties: at one time they were delayed 2 months in crossing a river not marked on any map, and the men were constantly occupied in killing enormous snakes, as will be seen from the 1st part of the diary published over a year ago at Rio and reproduced in our columns.

We now take from the *Siglo* the following melancholy account of the second year of the expedition:—

"A correspondence dated Aug. 14th, from the banks of the Rio Dabaco, gives a most heart-rending account of the sufferings and privations of the expedition to Matto-Grosso. The soldiers, reduced to hunger and nakedness, died in great numbers and amid the most horrible sufferings: the first symptom was a swelling of the legs, after which the patient wore away and lost all strength. The prices for the commonest articles were exorbitant: a hard dollar for 6 sheets of letter-paper, and 10 dollars for a bottle of brandy.

"The Paraguayans had evacuated Miranda but kept all the roads guarded; their forces still held the banks of the Aquidaua, and the following places—Port Souza, Maria Dominguez, Taquirassú, Parquilha and Nioac.

"The Brazilians counted on assistance from the tribes of Guaycurues and Galdocos, who had been armed with Minié rifles.

It must be borne in mind that the Brazilians have never lost possession of the capital, Cuyabá, but all the other important points, Curumbá, Fort Coimbra, Olympo &c., are in the power of the Paraguayans.

THE AMPHITRITE FUND.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of \$100 mpc. from Mr. Peter Rosenblad, towards the Amphitrite testimonial.

