

MAUA BANK, CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101-103

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

MAUA BANK, CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101-103. BRITISH AND MEDICAL GENERAL ASSOCIATION. LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company. Established in this City, issues all moderate premiums on all risks by sea.

275-Bivadavia-976. Dr. Cornwall, the American Dentist, is prepared to perform all operations for the preservation of the teeth and relieving pain, such as filling, extracting, cleaning of tartar, etc.

The Central Argentine Railway. Train Time Table from 1st September, 1866. From Rosario 7.0 a.m. departure

NISSAN & PARKER, ENGRAVERS, 43 MARK LANE, LONDON. BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, CERTIFICATES, BONDS, SHARE PLATES, BANKERS AND MERCHANTS ACCOUNT BOOKS.

KEAN & GERBER, Grocers, Ship Chandlers, Provision Dealers, and Camp Agents in General.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL. Colegio Commercial de Santa Lucia, Post of Calle BUEN ORDEN, BUENOS AYRES.

Colegio Anglo Porteno. Tengo el honor de avisar a las personas de mi amistad y al respetable publico que me complace haberse progresado el establecimiento arriba mencionado...

The Argentine Republic at the Paris Exhibition. The Central Committee respectfully inform the Public and the Trade against the fraudulent imitations of our Exhibitions in Europe...

No. 1452-SIXTH YEAR.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED). 80-CALLE DE LA PIEDAD-80. Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling.

MONTEVIDEAN BANK. CAPITAL 1,000,000 DOLLARS. In 2000 Shares of 500 Dollars each.

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...

GERMAN BURMEISTER. Consignatario de Brutos del pais. Wholesaler and produce broker.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY. NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. From the 15th of October, until further notice, the rates for the conveyance of goods will be as follows...

LANDED ESTATES OFFICE. Directed by DANIEL C. KELLY. This office undertakes farming transactions in all the varied branches...

GENUINE IMPERIAL TOKAY. HUNGARIAN CHABLIS. A New Assortment of Choice Pure and Superior Wines, especially adapted for the Summer Season.

Deceased. ADRAHAM'S Celebrated Apparatus for Deceased. 49 Rue d'Angouleme St. Honoré Paris.

Nueva Mensajerías Nacionales y Correos del Estado. Agencia, 98 Rivadavia. El dueño de esta empresa pone en conocimiento del publico que desde el mes de Agosto...

DILIGENCE OFFICE. 257-CALLE DE LA PIEDAD-257. A new and well appointed line of Omnibuses will leave this office for Giles and San Antonio...

LA FAVORECIDA. Diligencia para San Vicente y La Flores. Establecimiento de D. Pedro Sosa, Posta de la Segunda Parada, Establecimiento de D. Pascual Videla...

New Engine and Millwright Shop. J. WOOD & CO. beg to apprise their Friends and the Public generally that they have started in the above line, and hope to attract attention...

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

"THE RURAL CODE" (In English). Now on SALE at this Office, Price 420 mps.

Notice. We, the undersigned, beg to acquaint our Friends and the Public in general that we have opened our new Refreshment Room opposite the water tank at Spenser Street, also our refreshment establishment very much enlarged for the comfort and accommodation of Passengers.

"THE QUEEN" FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. INCOME, £160,000.

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

DEPOSITS FOR FIXED PERIODS. Some of 50 dollars and upwards are received for periods of 12 months, at rates of interest to be agreed upon, with reference to the amount and term of the Deposits.

GUINNESS'S Celebrated Extra Stout in quarts and pints at BARRY & WALKER'S, Sole Agents, 97-Calle Defensa-97.

FOR ROSARIO AND PORTS. Passengers and Cargo, the Oriental Steamer Captain ADOLFO FLORES. Departure from the Tigre at Twelve o'clock, TUESDAY and SATURDAY.

EDWARD MEDLICOTT & CO. Beg to advise Consignees that the first Wine Growers in Europe, the following choice assortments of Spanish, Portuguese, and French Wines, in cases, octaves, and quarter-casks, now on sale at our depot...

Portuguese Wines: Superior Port, Old Blend, etc. French Wines: Chateau Larose, Saint Julien, etc.

Rhenish Wines: Lieffraimich, Ruvsheimer, etc. Champagne: In pints and quarts of the well-known mark La Perle.

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.

IMPORTANT TO SHEEP-FARMERS. SOUTH-DOWN SHEEP WASH. (PURE EXTRACT OF TOBACCO). It completely cleanses the skin, thereby promoting the growth of the wool and improving its appearance...

Leopold Casati, Ship Chandler, Paints, Glass, Hardware, &c. Patent Floor-Cloth of every size, all kinds of Looking Glasses and Frames for Pictures made to order...

For Sale. In the Calle de la Paz, 64 Calle Balcarce, the undersigned has for Sale from the first-class Negretti flocks in Germany, as Parsow, Weis, Schenck, etc.

Tea! Tea! Received a fresh lot of fine Congo and Oolong Teas, for family use. The two mixed teas are of a superior quality.

Notice. We, the undersigned, beg to acquaint our Friends and the Public in general that we have opened our new Refreshment Room opposite the water tank at Spenser Street, also our refreshment establishment very much enlarged for the comfort and accommodation of Passengers.

Notice. The train which leaves the city at 10.30 a.m. will, on Sundays and holidays, go on to the Lomas de Zamora, arriving there at 11.15; and returning will leave the Lomas de Zamora at 11.35, arriving in Buenos Ayres at 12.18.

Notice. We, the undersigned, beg to acquaint our Friends and the Public in general that we have opened our new Refreshment Room opposite the water tank at Spenser Street, also our refreshment establishment very much enlarged for the comfort and accommodation of Passengers.

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BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1866. CIRCULATION 2500

Table with multiple columns and rows, likely a financial or market report. Includes headers like 'LA ESTRELLA', 'ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO.', and various numerical data.

Boas, Barcoas & Eisenhald Railway, Between Venezuela and Tres Esquinas. From and after Friday, May 18th, the Trains will run as follows:

Table showing train schedules for Boas, Barcoas & Eisenhald Railway. Columns include Station, Time, and Direction.

From Friday, the 18th of May, inclusive, the following alterations will be made in the Traffic: One third of the First Class Saloons will be converted into smoking apartments...

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LA ESTRELLA. ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO. AUTHORIZED BY DECRETOS OF THE NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

STAMBOURNT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISSO. For Montevideo: The Italian Steamer TEVERE, Captain Macon, will leave on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6 p.m., returning on Saturdays and Sundays, at daybreak.

For Montevideo: The English Steamer VILLA DEL SALTO, Captain B. Magiasco, will leave on Saturdays at five p.m., returning on Tuesdays at six a.m.

For Salto and Ports: The English Steamer VILLA DEL SALTO, Captain B. Magiasco, will leave on Wednesdays at 6 p.m., returning on Saturdays at 6 a.m.

For Montevideo: The Oriental Steamer RIO DE LA PLATA, Captain C. Anstatter, will leave on Wednesdays at 6 p.m., returning on Saturdays at 6 a.m.

For Corrientes and Ports: The National Steamer PROVIDOR and AMILLA will leave alternately on Sundays, at 10 a.m.

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THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL, \$1,000,000. INCOME, \$110,000. LONDON.

Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandise, and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, produce in the Barracks or in Deposits, in the Lighters or on Board, and on nearly every description of property.

For Corrientes and Intermediate Ports. The Fastest and Best Steamer in the River, THE GUARANI, Carr. HUSTRAS, will leave on THURSDAY, 29th INST., at TEN A.M.

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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.

"Will find wisdom, all veri non audiam dicere." FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1866.

THE ROMANCE OF THE WAR.

It is not to be wondered at that in this war with Paraguay, a country about which so little is known, now and then events should crop up which lend a kind of romance to the struggle. The arrest, trial, and execution of Robles would (had we a James or a Cooper amongst us) have been the subject of an interesting novel. Antar, President Mitre's late secretary, tried to clothe the affair with a tinge of romance; but it is not in the hurriedly written columns of a newspaper that these subjects can be done justice to, we want a novelist of the proper stamp, and as, generally speaking, the occasion provides the man, we suppose before peace be concluded, the following extraordinary adventure will assume the shape and size of a three volume novel, under the alluring title of—

THE THREE PARAGUAYANS.

So far back as last February, the allied generals finding that, although the war had then lasted nearly a year, and the vanguard under Estigarribia had been annihilated, there was still not the slightest sign of Paraguay giving in, or the Paraguayan people throwing off the yoke; it was determined to send three trusty and well-tried Paraguayans into Paraguay—to sound the people, touch them up on the awful carnage going on, the hopelessness of the struggle, and the advisability of the Paraguayans upsetting Lopez, appointing a new Government, and making peace. Where, how, or when The Three Paraguayans entered that hidden land is not officially given to the public; but it was believed by the English engineers on board the fleet that they took horses at Corrientes, and galloped up to that awful, mystic, lake Ybera—almost in front of the Tranquera de Loreto, swam to the Isla de Brujas, and Macbeth-like took counsel of the witches of Misiones. Few of our readers will credit this, yet the fact is undeniable, that this immense lake Ybera and its islands enjoy a mystical reputation, and Sinbad assures us that the country people thereabouts all say that to bathe in its waters is certain death. The Three Paraguayans were traced to this lake—they drank of its waters, and crossed the Parana at the falls of Guayra, where the noise of the torrent is so awful that for 50 miles around there is no hearing or speaking, and the Indians are by nature both deaf and dumb. Here they crossed, springing from rock to rock with the agility of a Highlander, and having made friends with an Indian guide, they passed through the pathless forests of Paraguay, never crying halt until they arrived at an estancia on the frontier, belonging to no other than Sr. Berges, the Minister of Government. Owing to the war they found this immense establishment with only three peons, and the 'mayordomo,' an Englishman, who had been in Paraguay over 40 years and having forgotten his vernacular now spoke only Guarani. The Three Paraguayans, representing themselves as Uruguayan runaways, who had in returning to their native country suffered the most unheard-of hardships, were everywhere well received: they spoke of the countries and peoples they had seen, and whenever occasion offered plainly stated that Paraguay was fast asleep; but they acted with such caution, that when they entered Villa Rica they were followed by a long procession of Paraguayan farmers. Following their way straight to Asuncion without the least 'contre temps,' they were suddenly brought to a halt by some recruiting officers from Ita, who at once heard their story and enrolled them. They remained at Ita for several weeks, when news of a glorious victory arrived; a grand ball was given, and three respectable farmer's daughters ran away with them. Dressed as women they worked in the fields, sowing mandioca and cotton, and but for feminine jealousy would probably be there still. The officers of the district got advice, came on to the farm, and arrested everyone on the place; but The Three Paraguayans were saved, they were on their guard, swam the river in the night, and gained the woods in the day. They next turn up at the Yerbales, but how they got there is a mystery; they labored there for a time, and they were making for Matto Grosso when they were again 'reclutado,' enlisted, and sent in a steamer to Asuncion; the captain of the steamer happened to be an Englishman, and heard with pity the tale of The Three Paraguayans, he managed to get them as stokers, and wood-cutters for his steamer,

and now they were safe at last. It will be observed that up to this they had scarcely ever broached the object of their mission, and indeed this was the chief cause why they escaped through the country with such ease; but now on the steamer, a fair chance offered for them to try their hand,—they were frequently at the capital, Asuncion, where on one occasion they met some prisoners, heavily ironed, working in the streets, and amongst them, it is believed, was the unfortunate Governor of Matto Grosso. They mingled with the crowd—now at the arsenal, now at the railway station; but they began to find they were watched, owing to some conversation they had in the presence of a Gibraltar man, who has charge of the club. The steamer was ordered to Humaita, but two of the Paraguayans were 'nowhere,' and it seems had been made prisoners, and kept at a barrack called the Hospital. As nothing, however, could be brought to light against them they were subsequently sent on to Humaita, along with some convalescent patients; here they were brought before Lopez, examined, and told their tale,—no suspicion was attached to them, they were drafted into the line, and fought at Curupaiti. The other Paraguayan, availing himself of the opportunity, one day being sent to cut wood for the steamer, bolted, and, with a Guaicuru, made north through the jungles: about 200 miles up the country they came upon what is called 'invernales,' here they halted, told their tale to the commander,—and the next news we have is that this officer, with about 300 men, had crossed the mountains, approached the river, and holds his ground in the most unassailable pass in that country. Having gained his object, the Paraguayan floated down the river in the boughs of a tree, and gave notice to Porto Alegre's men, who were guarding some horses on the banks of the river. What became of the other two Paraguayans, whom we traced to Curupaiti, is not known; they may have fallen fighting for the flag, which they had tried to sell, but the belief is that they deserted and passed over to the allied lines, where they now are.

Such is the Romance of the War. And we leave it to our readers to say if there is not material here for a novel far more telling than the 'Wandering Jew,' or 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' Have we no Eugene Sné in Buenos Ayres? The Three Paraguayans, if well written and neatly got up, would cause a furore in every literary circle in Europe.

LATEST FROM BRAZIL.

Inauguration of the Oatagallo Railway. Important from the United States. Serious Disturbances and Bloodshed. (From our Special Correspondent.) To the Editors of the Standard, Gentlemen,

I sent my last letter by the steam transport S. José, which ought to have sailed on the afternoon of the 17th, but of account of the bad weather was detained until the 19th, and as no supplementary mail was made up by our post-office I was unable to add anything to what was already written. The S. José sailed with 450 soldiers, and the Galgo with 400, as reinforcements for the army in operation. The authorities are now recruiting actively, but find it a difficult business to get men, more especially in the Northern Provinces, where already there has been offered in many parts a vigorous armed resistance to the recruiting parties, and several lives have been lost in these encounters. The latest correspondence also from S. Paulo published by the Jornal severely censures the new President of that Province, Sr. Tavares Bastos, for the rigor with which he has ordered the recruiting to be executed. From Amazonas we learn of a very serious attempt on the liberties of a citizen guaranteed by the Constitution. A certain Dr. Moreira, a provincial deputy and an officer, received a communication from his superior officer ordering him, in consequence of instructions given by the President of the Province, to go immediately on board the St. Manoas, in order to proceed to Rio and enter on active service, that in case he refused to comply with this order the commanding officer had orders to arrest him! Dr. Moreira replied that having been duly inspected by the medical men and declared unfit for service he could not obey the order, and as to the threat of arrest, Art. 27 of the Constitution freed him from this as long as he was a deputy. Under these circumstances the commanding officer addressed the President, saying that he regretted being unable to execute the orders given him as they were illegal, and that, although he had always obeyed during his 52 years of military experience, he could not arrest a deputy, and so must rather subject himself to be 'demitido' than commit so flagrant a breach of the Constitution. By an Imperial Decree of 6th inst, liberty was granted to all the Escravos da Nacao who agree to serve in the army, and in the case of any of them being married freedom is likewise granted to their wives. The number of visitors to the National Exhibition up to this day (Nov. 30) is 30,811 persons.

The prolongation of the Oatagallo Railway from Porto das Caxias to Villa Nova was inaugurated on the 16th inst. by H.I.M. the Emperor. The Imperial family left the palace at 8. Christovao at 8.20 a.m., and arrived at Villa Nova at 11 o'clock in the small steamer Adelaide; here they were received by the President of the Province of Rio de Janeiro and other authorities, together with the manager of the line. After visiting the station and sundry sheds the whole party entered the train which was waiting to take them to Porto das Caxias and afterwards along the whole extension of the line. At Villa Nova, and at all the stations, the Imperial train was received with the most enthusiastic 'vivas,' bands of music playing the National Hymn, and numbers of rockets being let off. At 2.30 p.m. the immense shed of the Cachoeira Terminus was thrown open, and a magnificent lunch was offered to the Imperial party and other guests by the Directors of this Company. The shed was most tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens, and the banquet altogether was most recherché. Their Imperial Majesties and highnesses were much gratified with their trip, and with all the arrangements. The contractors, Messrs. Cox & Williams, deserve great credit for the manner in which the whole work has been executed, and for the taste displayed in the styles of the sundry bridges and the architecture of the various stations and stores for produce, &c.

The Sawyer Family, better known in South America as the Scotch Bell-ringers, have again returned to Rio, this time bringing with them a Spanish 'corps de ballet,' which make their debut on the 21st inst.

We have dates from the United States now to the 22nd ult. by the arrival of the American packet yesterday. Party spirit would appear to be running very high, both North and South, and some outbreak was expected every moment in consequence. It was reported that Maximilian would very shortly leave Mexico, that the United States would pay the French-Mexican bondholders, and then take as compensation some of the provinces of that empire. Gold in New York was at 145 per cent, and exchange on London 160. Middling upland cotton was quoted at 42 and 46 cents per lb.; market quiet. Flour, instead of becoming cheaper as was expected, had risen, owing to the heavy rains and inundations which had lately occurred, and also to the news of the small crops in Europe. Exchange in Rio is 24 1/2 to 24 3/4, 90 per cent. Stock, 6 per cent., is quoted 89 per cent. Sovereigns, 9.950.

The French steamer Jean Bart, with the naval students for promotion in 1866, left Brest on the 10th Oct., en route for Tenerife, Rio de Janeiro, and the River Plate.

CABRAL.

IMMIGRATION COMMITTEE OF MONTEVIDEO.

PROJECT TO BRING OUT 10,000 EUROPEANS. The Immigration committee of Montevideo submitted to Government, last October, the following Memorial and Project for bringing out immigrants from Ireland and other countries, on a great scale, giving them free passages and land-grants on the Australian system.

Montevideo, Oct. 22nd 1866. The president of the Immigration Committee has the honor to submit to the Minister of Finance the following memorial and project.

It is needless to advert to the great want of immigrants felt throughout the vast and thinly-settled Republic of Uruguay, and the multiplied benefits that must accrue to the country from the introduction of laborious Europeans, who will at the same time develop our national resources, and increase the public revenue in a notable manner. The latter consideration is very important when we treat of a large disbursement to pay their passage hither, and it will be appropos to call to mind the surprising results obtained in Australia, a country somewhat analogous to ours.

In 1852 there were 87,881 persons emigrated from England to Australia, and of these no fewer than 34,552 had free-passages. In the ten years following, the emigration to New South Wales alone was 174,943, of whom 69,049 had their passages paid by the Colonial Government.

To meet this outlay for emigrants, as well as for railways and other public works, the Colonies of New South Wales, New Zealand and Queensland contracted loans to the amount of 7 millions £ sterling. Queensland was founded in 1859, and had only 70,000 inhabitants in 1864, when it raised £100,000 for immigrants, without any guarantee from the British Government.

The progress of N. S. Wales in 10 years was marvellous, its commerce increasing three-fold: imports in 1852—2 1/2 £ millions; do. in 1862—8 1/2 millions. Queensland in the last three years has doubled its trade, trebled its population, and quadrupled its public revenues. This is the result of aided emigration. Every immigrant that comes into the country increases the revenue, for it is shown that the

taxation in B. Oriental is equal to \$13 ftes. per head.

As regards the best means for the Government to adopt to meet the expenses of the project, we advise the establishment of an Emigration Fund, partly supported by Government, and partly by the various Juntas, each of the latter to contribute at least £50 per month. This Fund might be raised in the form of an extra Contribution Directa; and the Juntas would do well to set apart lands for agriculture to be given to the immigrants. The Government should also be ready to devote public lands to the same purpose, out of the 135 'suertes' recognised as fiscal property.

At the same time the law of 1853; renewed in 1850 to have force till 1870, authorizes the Executive to raise a loan of 10 million \$ ftes. for purposes of immigration.

In virtue of the above, it is manifest—

1st. That all practical and go-ahead Governments foment immigration by giving free-passages, and meet the outlay by raising a loan or selling public lands.

2nd. That the country suffers greatly from a want of hands.

3rd. That unless the Government offer free-passages, the labors of our committee will be in vain, as we can render no assistance to the numberless persons writing to us for hands.

4th. That it is expedient to select farm-servants from the rural populations of Germany, Great Britain and the Basque provinces.

5th. That the immigration statistics of B. Aires shew a decided preference among immigrants for camp-life, instead of that of the towns.

6th. That the increased trade, revenue, and rural wealth of the Argentine Republic are due to the protection offered by Government to emigrants, the Argentine and Santa Fé Governments having expended over £60,000 sterling in establishing the colonies of Sta. Fé.

7th. That the outlay thus occasioned to government is only temporary, coming back again in increased customs-revenues.

8th. That the question of fomenting immigration is one of the most urgent and vital necessity, and as Minister Rawson says—should be the special study of every Government in these countries.

I have, therefore, the pleasure to submit the annexed project, begging Your Excellency will give it a preferent attention

A. RODRIGUEZ CABALLERO.

Project of bringing out emigrants from Europe.

1. The Immigration committee shall be authorized to bring out in 4 years at least 10,000 immigrants as follows—

1st year 2,000, 2nd year 2,000, 3rd year 3,000, 4th year 3,000—the committee paying 2/3 of the total cost of their passage.

2. The Government shall provide the funds, and pay over to the secretary of the Committee, either in monthly instalments or in one sum, annually, the following amounts— for 1867, \$66,000; for 1868, \$66,000; for 1869, \$96,000; for 1870, \$96,000.

3. The Committee shall further be authorized to bring out more emigrants, by assisted passages, out of any surplus funds; or for the account of farmers in this country.

4. The Committee shall establish agencies in Europe, as follows— Bordeaux and Bayonne. France Milan and Genoa. Italy Valencia. Spain Basle. Switzerland London. England Dundee. Scotland Cork. Ireland.

5. The agents shall have to select and despatch the emigrants according to the instructions in this particular, and receive for their trouble 5s a head for adults, and 2s for children.

6. Each batch of emigrants shall be selected from the classes specified in said instructions, with the proportion of women and children that may be necessary.

7. One or more houses of high standing in Europe shall be entrusted with arrangement for passages, charter of ships, and embarkation of emigrants.

8. The agents shall advise the Committee at Montevideo when any batch is about to be shipped, so as to give time to have everything arranged for them when they land.

9. The Committee shall have power to arrange with the rural Juntas, or private parties, for any lands they may cede the colonists for agriculture.

10. The funds given by Government shall be lodged in the 'Montevideo Bank', and the passage-money in no case paid to ship-captains or consignees till the emigrants be landed, and examined at the Committee's office.

11. Every half-year or year the Committee shall hand in a balance-sheet and return of the immigrants introduced.

12. In case this project be approved by Government, a special committee shall be chosen to regulate further details.

A. RODRIGUEZ CABALLERO.

Finance Department, M. Video, Nov. 30th, 1866.

Although the Government is persuaded that spontaneous emigration is the best for these countries, it nevertheless attaches much weight to the special reasons adduced in the present valuable Memorial, and has resolved to postpone any consideration of the matter till a more favorable period for the public treasury; at the same time returning thanks to the Committee for their zeal in so important an office.

MARQUES.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The rain on Wednesday was a great boon for us all—the farmers outside were not so much in want of rain, as the arroyos and lagunas are full; but the quinteros were just beginning to complain of the drought, and now the gardens look lovely; there seems however to be a kind of blight on the peach trees this season, and we greatly fear we shall have very few peaches this year. The alfalfa fields are splendid, and but for the very great demand for hay for the army the price of fodder would be very low this season, but every small vessel and extra steamer chartered by Government is to convey hay to the army—our neighbour Sr. Botet, of the calle Larga, Barracas, has the contract, and we doubt if there is a wool-barraca in town doing the business of the hay barraca on the calle Larga. The contract is however at such extremely low prices, and leaves so little that we are inclined to think a lofty patriotism is more the motive than any desire of gain. Vegetables of all kinds and descriptions are although abundant most monstrously dear, and the quinteros about town have all, to a man, accounts in the Bank and are fast becoming a wealthier community than even the sheep-farmers.

There is a terrible row going on in Corrientes between the merchants and the shopkeepers. Everything entering Corrientes has to pay duty, whilst there are two steamers, the Marie and the Oriental, which go straight up to Itapiru, land their goods and pay no duty whatever. The collector of the Corrientes Custom-house has been applied to, but he says he has no force at his disposal to stop these steamers, and the dealers must apply at headquarters.

Governor Alsina has appointed the 1st of January for the election of members for Congress. We hope these elections will be of a less objectionable character than the previous ones. This will be the third time these elections have been ordered.

Private advices from Cordoba report the treasury as completely empty, and a new loan is talked of for 40,000 Bolivianos.

The river Parana has been higher of late than has been known for years. The river flooded its banks at Rosario, and even got into the Custom-house.

The statement of Mattos, the Nacion correspondent, that the Allies do not intend to make a move before next May, caused a profound sensation. Mattos being himself a Brazilian, and 'hail fellow, well met' on board every steamer in the squadron, knows more of what is going on than probably any other correspondent at headquarters; therefore, it is that his statement carries weight with it, and people are forced to attach faith to his letters. From now until May, is five months, or 150 days. And we have the statement of the Brazilian senator to the effect that in the beginning of the year the disbursements of Brazil were \$100,000ft. per day. Since then expenses have increased—new iron-clads etc. And we suppose the disbursements to-day of Brazil cannot be under \$150,000ft. per day, equal to \$22,500,000ft. up to the 5th of May. Now, the exact amount of the Argentine disbursements we cannot say, since we have not a senator in Congress who had the courage of the Brazilian; but we suppose a \$1,000,000 mpc. per day must be near the mark, which makes \$150,000,000 to May. And, if we add all these enormous sums to the amount already disbursed we begin to find that the Crimean War was after all but a small affair compared with this Paraguayan war. If Mattos tells the truth, we are really at a loss to say where we shall all be in May. Marshal de Caxias, when he went up, was to have pushed things a-head, and only required a month or so to begin in right earnest; but now, if we are to believe Mattos, Caxias means to do nothing. We certainly cannot believe that Mattos has any authority for such an assertion.

The Triton leaves on Monday with Admiral Ramsay. We hear that the Triton will shortly leave for England; she has been a long time on the station, and we regret her departure, as the officers have a wide circle of friends here.

We received yesterday a sample of Mendoza wool for our Museum; it is very coarse, washed, and looks like washed 'oriolla' of this province. During the rain on Wednesday there was not a single coach on the stands around the Plaza. As a matter of course, there was immense indignation; but the charge of five hundred dollars per month on each coach is really too high. The Government

ought to abolish all this monstrous tax, and then good, responsible coach-owners will always keep the Plaza well supplied.

The poor woman who was knocked down on the Boca Railway the other day by the locomotive was so deaf, that notwithstanding the engine-driver whistled, and did everything in his power to warn her off, it was all useless: she heard nothing; the engine struck her, and she has since died from her wounds.

Hermann gives his performance to-morrow night. Madame Hermann will sing a few operatic airs, so we expect to see the Colon crowded.

Rogers, the renowned circus man, is starting it in Salto. All the sheep-farmers have been in to see the circus; Rogers has now made a grand tour of the camp, and, we believe, will shortly come to town.

Another 'bon-mot' comes to us from President Mitre's camp. On hearing that the name of the new Brazilian Admiral was John Joseph Ignatius, one of the officers remarked that the man had no surname. 'Ah! yes,' replied President Mitre, 'but he comes here to make a name.'

Dr. Velez Sarsfield has published a very important article on the paper dollar question, which is worthy of translation. The question of the right of the Bank to emit is a very serious matter, and one which has yet to be thoroughly sifted.

The bombardment of the Paraguayan fort on the Laguna Piris seems to have resulted in the silencing of one of the enemy's batteries: the Brazilians, however, also seem to have suffered, but the laud army made no advance to second the efforts of the fleet.

Admiral Tamandare remains with the fleet until his successor arrives, who is expected in the English packet. Barroso, who was second in command, has left in the Amazonas, but will not call here, as he goes direct to Montevideo.

Gen. Mitre is now up, and able to walk about; but the heat is represented as something awful, and great fears are entertained that the constitution of the Commander-in-chief may give way before the summer terminates: the doctors have ordered no smoking.

The story about Gen. Osorio being on the banks of the river Parana, with a large force to cross into Paraguay, is totally destitute of foundation: he is in Rio Grande recruiting, and finds it very hard work to get men together, as will appear by our Brazil letter published to-day.

The 'Sheep-farmers' Nightmare,' published in yesterday's Standard, has caused great notice: it is written by an English gentleman not long in this country, and who recently purchased a fine estancia in the south.

MONTEVIDEO.

Wednesday, Dec. 5th. The Narcissus left yesterday for Maldonado, to practise her guns. The Nassau, Capt. Mayne, leaves to-morrow on her surveying cruise through Magellan's Straits.

Yesterday took place the funeral of Mlle. Serena, a young lady much esteemed, and cut off in her 17th year.

An Italian branch-bank has been established at San José, with Sr. Sierra as manager.

The neighbors of Tacuarembó are going to build a church at San Gregorio on the Rio Negro, near the chapel erected by Mr. Luke Bevans.

At Union there was a general display of flags in honor of the completion of the Telegraph.

The Treasury-clerk, in mistake, paid out on Monday 1800\$ too much: Capt. Gregorio Garcia came next morning to return the money.

The barque Nutfield will be sold by auction to-morrow.

The Telegrapho says that a new line of steamers is to be established from Hamburg to the River Plate.

THE MASSAGE OF RIO CUARTO.

FURTHER DETAILS.

The Cordoba papers publish the following important letter, which throws a new light on the affair and lays all the blame on the Commandante at Rio Cuarto.

Rio Cuarto, Nov. 23rd.

Yesterday morning, about half-past 4, as the ploughmen and gardeners were going out to their day's labor they suddenly came upon the Indians, not more than 600 yards from the town. The news spread like wild-fire, and a panic seized all the inhabitants. One James Noble, a sergeant of Nat. Guards, who lived in the suburbs, in coming out of his house saw the savages only 300 yards off, whereupon he fired 3 shots at them as they were rushing up the streets, plundering and destroying all on the east side of the town. This alarm saved many victims, for the Indians then changed their route, having only killed a boy and carried off a woman. Their number was about 500, including several women and children, and passing northwards some 700 yards they fell on Adaro and Lueldo's troop of carts, killed 7 peons, left 2 dead, and commenced pillaging. But here they were interrupted by Sergeants James Noble and Juan Veras, who with 4 others got under cover of a

barranca and kept up a sharp musketry fire.

The Commandante took no pains to repel the savages; he had before stated in public—"I have taken the Comandancia on the express understanding that I shall not have to go out and fight the Indians."

The savages then moved off leisurely about half-a-league, where they took captives 9 women and children. At Espinillo, a league further, six men heroically defended themselves for 3 hours in the post-house, but were finally massacred, and 5 women taken captives.

A body of 60 Nat. Guards sallied out and engaged 30 Indians, but were seized with a panic, and turned tail: they had a wonderful escape, only two men being slain in the stampede. The Nat. Guards had no leader on the occasion, Col. Puebla refusing to go out and fight.

The savages devastated as far as 8 leagues west of the town, killed 40 Christians, carried off 70 women and a booty of 9,000 head of cattle: it is over 40 years since so terrible an inroad took place before.

To-day the townfolk entertained some hopes of their children, mothers and relatives escaping from their Indian captors. Last night the 7th reg., 200 strong, made a forced march in all the rain and darkness, although badly mounted, and surprised the the Indians at Pozo del Poleo. 19 leagues south. The marauders had relied on the troops being unable to pursue them with such poor horses, and the fight which ensued was a glorious one: our men slew 63 of the Indians, including the Caciques Chiquin and Cayupan, captured 17 captives and most of the horned cattle, and took 100 lances and 5 prisoners. The latter say their force amounted to 824 Indians. Our men had only 2 killed and a few wounded. The Indian vanguard carried off the rest of the captives and horned-cattle.

GRAND FANCY FAIR AT PASEO L O R E A.

IN AID OF THE SANITARY, INVALID AND SCOURGE COMMITTEE.

TO TAKE PLACE ON THE 7th, 8th and 9th inst. Programme.

The Paseo Lorea will be entirely shut in, leaving two gates for entrance at the corners of Calles Rivadavia and Victoria, and two for exit at the other corners. All the interior of the Plaza will be tastefully decorated with flags, transparencies, Chinese tea-houses, and a large pavilion in the centre. The whole will be brilliantly lighted up with Moorish lanterns, gas devices, &c. Mr. Colin has kindly volunteered to lend and put up at his expense a fountain with 50 jets d'eau which will have a grand effect by night, being illuminated in the centre.

There will be an Exhibition of pictures, machinery, and other articles sent in to compete for the prizes offered by the committee. The various kiosks around the Plaza, with the owner's name in transparency over the entrance, will be so many bazaar-stalls under the direction of ladies who have volunteered for this labor of love in aid of suffering humanity: there will be fancy-shops, parterres, buffets, cigar-shops, &c.

The Borea bazaar will have a kiosk comprising all articles contributed by neighbors of the parish.

The Sociedad 'Los Negros' will have a bazaar opposite Calle Rivadavia, and the amateur musicians will play at intervals in the concert-room.

The Sociedad 'B. Ayres,' which has also labored actively for the success of the fête, will have its tent opposite Calle Victoria and the use of the concert-room.

The Sociedad 'Nacional,' with its brilliant orchestra will take an equally distinguished part.

The Sociedad 'Salamanca' is making great preparation to excel both in its vocal and instrumental bands, and add to the eclat of the philanthropic festival.

The grand central pavilion will be splendidly decorated, with marble statuary, trophies of flags, &c., and this will be the saloon for the literary conference, a fencing match, a concert, and other agreeable features of the occasion.

The Military School of Palermo will lend its brass band, and the élèves will mount guard at the entrances and keep order, besides going through their drill exercise with that wonderful skill and precision which reflects so much credit on the Director, Sig. Rovira.

Other musical hands will be in attendance, and some agreeable surprises will be prepared for the public. The merry-go-rounds will work as usual, for account of the proprietor, who has the place rented from the Municipality.

The articles to be offered for sale at the bazaar will be marked with their corresponding price and entered down in the catalogues of their respective stalls; and we must state that the valuation of these articles—plants, flowers, &c. is below the mark, in order the easier to dispose of them. The Committee wishes not to impose on the public.

The prices at the 'buffet' will be the same as in all the confectionaries of the city.

