

The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

No. 1162 Fifth Year

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1865.

Circulation 1,200

MAUÁ 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 flow of business...

MAUÁ BANK, CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101-103

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH. IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, 13 1/2 per cent. For balances in favor of Customers...

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The Argentine Marine Insurance Company

Proposals for Life Assurances are received, and immediate attention paid to the same.

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Has removed his Office to the New Building, No. 200 Calle de Mayo, Montevideo.

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Notice to masters of vessels and the public: Mr. JOSEPH MURRY, at No. 52 Paseo de Julio...

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED)

80-CALLE DE LA PIEDAD-80. Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Subscribed Capital \$1,000,000 do.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED)

80-CALLE DE LA PIEDAD-80. The rates of interest allowed and charged by this bank for both specie and currency will be as follows...

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Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from WANKLYN & Co.

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In 2,000 Shares of 500 Dollars each. (With power to increase it). Offices, corner of Calle Uruguay...

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93 Calle de Zavala 93. Have constantly on sale Pianos of Pleyel Wolf & Co., Paris...

WILLIAM M. MOONEY, WOOL-BROKER

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56 PEREZ CASTELLANOS, Montevideo. Contracts for building all light-drafted steamers...

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in the River Plate will appear in Montevideo on the 1st prox.

South Plaza. The undersigned begs to announce to his friends...

JOHN ROSS, Plaza de la Constitucion, Buenos Ayres, Aug. 26, 1865

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The above work is now on Sale at any of the following places: "Standard" Office, Messrs. Mackern's...

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E. BANFIELD, General Manager.

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Standard office. 1-1m d3

PARAGUAY AND CORRIENTES. A visit to those countries in 1864.

REAL HOLLAND GIN. Just received "ex Thetis" another lot of the famous Gin...

Table with columns for ESTACIONES, TIENES, and DIAS DE FIESTA. Includes entries for Mercedes, Lavaca, and San Antonio.

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BUENOS AYRES GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY. TIME TABLE

Table with columns for Stations, 1st & 2nd class, and 1st & 2nd class. Includes stations Buenos Ayres, Barracas, and Lomas de Zamora.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY. COLLECTIONS AND DELIVERY OF GOODS AND PARCELS

From the 18th October 1865 till further notice. The Great Southern Railway Company has made arrangements...

MARKET PRODUCE. Such as Milk, Butter, Eggs, Fruit, Vegetables, Meat or Poultry...

Market produce—Such as Milk, Butter, Eggs, Fruit, Vegetables, Meat or Poultry, requiring great punctuality...

Magazines and Periodicals. Received monthly at No. 196 Reconquista...

Received monthly at No. 196 Reconquista, (Delivered at Subscribers house) Harpers new Monthly Magazine, October. Weekly Magazine for September.

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ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL. Colegio Comercial de Santa Rosa

A thorough English education, comprising the study of French and Spanish. Particular attention paid to foreign languages and the arithmetic classes.

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Programme—Religious and moral instruction, Politics, Reading, Spanish Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, Practical and Theoretical Geography.

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Mrs. DAVIS has the pleasure of informing her friends and the public that having completed the arrangements...

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Steam to Colonia. Vapores Nacional L.I.L.I. Salda para dicho punto todos los Martes y Sábados.

The History of the Argentine Republic. In English, price \$20 currency.

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At Reduced Prices!!! Remington's Springfield Rifled Muskets Latest Pattern. Remington's Receivers, Navy Size.

¡A los Capitalistas! La casa equina Calle Piedad No. 365 y Libertad

La casa equina Calle Piedad No. 365 y Libertad No. 32, 26, 38, 38, 40 se rematará el Domingo 10 a las 10 en punto.

ENGLISH STORE. No. 33 and 25 Calle 26 de Agosto, Montevideo

Purchasers of Groceries, Wines, Spirits, &c are respectfully advised that the already large stocks of this establishment...

To be Let or Sold. A Chacra situated about 15 leagues North of Salto

A Chacra situated about 15 leagues North of Salto, Banda Oriental containing 16 square leagues of ground...

Album Falliere. 52 Lithographs of South American country, scenery and costumes

52 Lithographs of South American country, scenery and costumes, on sale bound or loose, at Messrs. Pascual Hermanos, calle Cangallo, and at this office.

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.

"Hil silv andom, all veri non andom dico." Cicero.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1865.

JAMAICA.

INSURRECTION AMONG THE BLACKS

DREADFUL BUTCHERY OF THE WHITES. By the 'Tine' we have files of Kingston, Jamaica, papers to the 19th inst., giving the particulars of an insurrection of the blacks in the parish of St. Thomas in the East, and the brutal butchery of nearly all the leading men in the parish. For some time past a great deal of disaffection has prevailed among the lower classes or black population, on account of the difficulty they found in procuring a living, the cause being attributed to the ruling powers, but we think it more justly due to their own disinclination to work. This spirit of disaffection appears to have been fostered by some leading men in the island, fanatics; by the teachings and writings of some Baptist Missionaries, prominent amongst them one Dr. Underhill, by a newspaper known as the 'Anti-Slavery Reporter,' and by designing men who had everything to gain and nothing to lose by inflaming the minds of the peasants against the property-classes. The discontent had lately manifested itself in secret military organizations with the design to follow the example of Hayti, to kill off all the white and mulatto inhabitants and make themselves masters of all property in the country.

It seems that the demons having fully concocted their plans, determined to carry them into effect. The first symptoms of an outbreak appeared on the 7th instant at Morant Bay, when the mob rescued from the police a man arrested for some crime. Warrants were issued for the parties engaged in the rescue, but could not be executed owing to the strong resistance made. The excitement steadily increased until the 11th, when it reached its climax. On that day the Vestry of the parish met at Morant Bay, and after transacting the usual business were about to retire for lunch when a mob of some four or five hundred men having forcibly entered the police station and supplied themselves with arms and ammunition, approached the Court House, in which the vestry men were, and when within a short distance of the building, made a furious attack upon a small body of volunteers, some eighteen in all, stationed there in apprehension that some trouble might occur. The volunteers in self-protection, after the riot act was read, fired upon the mob, killing and wounding several, but they were soon overpowered and obliged to retire to the body of the Court House, and barricade the doors. Skirmishing was then kept up, with fatal effects on both sides between the inmates of the Court House and the mob, until it was discovered that the building had been fired and the roof was in flames. The only choice left to those inside was to be burned to death or face the infuriated demons. The latter was decided upon by nearly all of the party, and the most fiendish atrocities imaginable followed. The unfortunate victims were captured and slaughtered, after which the bodies were mutilated in every conceivable way, the details of which are too sickening to be repeated—disembowelled, decapitated and dismembered, tongues cut out and eyes destroyed; in many instances the cruelties being committed whilst the victim was still living. The females, of whom a large number had joined the mob, performed the most disgusting part of the work. Amongst the names of the most prominent men thus butchered, we notice the following list of killed and wounded at Morant Bay. Volunteers killed—N. 1 Company Captain Hitchins, 1st. Lieutenant

Hall; 2nd Lieutenant Reid; Private W. Harrison; Private D. Gilloy. Wounded—Dick Harrison, dangerously; Private Batty, (also dead); Private Good; Private Corrin; (since dead); Private Francis Ross; Private W. Cartie; Private Joseph Williams. Civilians killed—Hon. Baron Von Kettelholdt, Custos; Rev. Victor Herschell; Mr. Walton, J. P.; Mr. A. Cook, J. P.; Mr. A. R. Cook; Mr. M'Corcock, aged man; Mr. C. A. Price; Mr. A. Brown; Police Inspector Alberg.

Wounded—Hon. W. P. Georges, Custos of St. David; D. McPherson, Coroner, (since dead); Arthur Warrington, J. P., sword cut; Brooks Cook, H. M. C., sword cut and stone bruises; Wm. Grey, Vestryman; Mr. McIntosh; Mr. Bowen, J. P.; W. Mitchell; W. McPherson; W. Ward; Mary A. Lewis; C. Alberg, junr., gunshot; Dr. McContie; James Williams.

Deaths reported—Augustus Hire, J. P.; James Harrison, J. P.; Alexander Chisholm; Mark Douglass.

The military were immediately called out, a force landed from the gunboats Wolverine and Onyx, martial law proclaimed in all of the County of Surry, excepting Kingston, and the most active and summary measures taken to quell the disturbance. The principal mover of the insurrection, George W. Gordon of Kingston, a member of the Legislative Assembly for the parish of St. Thomas, East; and the leader Paul Bogle, together with a very large number of the insurrectionists had been arrested and were being tried by Court Martial. Most of them it was believed would meet with the fate they deserved—the halter. Already a large number had been executed. The balance were being closely followed up by the military.

From our exchanges we have not been able to learn the exact number of casualties, but from private sources we understand some thirty-one whites were butchered, and that about one hundred blacks had been shot and thirty hung. This may be exaggerated.

The excitement in Kingston, at latest dates, was intense, and the wildest rumors prevailed of destruction of property throughout the disturbed district. The reported destruction of the following was confirmed: The town of Manchioneal and the following properties, namely: Mulatto, River, Elmwood, Rose Cottage, Fair Prospect, Boston, Castle Fairy Hill, and Dean's Valley, had been destroyed by fire.

The Maroons of the island are said to be loyal and true to a man. The steamer Plantagenet had been chartered by the Government, and sailed from Kingston on the 17th for Nassau for reinforcement of troops, although no danger is apprehended of another uprising at present.

The details of this horrible affair, in fiendish cruelty and heartless barbarity, surpass anything we have heard since the dark deeds of Hayti and in reading the accounts of those cold-blooded cruelties, we involuntarily ask ourselves—can it be possible that the perpetrators of such hellish deeds are human beings?

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

PARAGUAYANS AGAIN INVADING. Esquina, Dec. 9th.

Gentlemen—All war matters are at a standstill. In these places politics have become the ruling topic of the hour, no interest is manifested now by any one to know a word of war affairs, while the question is often and repeatedly asked 'who is the candidate,' in some cases, angry answers are made, and wicked feelings are soon apparent. At former elections very little concern was shown for them by the masses. Now all are striving to place their favorite candidate in power. All have set their faces against the Argentine officers who seem predisposed to intermeddle in the election. Our department is entitled to send one elector to the Junta who are to name the new Governor. After much discussion as to who should be selected for the post of chief magistrate, Dr. Torrent, a man of fair character was approved of by a large majority of the prominent politicians of the village. The elector to be chosen was known to be a warm friend to the man

so nominated. As the voters were congratulated at their being so unanimously revealed the fact, that the proposed candidate had also the influence of Urquiza in his favor. This spoilt all. When this truth became known, Dr. Torrent was placed aside. The voters split into many parties, each had a different candidate (there are as many candidates for the purple as there are voters in our village), still upon one point unanimity prevailed; to a man, they spurned the idea that Urquiza should now be thought to possess the directing power to sway the contest. A new elector was nominated who has been instructed to oppose to the utmost any candidate supported from without. The post of Governor is no sinecure. He has onerous duties to discharge, for which services he receives a salary of £600 per annum.

Since Corrientes became one of the Confederate Provinces, the emoluments or patronage annexed to the office amount to very little. During the last thirty years this province has seen (besides 'ad interinos') eleven rulers '6 por la razon 6 la fuerza' duly installed in the magistrature seat: two of whom died in exile, two were destroyed by poison, one left this world a wild maniac, one was barbarously murdered in cold blood, a defenceless prisoner taken in his flight from the battle-field. Four still survive, all of whom prefer living in voluntary exile rather than come back. 'Xerxes would as soon have returned to Greece.' The present incumbent promises to become a novelty without precedent in the history of the province, forasmuch as soon as his term of office expires, it will be one of his attributes to be seen promading in the streets of the capital, or living at his home in quiet with his family, a boon denied his predecessors. It is not necessary to note what became of innumerable herds of horned cattle, horses, mares, asses, and swine, or the flocks of sheep and goats, Lagrãna's own private fortune, acquired by inheritance and personal exertions, property now lost to its legitimate owner perhaps for ever. Gentlemen, you would naturally infer that such dire mishaps would make any one 'sicken at the thought' of being Governor. No such thing; the ambition to command is the spur that urges, while the distant future is not cared for or thought of. Five leagues north hence the steamer Cisne is aground for the last seven days. The troops she brought have been landed upon an adjacent island. By the last accounts from her she will remain so until the river rises. Above La Paz three other steamers with troops are in the same predicament, at the Conchillas another. The allied fleet is still at anchor in front of Corrientes. The Argentine land forces are at the Rincon de Ceballos. The Brazilians and Orientals are at various points upon or near the coast. Gentlemen, it is now midnight. The Espigador has just brought the astounding news that the Paraguayans have again invaded this province with a force of four thousand, and more were still passing the Parana, in the neighbourhood of the Paso de la Patria. SINBAD.

THE G. SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

REPORT OF INSPECTING COMMITTEE.

The Inspecting Committee appointed by Government have made a very favorable report of the line, merely suggesting a few trifling amendments which have been accepted by the local Directors, and the Government having accepted the railway for the purposes of the guarantee it will be at once opened to public traffic, for its entire length. In this manner all difficulties are happily terminated, and we have to congratulate the country on the realization of an enterprise which will speedily show fruit.

Messrs. Armin and Eguia's report is ably and diffusely drawn up; it was completed within 18 days of their appointment, and this diligence is partly due to the co-operation of Governor Saavedra who more than once remained till after midnight, conferring with them at their private residence, a fact not generally known to the public. The G. Southern Railway is declared to be carried out and finished according to contract, with all necessary

solidity and security. Much praise is given to the Barracas bridge, which is of iron, resting on 6 cylinders, and having a span of 50 metres: the Samborombon bridge, also iron, is supported by 15 columns, and measures 294 metres in length: there are 4 smaller iron bridges at Banport, Gonzalez, Valdez, and Donsolar 'arroyos.' The line, throughout, is of Barlow rails, the fences, workshops, &c. everything that could be desired.

The amendments noted have reference as follows: 1st the Tramway is not quite finished; 2nd the Telegraph is not yet working; 3rd the distance-posts are not down; 4th the 'aljibe' at Chascomus station is not made; 5th the rolling-stock requires two more locomotives; 6th the drains near San Vicente are not sufficient to avoid inundation.

The reply of the Directors states that the Telegraph, Tramway, and distance posts are already concluded, the 'aljibe' was not thought necessary at Chascomus there being excellent well-water, the rolling-stock [although judged sufficient] will be increased as indicated, the embankment at San Vicente is even 2 feet higher than marked in the plans and will be further protected by deeper drains. The reply of Mr. Parish was lauded in on Saturday, and on the same day the Government decree accepting the line, and ordering to be opened, was issued.

One very important feature appears in these documents, and Sir Morton Petó recently advocated it in his visit to New York: viz—that none of the profits of the line shall be deducted for expenses of repairs, to which Mr. Parish has added "except in cases of 'fuerza mayor' or fortuitous occurrence to the works." It redounds no less to the credit of Mr. Crawford than to the good faith of the Government, that the report of the Inspectors is so favorable and despatched with such promptitude in the midst of a rather angry discussion between Minister Dominguez and the Directors.

GREAT NEWS FROM MONTEVIDEO.

Reception of the Spanish Minister—Arrival of Admiral Elliott—The Emigration Committee—Salvage of the Herschell—The new church of San Francisco—Mr. Sivioli's well—The assassin Cabrera—Mortality among the Brazilians—Death of Mr. P. B. Moller—Races at the Teja—The curate of Durazno—Fines and offences—A madman at large in the Plaza—The Spanish brig 'Galiano'—News from Brazil—Another Joquinthonha pamphlet—Trial of General Canavarro—News from Paraguay.

We have received Sunday's papers, and an 'alcalce' of the Europa of Monday evening. The Chevalier Carlos Creus, Spanish Minister, was received with the usual honors at 2 p.m. on Monday, by Sr. Vidal in the Government house. His Excellency in presenting his credentials said—"My August Sovereign has re-appointed me in consideration of my affection for the country, and I trust that Your Excellency's Government will accept this as the best proof of Her Majesty's wishes to maintain the good relations happily existing between both countries, for which I shall omit no endeavor on my part. To obtain so advantageous a purpose the best guarantee would be a treaty similar to those concluded with the other Republics, to regulate once for all the official relations between Spain and Uruguay. This would both remove all danger of unfortunate disagreement, and establish a solid basis for the development of our mutual interests, besides doing an act of justice in rescuing from misery many Oriental families by restoring them the properties lost by their ancestors. Believing that the policy of the Monte Videau Government is based on principles of equity, I trust that it will take the initiative in this matter, to consummate the friendship of my country, which for so many reasons takes a lively interest in the prosperity of the Republic." The Governor in reply reciprocated these kind expressions, and added—"My Government, in due time, will seriously occupy itself with the matters you refer to, and I shall spare no pains to harmonize the legitimate aspirations and interests of both countries."

Admiral Elliott arrived on Saturday in H. B. M. S. Narcissus, from Rio Janeiro: we have much pleasure in saluting the gallant Admiral and his officers on their return to the River

Plate: we believe the station will be at present in Montevideo.

The new Emigration Committee held its first meeting, at the Finance Department, on the 6th inst., the Finance Minister presiding: D. Rodriguez Caballero was elected President, D. Blas Vidal Vice-President, and D. José del Busto Secretary.

There has been very little saved from the wreck of the Herschell: the schooners Caraballo, Vigilante, 82, and Perdrito have brought in the following: 46 pine-boards, a window and door, 2 bars of iron, a tiller-wheel, 3 spades, a bucket, a hamper, a sofa, a cushion, a windsail, a gangway, 17 bars of iron, a sofa and 5 cushions, a marble slab, some bits of copper, ropes, timber &c.

The Junta Economica has subscribed 19,000\$ in 19 monthly payments, towards rebuilding the church of San Francisco, but on condition the works shall be under their supervision, which the Government has accordingly ratified.

Much noise has been made about a well and pump established by Mr. Sivioli in the Mercado, for the purpose of selling water, but on a chemical analysis it was found the water was unfit for drinking [as our friend 'Canelones' stated several wells to be, in Montevideo], and the well is ordered to be closed up.

Cabrera, the murderer of D. Florencio Varela, who is still a prisoner in the Carcel, has been seized with a vomiting of blood, which will perhaps prove fatal: this fellow ought to have been shot, instead of eating the public bread.

The mortality among the Brazilians seems to have again set in: on the 8th no fewer than 5 died; all young men ranging from 20 to 29 years. We regret to notice the demise of Mr. P. B. Moller, for many years connected with the mercantile community of the River Plate: his remains were to be interred at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

A great racing-match was to come off on Sunday at the Teja, between the famous racers belonging to Messrs. Carrill and Piñeirua: the bets amounted to over £6,000 sterling.

The police have pounced upon some milkmen for adulteration, and some market-vendors for selling rotten fruit, who have been fined. An Italian nearly killed a countryman in a dispute, by hitting him on the head with a hammer: at Miguelete a fellow was taken up for stabbing his wife. On Saturday the city was thrown into confusion, by a madman escaping from a carriage in which the police were conveying him: he got into the Plaza, and a crowd soon collected. The police lost temper in trying to secure him, and one of them cut open his jaw with a sword, in which wounded condition the poor fellow was taken to prison.

A schism appears to exist between the parishioners of Durazno and their clergymen: not long ago they expelled their Cura, and now they have given his successor notice to quit.

The Spanish war-brig Galiano went to assist the Herschell but finding her aid not required the officers went ashore at Maldonado a-shooting: the natives received them very cordially, and after a pleasant stay, the Galiano returned to Montevideo on Saturday morning.

Among the latest news from Brazil we read of a new pamphlet "by an ex-Minister of State" in defence of the offensive pamphlet by Baron Joquinthonha. The trial by court-martial of Gen. Canavarro continues: the charge is "for cowardice in not defending the passage of the river from the Paraguayans, which could have been done with 1,500 men": the sentence of the court, it is said, will be very severe. The Imperial Government has prescribed regulations to prevent a visitation of the Cholera. The Emperor received the new Spanish Minister, Blauco del Valle. Gen. Wood has returned to Rio, and selected for his colony the territory between the rivers Gambuh, Jacaré, and Tietè, in the Province of San Paolo.

A private letter from Paraguay to a gentleman in Monte Video states that Minister Berges and General Kobles are prisoners at Humaitá (this statement, as respects Berges, is untrue) that Lopez has arrested his brother, that a reign of terror prevails, and a revolution is likely at Asuncion.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Another editorial victory. Yesterday the 'Standard' was the only newspaper in town that published the appalling news from the Island of Jamaica. We received the news from Panama yesterday. We expect to get further details by the packet to-day.

The report of the Government Railway Inspectors on the Southern Railway is at last before the public. The road will, we understand, be now at once opened to public traffic, which will be a great boon for our friends in the South, as the diligences from Jéppener Station to Chascomus are at present charging the most exorbitant fares.

Yesterday we heard with much regret of the demise of Mr. Muller, managing partner in Montevideo of the house of Zimmermann Fairs and Co. Mr. Muller had been for many years in the River Plate, and was highly esteemed. He had a wide circle of friends in Buenos Ayres who will lament his loss.

We hear that the steamer Chacabuco, née Menay, which was just turned out of the ship-yard, completely remodelled, and repaired, has met with a rather serious accident in front of Obligado when on her way up to Corrientes with troops. As yet there are few particulars, but it seems that the troops had to be lauded as there was imminent danger of the boiler exploding.

A tropero named Timothy Basal-do when passing near the Rio Cuarto, was attacked and robbed of all his goods, merchandize, and even to the very mules, by the Indians.

The recent invasion of Indians has caused the greatest alarm in the South: the families of the Estancieros are all coming into Azul, and even in that town the greatest alarm prevails; people ask what has become of Machado? The Indians are said to muster some ten thousand strong, and as a matter of course are constantly being reinforced by numbers of runaway soldiers, vagrant gauchos, &c. The Government ought to at once take some steps in the matter.

It is now confidently asserted that in the middle of January the attack on Humaitá will take place. The allies muster over some 45,000 men, and the squadron, with the two iron-clads, over 30 steamers. If Lopez stands his ground this will be one of the most memorable fights in South American history. We, for our part, after what we have seen in 'Uruguayana, do not think that the place will cost so much to take as is supposed. Had there been a little more pluck, this bugbear of a fortress would ere this have been a heap of ruins. From parties recently arrived from there, we learn that the whole country is ditched in, and Lopez is making every preparation for the most determined resistance. The difficulty it seems the allies have to encounter, is to effect a landing, as wherever the troops attempt to disembark they will find the enemy; and from the nature of the country, all the gunboats in the river are insufficient to cover the ground. We believe, therefore, that it is very probable the real fighting will take place at the Paso de la Patria. The allies will have to fight there under the most disadvantageous circumstances, precisely what suits Lopez. President Mitre however is right in his determination to attack Humaitá. Until that place is knocked down, there is nothing done: the Paraguayans regard it as impregnable; therefore, cost what it will, it must be taken. Humaitá once in the power of the allies the war is, virtually over; but the fall of Humaitá is a 'sine qua non.'

On Sunday evening a gentleman was pounced on by a 'vigilante' at the Gas-house, and walked off to the Police for galloping: he was fined one hundred dollars. We call attention to this matter, for the fine nuisance is now becoming insupportable. In the weekly list of fines last published, seven-eighths of the fines collected were for galloping and trotting. The policemen are becoming the heaviest depositors in Maun's savings bank. It is high time that a stop should be put to this unjustifiable impost. Complaints have been made to us about the rapid speed coaches are allowed to drive through the street, and the dangerous practice of the drivers of omnibuses and coaches cracking their long whips.

