

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO.

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the office in this building is now open in currency and for the following reasons...

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH, IN ACCOUNT CURRENT SPECIE. For balances in our favor, 10 per cent. For balances in our favor, 10 per cent. For balances in our favor, 10 per cent.

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company.

Established in this City, under moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river. Office—118 CALLE PIEDADA.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Drafts at Sight for large or small amounts can be obtained from WANKLYN & Co. No. 104 Calle de San Martin.

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 and at moderate prices. 102 CALLE 25 AGOSTO, MONTEVIDEO.

The Central Argentine Railway.

Train Time Table from 1st September, 1866. From Rosario to Buenos Aires, Rosario 7.48, Caesarsal 8.48, Cañada Gomez 9.38, Tortugas 11.0, Los Leones 12.30 p.m., Frayle Muerto 2.30 p.m.

MERCEDES.

THE CENTRAL HOUSE OF TORROBA BROTHERS. Has just received a Large Assortment of...

F. Sprunck & Co.

103-CALLE ZAVALA-103. Agents for the 'Standard', have constantly on hand, Pianos of E. W. Wolf & Co., Do of Edward Forster, Berlin.

WATSON'S HOTEL.

BELGRANO. TWO SQUARES FROM THE STATION, Where one of the best Breakfasts in the City can be had in the...

GEORGE ELLIS.

39-CALLE DEFENSA-39. JUST RECEIVED. A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Spring and Summer Goods, for Men, Youths, and Boys.

EDWARD JONES, M.D.

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and Licentiate of Apothecaries' Society, London, CONSULTING AND OPERATIVE SURGEON.

PEYREDDIEU Y BRADLEY.

Consignatarios de Frutos del Pais. Office Calle Rivera 259. 91-xp 0 10.

JUDSON'S ANILINE DYES.

In Crystals, Powder, or Liquid. Packets in Bottles, 1 and 2 lbs. of each, 1 and 2 lbs. each.

NISSON & PARKER.

ENGRAVERS, 25 MARK LANE, LONDON. BANK NOTES, BANKERS, CHECKS, DRAFTS, CERTIFICATES, BONDS, SHARE PLATES, UTRARIAN AND MICHAM'S ACCOUNT BOOKS.

The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

No. 1543—SIXTH YEAR.

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1867.

CIRCULATION 2500

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED).

80-CALLE DE LA PIEDADA-80. Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Subscribed Capital £1,500,000 do. Reserve Fund Jan. 1866 £1,300,000 do.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES.

BUSINESS HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M. Deposits of not less than \$400 m/c and \$100 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON. Insured 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.

GUINNESS'S Celebrated Extra Stout.

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

GERMAN BÜRMEISTER.

Consignatario de Frutos del Pais, Wool and Produce Broker, 105-CALLE VENEZUELA-105.

English Family Wine Merchants.

EDWARD MEDLICOTT & CO. Beg to advise Consumers that we have received, per several steamers, from the first Wine Growers in Europe, the following choice assortments of Spanish, Portuguese and French Wines, in cases, crates, and quarter-casks, now on sale at our depot.

LANDED ESTATES OFFICE.

DIRECTED BY DANIEL C. KELLY. This office undertakes all business transactions in all the various branches, under the supervision of the director, who is an estate practitioner of many years experience.

FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE.

PER ORDEN DE LA COMISION. La Administracion previene al publico que desde el 12 de Marzo el Servicio de los trenes sera como sigue, tanto los dias de fiesta como de trabajo.

WELLS & YOUNG, WOOL BROKERS.

178-CALLE DE LAS PIEDADAS-178. Diligence Office. 257-CALLE DE LA PIEDADA-257. A new and well-appointed line of Omnibuses will leave this office for Giles and San Antonio on the odd days, returning on the even days.

La Islaeta.

Para la Magdalena-Administracion general en Buenos Aires Calle del Buen Orden No. 112 y 114. Elabado formado pons en conocimiento del publico, que desde el 1.º de Febrero seguirá la carrera en la forma siguiente.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

From the 4th of February, 1867, and until further notice, the Trains will run as follows: DEPARTURES. From Buenos Aires to Montevideo.

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LA ESTRELLA.

ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO. AT FIXED PREMIUM. Authorized by decree of the National and Provincial Governments.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISSO.

For Montevideo: The Italian Steamer TEVERE, Captain Macco, will leave on Tuesdays and Fridays, at daybreak.

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

For Montevideo: The Oriental Steamer RIO DE LA PLATA, Captain C. Anaviarte, will leave on Wednesdays at five p.m., returning on Saturdays at daybreak.

For Montevideo: The Oriental Steamer EL ORIENTAL, Capt. B. Boni, will leave on Mondays and Thursdays, returning on Wednesdays and Sundays.

For Salto and Ports: The English Steamer VILLA DEL SALTO, Captain B. Magliasco, will leave on Tuesdays at ten a.m., returning on Saturdays at six a.m.

For Salto and Ports: The Oriental Steamer RIO DE LA PLATA, Captain C. Anaviarte, will leave on Saturdays at ten a.m., returning on Wednesdays at daybreak.

For Corrientes and Ports: The National Steamers PROVIDOR and AMILIA will leave alternately on Sunday, at ten a.m.

Photographic Gallery.

74-CALLE BELGRANO-74. Carto-de-Visite Pictures, 500 per doz. Life Size, with frame complete, 200 each.

Successors to Meeks & Kelsey.

BARON LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. (EXTRACTO CARNIS LIEBIG.) PREPARED BY THE BUENOS AYRES EXTRACT OF BEEF COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Having received of late innumerable applications for this invaluable restorative, together with many testimonials of very respectable families as to its efficiency in curing various ailments...

THE GUARANI.

For Corrientes and Intermediate Ports. The Fastest and Best Steamer in the River, THE GUARANI, Capt. B. C. Townsend.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

TIGRE PORT DUES. NOTICE. On and after 1st March, 1867, the Public are informed that the Company will, in accordance with the provisions established by the decree of the National Government dated January 23, 1865...

KEAN & GORKE.

Grocers, Provision Dealers, Ship Chandlers, Custom-House Agents, and Camp Agents in General. For Sale from 5,000 to 8,000 Sheep, also several Leagues of Land to Sell or Rent, &c., &c.

For Bahia Blanca and Patagonas.

CARGO AND PASSENGERS. NATIONAL STEAM-PACKET PATAGONAS (Formerly General Mitré) will leave on the 20th of each month, and can from this date be taken.

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THE ITALIAN BANK.

109-115 Calle Reconquista, (Between Ory and Corrientes). On the 2nd January next this City will begin operations in this City in the following manner:

1st. Discounting Bills, Valos, Conformes, and Pagares. 2nd. Advancing funds in account current with guarantees duly approved by the Manager. 3rd. Receiving deposits at fixed periods and in account current.

4th. Issuing letters of credit on its head office such as Paysandó, Mercedes, Salto, Tacuarembó, Corrao, Durazno, Maldonado, San Carlos, &c. A Saving Bank in connection with it will also be opened in this City, and another in the Boca del Riachuelo, for the benefit of small depositors, receiving from 1 to 200 currency up to 2,000 pajares or 450,000 currency.

BANKING HOURS: The business hours of the Bank will be from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., every working day, and Sunday and holidays from 10 A.M. to 12 P.M., solely for operations in connection with the Saving Bank. M. GOMES DE OLIVEIRA, MANAGER. Buenos Ayres, Dec. 26, 1866. 153 xp28

THE ITALIAN BANK.

109-115 CALLE RECONQUISTA. Until further notice the rate of interest will be: Accounts, gold, 6 per cent. allowed. Accounts current, paper, 10 per cent. allowed. SAVINGS BANK. Gold, 6 per cent. Paper, 6 per cent. Bills and Pagares discounted at conventional terms. M. GOMES DE OLIVEIRA, MANAGER. Buenos Ayres, March 14, 1867.

THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000. INCOME, £110,000. LONDON. Insurance against loss or damage by fire may be effected

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

95-CALLE INDEPENDENCIA-95. The undersigned having been requested by several of his friends to establish an Evening Class for both sexes, begs to inform them that the Public that he will commence on the 1st of April next. The Pupils will be invited once a month to pass a few hours in the study and recreation of dancing, at which time a master will attend, but for whom no charge will be made. Singing Class once a week. Terms may be obtained at the above address. Early application is requested.

AUGUSTUS POWELL. 145 | 9p, m22

For the Present Year

Hanny's Royal Almanack. The most useful book of general reference and information published, and applicable also to nautical purposes. Zadkiel's Almanack. Contains lunar influences and voice of the stars for each month, and numerous useful tables. Vox Stellarum; or, a Royal Almanack, contains astronomical observations, &c., &c., by Dr. Francis Moore. Tits and Goldsmith's Miniatures Almanack. Metallic Diaries for insertion in pocket book. A variety of Pocket-Books, with printed heading, or every day. Still remaining on hand some of Lett's No. 8 and 15 Diaries, and also the well-known No. 31 Rough Diary with a week in an opening and intercalary with blotting paper. British Admiralty Nautical Almanacks for years 1868 and 1869. Twelve copies of Thom's Dublin Almanack for this year, per next Liverpool steamer. One-half of Libro de Memoria (a Pocket Diary in Spanish) para todo el año de 1867. Se publica todos los años. Cuadro de Reduccion en Pesos Fuertes y Moneda Corriente de todo lo moneda extranjera de curso legal desde 1 hasta 1000. (In a few days).

MACKERN BROTHERS. ENGLISH BOOKSELLERS, 44-SAN MARTIN-44. 168 | 10p, m24

Subscription to the "Standard,"

\$30 PER MONTH. Not exceeding five lines inserted three times for \$5.

ADVERTISEMENTS

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 fasid andem, nil veri non andem dicere." Cicero.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1867.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

(BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.)

April 2, 1867.

Itapiru customs question settled: vessels with army stores to be admitted duty-free.

Cholera has broken out at Yaguaron, and the diligence stopped by the sanitary authorities at Rio Chuy.

The steamer Halley leaves to-night. A theatrical performance on board the Spiteful.

ARRIVAL.

Youdell, from Rotterdam.

THE REPUBLIC versus STEWART.

The few remarks in yesterday's Nation Argentina respecting the decision of the Supreme Federal Court in this case has forced us again to refer to the subject, not that we have any ambition to raise a polemic with our colleague, or re-argue the case in our columns, but the inherent respect which we must all entertain for the final decision of the highest court in the land leaves no room for such paragraphs as those which we much regretted to read yesterday.

So long as the case was 'Lis pendens' all the papers in the city had full liberty to advance their views and argue the question, but the decision once given must be respected, and had the Federal Court, blinded by the interests of belligerents, &c., confirmed Judge Heredia's decree, no influence could have been sufficient to induce us to call it into question.

We want no Miss Martineau to tell us that the root of our political troubles is the hereditary disrespect of all Argentines to all authority—"What is bred in the bone will come out in the flesh;" and precisely the same want of respect for the Government, the laws, and the Constitution, which leads to revolutions, is the 'quo animo' which dictated the article in question.

Based on law, grounded on justice, and in accordance with the first authorities which the jurisprudence of every civilized nation on the face of the globe affords is, we maintain, the judgment of the Supreme Court in this case of Mr. Stewart's. The whole case turned on two points, namely: First. Is Mr. Stewart a Paraguayan merchant.

Second. Is the yerba Lopez's or Stewart's. The evidence on these points was as clear and decisive in Stewart's favor as was ever given in a court of justice. In fact, there was no possibility of getting over it; but the Fiscal tried to mend his hand, and by a misinterpretation of the words of Sir William Scott he tried to show that as the yerba was a product of the enemy's country, no matter who the owner, it was liable to seizure. Here, however, he was met by the staggering facts that the pass of the Brazilian commander of the blockading squadron was a direct, a positive, and absolute license to trade. The yerba might as well have been grown on the Kerry mountains or in China, as far as Sir William Scott's doctrine referred, when that license to trade was once given.

The question then turned on Stewart's nationality—was he, or was he not, a Paraguayan. The Fiscal declared he was. Judge Heredia made him an Argentine, but the Court ruled he was a British subject. The Fiscal might as well have decreed him a nigger had he been painted black. Stewart never lived in Paraguay, he

ran up once to try and collect some money, but was very glad to get back to his residence in calle Cangallo. Everyone who knew Stewart knew the man to be so unmistakably Scotch that he seemed to have just arrived from the Highlands.

Our colleague says the yerba must belong to the Paraguayan Government, owing to the monopoly; but why did he not say the same of Lanuz's yerba, that came down in the same vessels, under the same flag, and on the same bottom. The real fact is, that Lanuz is an Argentine, and Stewart a Scotchman. But they came before the Court tarred with the same brush, and to the imperishable renown of the first Tribunal in this Republic the bench ousted every frivolous argument, and drew no distinction between the Argentine and the foreigner.

These then are the simple facts of this memorable case. Some of the most important principles of public law have been called into question, and received a practical application. The doctrines of Grotius Puffendorf, and even Vattel, have, as far as they touched the point at issue, been fully sustained by the Argentine Bench. The tribunals of Europe can, for the first time since this country has been "called into existence," quote the case of the Republic v. Stewart as one of the finest and most complete expositions of the prize law of the present day. The judgment in this case minutely defines the illegality and penal consequences of trade with the enemy, the disputed rights of neutrals and belligerents, the laws which stamp upon neutral property a hostile character and which free it,—it draws the distinctions which arise from the domicile of the neutral owner, the character of the goods, his trade with the enemy's country, or the product of his territorial possessions.

Mr. Stewart's lawyer, Dr. Bernardo Irrigoyen, has surpassed the highest reputation any South American counsel ever yet attained; his mastery reply to the Fiscal, which at the time it was published attracted such attention, was as zero compared with his 'viva voce' defence of the almost ruined Britisher. He took up the case with a forensic enthusiasm never before known in our courts, and with the most profound acumen tore to atoms the threadbare arguments of the Fiscal. His eloquence at periods during this memorable defence swelled to a pitch which brought back to our minds the days of Curran, Erskine, and O'Connell. He crushed the bungling arguments based on the case of the Indian Chief. He analyzed the questionable lucubrations of Sir William Scott. He stamped on the illegality of the seizure 'ab initio,' and held up to the gaze of the whole court the unjustifiable attempts of the Fiscal to deprive Stewart of his property. His peroration was grand and felicitous, but his apostrophe to justice was sublime. Never before was there such a forensic display in B. Ayres. So intensely in earnest was he, that at times his voice shook the building. He fought Stewart's case not only against the Argentine Government, but against the bitter prejudices and political rancor which prejudged the merits. It would be alike ungenerous and unfair if now, in the hour of his triumph, we withheld from him our congratulations. We thank him, not in Stewart's name, but in the name of British interests in this country, which are safe, doubly safe, indeed, with such a lawyer to defend, such an exalted Bench to protect.

IMPORTANT FROM BRAZIL.

(OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Rio Janeiro, March 22, 1867. To the Editors of the Standard, Gentlemen,

My last went forward by the steam transport Alice, by which conveyance I likewise sent you a summary of miscellaneous and commercial news, just to hand by the French packet, Estremadura, as there was a shadow of a chance that the Alice might arrive at Montevideo before the Carmel, and the latest news be telegraphed on to you by your friends, thus adding one more to the long list of your editorial victories.

Peace, of which so much is said in the River Plate papers, has been extensively discussed in the leading journals here, but the Brazilians cannot make up their minds to accept any peace until their army and their squadron has effectually broken the power of the Dictator of Paraguay. This end must be attained; so say all Brazilians, *cote qui cote*, and peace on any other basis, after the insults the Empire has received, and the reverses suffered, and enormous sacrifices made, both of men and money, cannot fail to be humiliating to their National pride and dignity, besides being contrary to what they consider to be the most vital interests of their country.

At the same time all foreigners and Brazilians alike, are becoming very impatient for the conclusion of this disastrous war; and this is not to be wondered at when the everlasting inactivity of the invading army is perfectly inexplicable; in fact the only wonder is that this general murmur has not been heard much sooner.

The decree of the Government calling out 8,000 more National Guards for active service is a convincing proof that in order to commence decisive operations the army must be reinforced materially; the honor and dignity of Brazil are at stake, and therefore this new and heavy sacrifice is a necessity which must be considered as essential to the prompt and glorious termination of the campaign.

Four months have expired since the Marquês de Caxias has arrived at Tuyuty, where he found an army much weakened in number and efficiency by the severe reverse of Curupaity, decimated by the sickness resulting from the encampment, of large bodies of men in unhealthy districts, and totally unfit to essay as yet an attack, which, except with a very much larger force, would not only be hazardous but positively dangerous.

The undisguisable fact, however, is, that more soldiers must be sent to reinforce the army. But where are they to come from? The influential and popular Rio Grande Generals have only been able to raise 4,000 men in that heroic province, from which every one expected to see a new army of 10,000 men at least appear! The 8,000 National Guards, now called up, will not be forthcoming, for those which many provinces had to contribute to the last levy of 10,000 have not yet been presented by the Commanders, and never will be. The severe and often oppressive measures taken of late by the authorities, to complete the number of National Guards demanded from each province, have from time to time been commented upon in my letters to, and extracts from the Rio papers sent you to confirm my assertions. Therefore, I repeat again that there are not 8,000 more National Guards to be had, or at any rate the class of people from which they would be taken, the operatives and agricultural labourers, will not put up with the wholesale system of conscription which would be necessary to obtain these men. For these reasons it is that I am inclined to attach credit to the report now generally current, and which I noted in a prospect to my last letter, that the Government are about to liberate 10,000 slaves, and provide the necessary funds by a special emission of bonds of the public debt of the Empire. Many will cry out loudly against this measure as detracting from the distinction of the soldiers position by placing in the ranks on an equality with free born citizens, a herd of uncivilized negroes, just liberated from slavery; others will exclaim that the dignity of the Empire is lowered by this tacit admission, that there are no more Brazilian citizens whose patriotism is sufficiently strong to say "pret pour moi pays."

And if this is the state of things when the chief sufferings of the country so far have been, the loss of so many citizens, and the stagnation of trade, what will be the despair, of the people when the time arrives for them to bear the worst and most trying results of war; the heavy taxes which all will have to pay on their property and on their incomes; the heavy duties which in the end fall on the consumer of all the necessities of life, and which must ere long be imposed, for war is an expensive amusement, and all this armament, all these ironclads of which the people are now proud, all these soldiers which they boast of having placed in the battle-field, all these glorious bombardments have cost the Empire immense sums of money which have been raised by the Government, either by loans in Europe or by emissions of bonds of the public debt at home. The means must now be had with which to repay these loans as they fall due, and in the meantime to provide for the interest constantly accruing, and this when trade is paralysed, agriculture drooping, and all the resources of the country crippled. One other point deserves notice, and proves the total absence of animation in all branches of business. The treasury continues to receive money at interest, and the amount taken there is very large, because there is no other satisfactory means of employing surplus capital. But this circumstance may yet bring a very serious embarrassment to the State, as it is known that the Government has employed all the money thus received to meet the wants of the Treasury, and to avoid new loans and new emissions of Stock.

In case the public confidence were violently shaken so as to cause a run on the Treasury by the holders of Bills as they fall due, the State might be very seriously compromised, and the credit of the Empire impaired by the exposure that must follow.

Brazil must now however go through with the affair at all costs, or her dignity must suffer; it is now too late to turn back, her statesmen should before commencing have called to mind the lines of Virgil— "No, pueri, non tanta animis assuescit bella, Non patrie validas in viscera vertite vires!"

The corvette lately constructed at our Naval Arsenal, under the name of Guanabara, was, on being launched yesterday in the presence of the Emperor, christened the Vital de Oliveira, after the brave Commander of the Herval. The Vital de Oliveira is a fine looking vessel, and has been con-

structed of the best Brazilian timber, under the constant inspection of Sr. Napoleon Level, Government Naval Constructor; this corvette is 202 ft. 6 in. in length, 34 feet in breadth, and 20 ft. in height, draft of water 14 ft. Her engines will be of 200 nominal horse-power, and will work a screw; she is to carry in all 12 guns, 8 rifled 68-pounders; 2 rifled 70-pounders and 2 rifled swivel guns. As soon as ready for sea the Vital de Oliveira will proceed to the River Plate to join the Brazilian squadron.

CABRAL.

MONTEVIDEO.

Monday April 1st 1867.

The little steamer Salto arrived yesterday from Cork, and the American gunboat Vasp from Paraguay, a sailing vessel from Valparaiso, but later dates had previously reached Buenos Ayres overland.

Yesterday I made an excursion to Union, visited the poor-asylum, Church, &c.; saw the tomb of General Oribe, ascended the 'mirador' of the asylum, and obtained a fine view of the country. Union is 4 miles from the capital, and the new road is nearly finished, the place seems remarkable for wind-mills and pretty girls. Dr. Castro, the Cura, showed us a fine group of statuary that he had just got out from Spain for his Church, which is, moreover, the neatest and best kept I have seen in the River Plate.

Don Andres Lamas has arrived from Buenos Ayres, and his going to and from are supposed to have relation with the matter of American intervention.

The Bolsa was well attended to-day, and the following transactions were noted.

60,000\$ in public funds at 42. 3 shares of Pando mill at 40 discount. The Gerente leaves this afternoon for Rio Grande, and the Paquete de Maule for Chile.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The very fine steamer Uruguay leaves on Friday for Liverpool. Her commander, Captain Smith, is well and favorably known here, and the occasion is a most favorable one for parties who think of returning to England, and wish to escape the horrors of quarantine.

The last collision in the Paraná is of a most serious nature. The Esmeralda has her bows cut clean away to the water-mark. Passengers and cargo had to be transhipped; and the steamer with difficulty reached the Tigre.

At last we have another floating palace in the river and on the Montevideo route. The Edward Everett, one of the finest steamers running in the New York Sound, is now a passenger boat in the Plate. The splendid accommodation of this steamer could only be rivalled by the lost Oriental or burnt up Porraña.

The United States gunboat Wasp brought despatches for General Asboth, the American Minister, sent them ashore, but was in such a hurry to Montevideo, that she did not even anchor in port. We suppose she was the bearer of notes of high importance to the Admiral.

The Decree does not go up to Paraguay, as has been stated, but with the French Admiral, Mr. Buscheutal, and others, leaves for Concepcion. Her distinguished party goes on a visit to San Jose.

Parties who have come down from the Provinces say that the state of things up there, although highly unsatisfactory, still is greatly exaggerated in Buenos Ayres. The rebels have no such formidable force as is represented, and the troubles exist more from the utter debility of the national party than the strength of the rebels. No great body of deserters have flocked to Cordova, as has been represented. The people of that province are averse to the Paraguayan war, nothing more. They do not want to join the rebels.

The Rio Janeiro papers state the total loss of the Brazilians up to the present in the Paraguayan war is 27,500 men. It has been generally supposed here that the loss is more than double this; but the statement in question we believe is of an official nature.

We notice that the Argentine Government has called for proposals for lighters and carts. This is the proper plan for the War Minister, but it is to be regretted that during the busy part of the wool season the same plan had not been carried out. The shipment of hay and corn still continues, and it goes to show the enormous consumption at head-quarters, when by last accounts the horses and mules were for three days without fodder.

The most profound sensation, bordering on alarm, was caused in town on Monday, by the little afternoon paper, *Las Noticias*, publishing a long list of cholera cases in San Nicolas. We agree with our colleague, the *Nacional*, that such conduct is most censurable, as it tends to frighten the masses. The epidemic in question is attributed to the 'sandias,' which are a very dangerous fruit at all times, but particularly at present. The best and most advisable course to adopt at present is to prohibit the sale of fruit in all the markets, and send the vendors of

rotten peaches and half ripe melons out to work at the 'chacras.' On a close calculation, there are 1740 fruit vendors about town, strong, able men, who make on an average from \$40 to \$60 per day, selling fruit to children. It is high time to put a stop to this, and the very best measure the Government can take in the matter, and we hope to see adopted.

The effort to keep up a daily communication with the outer roads has again proved a failure. The little steamer Quinto, so apropos for the port, is now a lighter tug. Still, she is always available for the steamers, which is a great convenience. It is really surprising that with such a forest of masts in the roads the trade cannot support the steamer.

The antlers from the Gran Chaco, which our esteemed friend, Dr. Gibbings, so kindly presented to the Standard Museum, having been pronounced by a 'savant' the finest ever seen in South America, we have forwarded to the Paris Exhibition, at the request of a gentleman who passes for a connoisseur of horns. We have to repose again in the generosity of our friend, the doctor, that when he revisits La Paz he will pay the Chaco another visit with his unerring rifle, and thus supply the 'vacuum' in our comprehensive Museum. We have some petrified fossils from the Uruguay. They belong to a poor man who is anxious to sell them. Parties who take an interest in such matters can inspect the bones at our office.

The rain on Monday night revived the quintas and proved of the highest utility to our camp friends, many of whom state that for years the autumnal season in the country has not been so favorable: the lambing season has now set in.

We heard yesterday that a Gallego puestero, near neighbour of the unfortunate Scot who was murdered on the Welchman estancia, has been arrested, and there are strong suspicions against this fellow, as he was heard to utter threats against Scot.

Chevalier Ernest, the great European Surgeon-Dentist, who has come to our shores, has called at our office to show us his titles and diplomas from the King of Portugal, the Queen of Spain, and the Duke de Montpensier: these certificates testify to the great ability of this renowned dentist.

We have been promised a scientific description of the great rocking-stone at Tandil by a German gentleman, who has been just down there: he took the measurement of the stone, climbed to the top and smoked a cigar on the summit of this wonder of the age: he states that the stone is solid and weighs about 250 tons.

The Justice of the Peace of Ranchos is charged with hiding on last Sunday in order to avoid attending the elections; rather a novel idea.

We regret to say that we have been recently made the victim of a rather practical joke. Some parties have had the audacity to walk off with the Paraguayan 'kepi' which 'Sinbad' sent us, and which for years has adorned our office, substituting an old leather attempt, which reflects little credit on the maker. We have our idea as to the party who deprived us of this valued memento; he applied to us previous to leaving in the packet for the 'kepi,' we refused, and possibly whilst we were at the Bolsa he availed himself of the chance. As we are still pulling with one oar, we think our readers will agree with us that it was a most unpardonable liberty.

The Villa del Salto took up in her last trip a large bell for the Church of Soriano. It was cast in Sr. Dulcino's foundry, and weighs 738 lbs. The inscription ran—"Presented by Brigadier-General Fructuosa Rivera, to the parish of Soriano, A.D. 1828." The tone of this bell is most perfect, and reflects no less credit on the donor than the maker.

Usquabaugh is a strong compound liquor, chiefly taken by way of a dram. It is made in the highest perfection in Drogheda (Ireland). A little of this taken before meal time will greatly stimulate the appetite. It is highly recommended to all persons who are troubled with a weak stomach. This exhilarating tonic is now coming into great use in Buenos Ayres, and is a 'sine qua non' before dinner.

The Uruguay, General Urquiza's paper, has published an exact translation of the Standard version of the late Fete Champetre. Our colleague admits that the Standard has given the fullest report of all the papers. Our readers can form some idea of the value of property on the Calle Larga, in Barracas, when we state that a large building site and quinta, which some years ago cost \$50,000, and which with interest and contribution, now stands in over \$100,000, has been sold recently for \$50,000. There is not a spot about this city which less bears the impress of advancement and improvement than this Calle Larga. It is almost the same to-day as some ten years ago. Standard Hall, owing to the profundity of the mud, and the great difficulty of getting into town during the wet months, will be closed during the winter. Our moral courage oozes out at the prospect of another winter in Barracas, Mr. J. A. Fernandez, the fashionable broker, is still sojourning in his charming

ing quinta. It is really a beautiful place in summer, but in winter may be called nightmare cottage. Minister Elizalde's sweet bower of roses has been shut up for the last two months, as also the delightful Sleepy Hollow, once the enchanting residence of Dr. Avellaneda. Even the renowned Dr. Pepe Herrera, the Consul of Barracas, we hear, is looking for a house in town; in fact, there is a general Barracas 'hegira' this 'fall,' and yet we regret leaving scenes around which cling so many hallowed associations:

On old Buen Orden's mud-bound hills, Many an hour I've wiled away, In listening to the jingling bells, That passed the road each night and day.

But enough. Barracas is now a thing of the past, and people who want to live cheaply, but inconveniently, can rent any house on the road at the most fabulously low prices.

THE SANTA FE MURDER.

An English gentleman from Pavon, who has just come down, has given us the following particulars respecting the murder of the young man James Shields at the Roldan Station, on the Central Argentine Railway.

It appears that when the train was about to start, a drunken gaucho approached one of the carriages and struck an Englishman, who at once drew a revolver to shoot the fellow; the comisario, who happened to be in the train, seized the pistol, the gaucho drew out his knife, but the train moved on, and he shouted out he would kill the first 'gringo' he met with. He then galloped up the line, and came up with the unfortunate young man Shields, who was coming along the line. We have, of course, no details as to how the fight occurred, but when Shields was found one mortal stab was discovered in his body. The gaucho had his mouth cut, and his horse's eye knocked out. The assassin then returned to the station, swearing that he would kill some 'gringos,' and was about to enter the tent of Baker and Templeton when he was cautioned that all there were well armed. Of course, at this time no one knew anything of the murder.

The 'alcalde' came up at dark to the tent, and announced the murder of the puestero, and stated that when he found Shields he was still alive, and asked to be taken to his house. The Englishmen at Roldan spent the whole night looking for the corpse, and at daylight Mr. Dunne found the unfortunate man, quite dead and stiff.

The assassin has not been caught, although a special commission of Englishmen was at once formed, and orders given to Lynch the murderer. The door of his hut was smashed in, but the villain has made for the upper provinces. The father of the murderer is a brickmaker in Rosario, and considered a decent man. Poor Shields was a native of Parsonstown; King's County, aged about 21 years; he was a medianero of Mr. Hipwell, whose ceaseless exertions to catch the assassin merit the highest encomiums from every foreigner in the River Plate.

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.

We regret to chronicle another melancholy occurrence in Santa Fe—a gaucho shot dead by an Englishman. Mr. Charles Brackley, who is the majordomo of Sr. Paz's estancia at Pavon, met a gaucho riding on one of the horses belonging to the estancia, which he requested him to deliver up; the gaucho not only declined, but struck Brackley with his 'rebenque,' but before he had time to advance Brackley drew his revolver, and with unerring aim he lodged a ball in the gaucho's heart. Mr. Brackley at once proceeded to the authorities, stated the matter, and surrendered himself. He is still in custody, but we hope will be liberated.

PEACE WITH PARAGUAY.

(From the "Journal de Brazil")

Let us no longer deceive ourselves. The United States Government persists in its intervention for peace with Paraguay. The conditions are hard for Brazil, but the state of our army and navy is disastrous. At head-quarters we have plenty of ammunition but the most part of our great army is in hospital, besides thousands of invalids sent home as incurable, and those remaining in the field are without pay or clothing.

Marquis Caxias is quite disgusted, and says he can do nothing unless he get reinforcements, which is impossible. In this emergency the Emperor lays hold of the negro-slaves, as no more contingents can be had. Meantime the revolution in the Argentine Republic makes head against Mitre, and General Urquiza, and the press makes us such opposition that we shall be perhaps forced to make a disastrous retreat. The expedition to Matto Grosso set out two years ago, but has not yet arrived, the soldiers dying by dozens on the road. Every honest man in the Empire knows that this is the real state of affairs: even the foreign residents pity us for the wretched position into which the Government has dragged us, but no one has the courage to rescue us from such degradation.

CHOLERA IN RIO GRANDE.

BAD TREATMENT OF PARAGUAYAN PRISONERS.

The epidemic is on the increase, and the cemetery is being rapidly filled, while the Municipality leaves the streets in a filthy condition. Letters from Pelotas tell us that a few cases have occurred there. But in Porto Alegre the cholera is making awful ravages: in one day twenty persons died, and the city is now deserted; over 3,000 have fled to the country. In Rio Grande city, 8 cases proved fatal yesterday, but the Doctors think the epidemic is on the decline as the hot weather seems over.

Latest advices from Porto Alegre are alarming: nothing to be seen in the streets but palanquins conveying the dead or dying. The Bishop visits the sick daily. When anyone dies his house is at once whitewashed. The Chief of Police making the Paraguayan prisoners perform this service.

—El Comercio.

THE FENIAN RAID IN KERRY.

Killarney, Sunday Evening.

This town now shows few signs of the panic which prevailed here last week. Yesterday was market day, and the country people came in much as usual, gazing curiously at the soldiers, but selling their small produce, and buying such wares as the shopkeepers have to offer, pretty much as usual. I am told that some of the peasantry showed an anxiety to change bank-notes, which they offered timidly, in payment for trifling purchases, as though the tradespeople might possibly think that the stability of the British Government, and the consequent value of banknotes, were not quite beyond question. This mingled ignorance and credulity seem to have prevailed also among others who, from their position as small farmers or traders, ought to have known better. I have heard of more than one case in the district around here, in which persons of this class have drawn money from the banks and have not hesitated to run the risk of keeping large sums in their houses, in order to avoid what appeared to them a still greater risk—the collapse, I suppose, of most Irish institutions, financial as well as political. As something else has collapsed, and that not the Imperial Government, one would naturally expect the poor people hereabout to lose faith in the Fenian enterprise. No doubt that faith has received a shock, for there was much preliminary boasting among the local Fenians of what was going to be done last week under the Irish-American leaders; but the history of human credulity forbids us to expect that even the events of the last week will crush out all faith where so much ignorance accompanies credulity.

Killarney is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishopric, and near the demesne of Lord Castlerosse is a handsome Roman Catholic cathedral of Gothic design. The Bishop's residence and a monastery are situated close by. The cathedral seems large out of all proportion to the wants of Killarney proper, but a walk in the outskirts of the town this morning showed that it is attended by the country population, who were hastening towards it in considerable numbers. There was another proof that the district is no longer much "disturbed;" at all events, that the peasantry, if they ever felt distrust, once more confide in the powers that be. About a mile from the town I met a marriage party, who numbered at least 60, and made up a most picturesque procession. First came an Irish car, in which were the principal personages—Norah smiling a pretty smile and giving timid looks at the bridegroom, who seemed as bashful as she was. Then followed, crowded with wedding guests, three or four of the country carts, jolting, springless vehicles, which almost make your bones ache as you watch them pass. A greater novelty still were a dozen or 15 couples on horseback, riding Darby and Joan fashion; and some more country carts brought up the rear. The women all wore clean white caps; I don't think there was a bonnet among the whole of them. Bright-coloured kerchiefs, or the hoods of the comfortable peasant cloaks, protected the head; and as one turned to see the gay procession wind along the road, and heard their merry laughter when they were hid from view, it was difficult to believe that a rebellion, in which men of this class were expected to join, was imminent here only a few days back. Evidently, though Fenians might go, marrying and giving in marriage were not things to be hindered by a rising.

All my inquiries tend to the conclusion that, ridiculous as the outbreak now appears, and hopeless as in any case it must have proved, the timely measures taken by the authorities here have really saved perhaps the whole of the south of Ireland from bloodshed and disorder. I mentioned yesterday the receipt of an anonymous letter which led to the arrest of Captain Moriarty on his way to Killarney. This was really the turning-point of the whole movement, for there is no doubt that under his leadership the Fenian sympathizers in Killarney were to have been organized and

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