



THE "STANDARD" MIXTURE...

NOTICE: I beg to advise the Public that I still continue the business of Wood and Pro...

DOVONAN & BENTHAM, WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKERS...

YOUNG'S ARNATED COIN AND MINION...

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BRVANT & MAY'S WITHOUT SMOEL...

NOTICE TO THE COMMERCIAL PUBLIC...

ELIZABETH M. HASTINGS, Buenos Ayres, Feb. 21, 1868.

IN accordance with Art. 175 Commercial Code...

SOCIEDAD CARNES FRESCAS CONSERVADORAS...

THE "STANDARD" Sent to Subscribers in Europe...

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications...

The Standard. "Nil falsi audiam, nil veri non audiam dicere."

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1868.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD."

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO. February 23, 1868, 12 noon.

Again all right. Town quiet. Wires cut near San Jose. Nothing known yet what is going on outside.

Cholera very bad. Banks all closed.

5 o'clock p.m. The Albion, of the Tait line, anchored in port this morning.

In England precautions are still being taken against Fenianism.

The Abyssinian expedition continues to go on well.

G. F. Train, of street-railway and Boston speeches celebrity, was taken up on suspicion upon landing in Ireland.

From the Continent of Europe nothing new.

New York, Jan. 16.—The insurgents of Virginia were attacked by the Republicans, and were completely destroyed.

Jan. 21.—Many meetings held in New York protesting against the proceedings of the English Government in Ireland.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The Congress has transferred from President Johnson to General Grant the power to name the chiefs for negroes in the South.

Rio Janeiro, Feb. 18.—Exchange on London, 13 1/4; Sovereigns, 17 000. Harve wool firmer. Cotton going up, with prices firm.

Montevideo.—Seven names are mentioned for Presidency. The most favored are General Suarez and José Munez.

Everything quiet. Confidence fully restored.

After the funeral of the late General Bunsen will be resumed.

The fall of Humaita has created a good impression.

Cholera is bad, and a great many deaths reported.

Colonia quiet. Rosario quiet.

San Jose.—On Sunday, at noon, a body of men, well mounted, entered the town, and, after committing sundry robberies, decamped; and as a finishing stroke, cut down the telegraph wires in about a dozen places.

GREAT NAVAL VICTORY.

THE BATTLE OF HUMAITA.

The cannon of the Brazilian ironclads, as they forced the passage of Humaita, has re-echoed over this Continent, and will reverberate through Europe.

Brazil may well be proud of her victory, for not only will it give her the complete command of the Paraguayan river, and crumble the greatest bulwark of Paraguayan strength, but it has given a birthday to her naval power which posterity will revere.

Party feeling and political rancour may seek to strip this great naval victory of its magnitude, and attribute the success less to the bravery of the Brazilian sailor than to the worn-out and exhausted condition of the enemy; but we have it on the best of authority that the guns of the fortress were fired with the most incessant rapidity, and that such was the terrific effect of this awful discharge of heavy artillery, that the earth shook at Itapiru, a distance of seven or eight miles from Humaita, and the river dashed in billows on its banks.

This proves that the guns of Humaita were well manned, and that notwithstanding the immense delays the enemy was well prepared to dispute the pass. Experienced American, and English and French naval officers, who had seen Humaita, inspected the position, and gone through the batteries, all unanimously agreed on its extreme strength.

For three years the greatest squadron ever known in these waters has ridden at bay below range of the guns; the difficult navigation of the river, the constant bends in the channel, all tended to convince a doubting and possibly jealous public that Humaita would never be passed by a Brazilian fleet. But Brazil has at last vindicated her honor, and established a naval reputation before which the rest of South America must bow.

The passage of Humaita is equally a triumph of science, and we commend it to the attention of our naval men at home, that three Brazilian ironclads, all built in England, survived for 42 minutes the combined fire of 180 guns, and this for at least half the time within pistol shot range. We have nothing previous in naval history to equal this; on the contrary, naval men, since the memorable battle of Lissa, lost faith in these iron-clads; but we hold that the battle of Humaita establishes for ever their supremacy, and Europe may take a lesson from the engagement. No fight in North America, no engagement in the open seas, can be compared with this memorable battle. The ships had to double the projecting headlands to make the canal, when they at once came within range of a raking fire from the London battery. They had to push on under this fire and hug the very shore where the finest artillery in South America were splendidly mounted to riddle them; up almost to the very mouths of the guns they had to steer all the while, enfiladed by 140 pounders from the opposite bank. Doubling again a slight bend in the canal, they came where the chains lay in the river, and the chain batteries facing on the left bank. Iron-plates have, indeed, asserted their supremacy, when, for the space of 42 minutes, three monitors could live under such a fire. And let us take nothing from the bravery of the officers and men who dared almost certain death to carry their flag triumphant in such an hour. No, the Brazilian commander has proved the bravest of the brave, and he and his men merit the highest recompense their country can afford.

The fortress of Humaita is not of yesterday's formation. If it took three years to humble, it took ten times that to erect. The earnings of a whole nation—the wealth of a country, aided by the best engineering talents Europe could afford,—have all been brought into subserviency to render Humaita impregnable. None who have ever seen the place have questioned its strength. Old President Lopez had such implicit faith in its impregnability that he believed if even a Xerxes attacked Paraguay he could not pass Humaita. The same implicit confidence in its strength was inculcated in the minds of the Paraguayan people. Their watchword was "Humaita!"—and possibly to the exaggerated idea of its strength by the present Lopez may be traced the grave political errors which step by step led this unfortunate man from the cautious policy of his father to become the great champion of River Plate equilibrium.

Brazil, by this victory, has flung open the navigation of Paraguay to the world. Shall we question the importance of this engagement when such are the results? It may be that the hardy Paraguayans will still cling round the banner of their unconquered leader,—it may be that on the hills of their native country they will light watchfires, and dispute inch by inch their native soil with the invader. Already this extraordinary people have given proofs of courage and pa-

triotism which wrings, even from their enemies, admiration and respect. But, in the interest of humanity, we now appeal for peace. The chief and great object of the war is at last at hand: Humaita, and not Lopez, was the real stumbling block in the way—the stupidity of South American politicians tolerated its erection—the blood of thousands has at last washed away its battle ments.

The victory in a political and in a moral light is complete; and if this war has cost millions of treasure and torrents of blood, we trust that its results to the River Plate and Brazil will be commensurate.

GREAT VICTORY OF THE ALLIES.

STORMING OF FORT "ESTABLICIMIENTO."

At dawn on the morning of the 19th the whole allied line advanced and simulated an attack on the enemies lines at Tuyuti, Tuyucue, and even facing Tuyi. The outposts of the Paraguayans returned the fire, but for some time the divisions did not come up. A little after daybreak an immense rocket seen all along the lines shot into the heavens, the signal that the monitors had passed the Humaita fortress, and heavy guns from the north proved that the ironclads were shelling Humaita from the north, whilst the rest of the squadron kept booming from their old position.

Suddenly the shrill Brazilian trumpets were heard to echo in the woods, and a picked force, the finest the Brazilian army could boast of, about sixteen or seventeen thousand strong, emerged from the encampment, headed by Marshal Caxias. The men marched in close column, and, when approaching the trenches, came under a tremendous fire, but the Brazilian legions pushed on, nothing daunted, and never halted until they came upon the bristling bayonets of the heroic garrison. The Paraguayans fought with their wonted heroism, but nothing could withstand the charge of the Brazilians; they leaped the ditches, and, in an instant, poured in on all sides on the strongest fort outside of Humaita.

As might be expected, the carnage was terrific, for before the serried columns of the Brazilians got to the trenches, fully 500 men lay stretched on the plain. The Paraguayan officer in command, a young man named Gill, finding it impossible to hold out drew off his men in good order, and got into Humaita; but the place is even more important than Curupaity; it is the key to Humaita. The guns were not spiked, and are now in the hands of the Brazilians. The position is, however, very exposed for the Allies, and difficult for Caxias to retain over 24 hours, unless Humaita falls. The adjoining fort, Laureles, it was thought would surrender, being cut off from Humaita by the Allies.

Further particulars. Itapiru, Feb. 21, 1868. Fighting still going on at all points. Tremendous cannonade in the river. No more ironclads gone up. Humaita holds out, and this place full of all sorts of rumors. It is asserted that Lopez is in Humaita, and that Barrios and Resquin are there also.

Still later. (Per steamer Parana.) Corrientes, Feb. 23, 6 a.m. Fighting still going on. Two ironclads gone up to bombard Asuncion, and were attacked by several chutas from the Chaco side. One of the Brazilian commanders and a pilot blown to pieces in passing Humaita. Paraguayans still working trenches. Lopez has electric light in the Chaco.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

ATTACK ON HUMAITA. OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

To His Excellency Baron de Hernal.

I have the extreme pleasure of informing Y. E. that at 5 a.m. this morning I commanded an attack, with part of the troops which had been brought up from Tuyucú, against a fort of the enemy called Establecimiento, which is a little beyond Laureles, and a place of the greatest importance to Lopez for maintaining communications and facilitating the supply of cattle. The fort was surrounded by two deep ditches and formidable earthworks, on which were placed at convenient points 15 light field pieces. The garrison was about 1,600 strong. Against this formidable battery our men advanced openly, and the bravery of the attack well merited the success with which it was eventually crowned. After a stubborn resistance the garrison were overpowered, and retreated disorderly across the adjacent bogs, pursued by our victorious battalions. The enemy's loss is from 500 to 600 killed, and leaving in our possession besides the 15 mounted guns men and ammunition held in reserve. On our side there were about 600 horses of combat, including killed and wounded.

Y. E. will please not fail to forward at once as many carts as you can secure, even at the expense of commercial interests. These measures are of the utmost importance, so that the wounded and prisoners should not remain long exposed here.

This evening I purpose sending to San Solano the two brigades which suffered most in the attack, the remainder staying to occupy the position.

I purpose leaving immediately for Tuyi, to confer with the Captain del Mar y Guerra, Delin Carlos de Carvalho, whom, as I have just been informed by Field-Marshal Victorino, forced the passage of Humaita at day-break to-day with the monitors and ironclads. My object in conferring with the gallant admiral is to plan our subsequent movements, following up our present successes. Congratulating Y. E. on these glorious events, I have the honor to remain, Sir, Your obedient servant, CAXIAS.

Fuerte Establecimiento, February 19th.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Corrientes, Feb. 20th.

As I announced in my last, the attack on Humaita was inevitable: time the great test of all things has proved the truth of my assertion. The great and long expected attack on Humaita has taken place. The invincible stronghold of tyranny, and the bulwark of the only little corner in free America where haughty oppression ruled, has been overcome by the Brazilian ironclads.

A division of the imperial navy consisting of three ironclads, under the command of Carvalho, at half-past three yesterday morning forced the passage of Humaita. At the same time the wooden fleet kept up a steady fire on the land batteries at Curupaity and at Piris and Paso Pucú.

The army, from 2 o'clock in the morning, stood ready to attack along the entire line from Tuyi to Tuyucú. At 3 a.m. a feint attack was made, and then the squadron commenced to force the pass, which took 42 minutes to effect. The ironclads suffered very little. The moment Caxias knew of the fleet having passed he ordered the whole line to fall back.

The Brazilians having taken two important fortresses to the north of Humaita, Lopez is cut off from the Gran Chaco, it is impossible therefore that Humaita can hold out much longer. The monitors can run up the Tobacuari, and thus facilitate the crossing of the allied army, in order to attack Lopez's reserved force stationed behind that river. In a few months it is possible therefore the war will be over.

Marshal Caxias deserves the highest praise for his tactics, which have led to such an important success. On the morning of the 17th an ugly fight took place between Paraguayan and Argentine forces; the latter lost 80 men and a commander, and the enemy lost about the same.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

Gran Chaco, Feb. 18.

Gentlemen, On the 13th I left Itapiru in one of Mr. Lanuz's steam transports, loaded with commissariat stores, bound to Curuzu. The recent heavy cannonade heard in that direction impelled me to the undertaking. In due time we arrived at La Guardia Cerrito, where a short stay was made, in order to land cargo. Here were four Brazilian gunboats, a bomb-vessel, five pontoons, six seagoing sailing vessels (mostly Dutch), seven transport steamers, besides a number of river craft. Here is also an arsenal well supplied with all the paraphernalia necessary to promote the rapid progress of civilization, and the swift onward march of intellect. Guns, mortars, large piles of cannon-balls and shells, explosive shot of every description, iron, timber, and heaps of coals, containing many thousands of tons, and an extensive machine shop; in fine, the Portsmouth of the naval forces stationed in Paraguayan waters. Also may be seen a neat, decent chapel, hotels, billiard-rooms, not forgetting a photograph concern, a hundred or more stores of sutlers, who have been driven out of their shanties by the freshet, and have taken refuge upon a strip of high ground near at hand, which is overrun with snakes, lizards, rats, toads, spiders, scorpions, ants, and every other species of horrible vermin near at hand. Judging from the numbers of empty brandy casks, the smashed demijohns, and bottles seen in all parts, the consumption of alcoholic drinks must be very large, particularly of Hamburg gin, English ale, or 'vin ordinaire.' The place is under strict military rule.

Proceeding on the voyage we pass a gunboat anchored at the entrance to the Laguna Piris. Shortly after we passed the Brazilian transport Donna Francisco, which has lately been sunk, in consequence of having come in collision with an ironclad. The transport has since been got afloat, and is now moored to a clump of willow trees upon the coast of an island, in company with a gunboat.

Six leagues distance from La Guardia Cerrito we reach the fleet of gunboats at anchor in the stream, abreast of the abandoned works of Curuzu, and go alongside of the Commodore's ship for orders. Here were eight gunboats, two bomb-ketches, four sea-

going vessels, a floating bakery, seven pontoons, and a few river craft.

Opposite the fleet, upon the Chaco side, is the entrance to the Arroyo (anglicized 'dirty creek,' and a very objectionable place to remain at, even for a short time, which we enter; it is scarcely twenty yards wide at its mouth, and has the same breadth for five miles, which was as far as we navigated. It inclines to the westward, following a serpentine course. The current is scarcely perceptible; the water is very black, has an offensive smell, brackish, and highly insalubrious. Infamous as are the bogs and fens of the Estero Bellaque, yet there it is a Paradise in comparison. At the mouth of the arroyo, upon the left bank, is the starting point of the railroad, which goes close to the brink of the creek, following all its sinuities. For a distance of three miles from the starting-place, there is not a trace visible of the railway, other than pieces of floating timber, all else appertaining to the road is deeply submerged, the land on all sides, far and near, covered with stagnant water, a perfect hotbed of pestilence, abounding with tormenting insects. At a league's distance from the main stream the ground is higher, where the rails are in places discernible. Here are numerous abandoned ranchos (the huts that served the Brazilian soldiers as quarters), and earthworks partly under water, the garrison of which has been ejected by the creciente, and have taken a new position upon higher ground further inland, where they are fortifying themselves again, and building new huts with all possible expedition. We perceived two shining bright brass guns in the abandoned works, the water reaching up to their muzzles, a sad proof of the deficiency of another wit. However, the new works are amply supplied with efficient artillery, still it would be well to remember the fate of the Whitworth gun, that since its capture has caused much mischief to the Allies.

From where the railway becomes visible it leaves the creek, taking a northerly course; hence to where the ironclads are the distance is two miles; in places the ground is miry, the rails sunk; in the mud; of course, as a means of transportation the railway is of no avail.

In the meantime, the necessities requisite for the beleaguered ironclads have to be carried upon the backs of mules, or in tumble-down carts, which are continually sticking fast in the pantanos. I must not omit to mention that the sleepers of the track are of hard Brazil wood, a foot broad, of a suitable thickness, and are placed a vara asunder, to which the rails are permanently fixed; a telegraphic line accompanies the track. The Brazilians have explored the arroyo forty leagues inland, and found it to be navigable thus far, flowing through a well-timbered country, inhabited by a few families of filthy Guaycuru Indians, whose sole shelter from the inclemency of the weather is the branches of trees, being too lazy to build huts; as for planting they never do it living upon carpinchos, ostrich eggs, and wild honey. Like all other barbarians, they are exceedingly fond of strong drinks and tobacco.

Upon the right bank of the Arroyo, at a mile's distance from its mouth, and a little ways in the interior are seen the vestiges of the ancient "Mission" of San Fernando where the Jesuit Dobrizhoffer laboured twenty years, and here composed a Latin history of the Alipone Indians, a work which long since has been translated into every European language; quoted by Soutey, Sir Woodbine Parish, Commodore Page, and others. Late in the evening of the 13th, the three monitors passed Curupaity; as soon as perceived, the battery opened a furious cannonade, the only damage done by it, was striking the hindmost monitor twice, doing no injury whatever, while the gunboats sent a very storm of shot and shell at the enemy's works, probably without causing much effect. On the 16th one of the newcome monitors under the command of Señor Loquim, passed the obstruction at Humaita, and returned in triumph. Yesterday there was a report of an encounter at Tuyucú— that Pipo, the Comandante of the Foreign Legion, and a hundred of his men, had been killed. We do not vouch for the truth of the statement; still there was much firing in that quarter at the time, and subsequently the distant vessels were seen with colors at half-mast.

Touching the cholera, it is not thought of here; nevertheless, sudden deaths occur. Indeed, the plague must be bad when the Brazilians give heed to it. Considering the locality and other circumstances, the sanitary state of the forces may be deemed satisfactory.

The weather, for the past few days has been uncommonly warm, so much so that when the thermometer falls to 97 the denizens pronounce it to be cool and comfortable. The mosquitoes, flies, and gnats, are more plentiful here than at the Parana river.

Gran Chaco, Feb. 20.

Gentlemen,

Yesterday, at three a.m., the long-contemplated move to force the passage of Humaita was made, when an unheard of cannonade commenced,

which was truly a wful; the heavy artillery of the ironclads and monitors were fired in rapid succession, while the guns of the fortress were quickly replied. This continued till 10 a.m. without a moment's pause: the reports came faster than one could count; those of the enemy made the loudest sound, as the mouths of their guns were pointed in the direction of the Chaco, while those of the Brazilians were directed in an opposite way. Both parties made a lavish use of shells explosive shot and congreve rockets. A dense cloud of white smoke covered the horizon as the firing was going on. As for the results of the infernal din, all that can be said with certainty is that three ironclads and three monitors have passed the obstruction and are above Humaita, where they are annoying the enemy from the North, while those that remain below are not inactive. On board of the gunboats there is a grand display of bunting, music, and much glee: nothing is known positively of the affair other than the ironclads and monitors were maltreated somewhat in the passage, and the fortress badly mauled; it could not be otherwise, as the cannonade was kept up at close quarters.

It is now 12 a.m.; firing of heavy artillery has been going on at intervals since early dawn. It is the prevalent belief that Humaita will soon surrender. It is out of the question to forward any details at the present moment that may be relied upon. All is wild excitement and bustle. The weather is awfully hot, particularly so for the past few days.

Truly yours, SINDAB.

CARNIVAL.

Sunday was a fine, bracing, healthy day: the first touch of autumn this year. To newly-arrived Europeans, it doubtless appears strange to begin the year with autumn; but that's the way we do things down in this quarter. The morning trains were filled with country excursionists; and as all the quintas are now teeming with delicious fruit, they were crowded. The roads are in a terrible state—tremendous lagunas and pantanos; and the fact is now beginning to stare us in the face that the only way to get in or out of town is by rail. We can do nothing in coaches and breaks now; hardly can we even get along the neglected roads on horseback. Since the days when the Indians had their wigwags at Quilmes, the roads about the southern suburbs have not been in such a state; and if we have a very wet winter, as some anticipate, we shall have to get milk for our coffee and grass for our horses, all by the locomotive. Since we came to the country we never witnessed such a dull Carnival Sunday. No water-throwing, no egg-pelting, and only here and there an odd mask to be seen. But the tremendous news from Paraguay seemed at last to wake the citizens to life and jollity. A few rockets went up at the printing-offices where bulletins were stricken off by the thousand, and the anxious citizens called for them. The city wore an unusually excited aspect, and all this, we suppose, because of the great war news from Paraguay, and no pitching water on the citizens from the housetops. Who could have supposed that water-throwing formed such an important part in our social system?

Sunday evening the streets were a little crowded, and in the centre of the city masks continued to make their appearance. Night closed in, and then the real sport began. The balls at the Theatres attracted nearly all the strangers in town. Owing to the majority of the families being in mourning the club and private balls were poorly attended. Whilst the disgraceful row last week at a public masked ball, where a fellow pulled out a revolver and caused a most disgusting riot induced many to avoid the public masked balls, which, at previous Carnivals, were invariably the great centre of attraction. The Chief of Police is also in a measure to blame. His men go about with swords in the ball-rooms, which on the slightest sign of a disturbance they draw, to the no small danger of the very dancers. Thus it is, that Carnival this year has proved less exciting. The more sensible portion of the community eschewed flour and powder-throwing, and enjoyed themselves in the suburbs. The weather was charming. The quintas looked their gayest, after such tremendous rains. Here and there an aged paraiso or ombu lay stretched across the path, speaking proofs of the last storm.

Monday was a struggle between business and pleasure. All the English houses were busy at their packet work. The shops in the streets were open; Custom House thronged with carts. Even in the wool plazas the buyers were there in their gigs, and important sales effected. Children and servants tried hard to make it a holiday; but as water-throwing was abolished, the attempt failed. At 12 o'clock the Bank and Custom House closed, and then we noticed some "comparsas"—the best were the Salamanca, the Iberica, and the Buenos Ayres—beginning their rounds. The south part of the city until nightfall was decidedly the gayest. Two Irishmen, dressed as Patagonian Indians,

with immense skins, and a striking Billy Button appearance, convulsed the Colon and French theatres on Sunday night, and on Monday hung about Calles Bolivar and Belgrano, attracting immense crowds. In the neighborhood of Monserrat an imposing procession of masks, headed by an Italian butcher, dressed as a North American Indian, with bow and arrows, kept that part of the town alive and the children in ecstasies.

It is a striking fact that not a single attempt at water-throwing came under our notice, which goes to show how docile the public of Buenos Ayres is, in thus, at the stroke of the pen from the Governor, forgetting a long-established custom, which seemed as it were grafted into our society. The public balls on Monday night were very crowded, as those of the night previous, and passed off peaceably. People regained courage, and there was hardly standing room in the theatres.

The Progreso ball was very slow, only fifteen ladies present. The La Plata was very gay and crowded; the music was first rate. Three ladies, masked, who figured at the Club balls, were again found at Colon on Monday night. They attracted immense attention, and it was generally believed belonged to the native "haut ton" of Buenos Ayres. An American, dressed as an Irishman, with shillelah and short hat and pipe, caused much diversion amongst the crowds of foreigners in the Colon. He was a veritable Barney Williams, but of course the gay French people who assembled to dance the "can can" in full fling, looked with profound derision on the intruder. A small fight between two female masks occurred at the Colon, but it was nothing.

Yesterday, up to two o'clock, no one would suppose by the appearance of the streets that it was Carnival, every one, even to the "changadores," being at their post. In the "Standard" we were all hard at work getting out our special edition for Europe.

In the evening some small fights occurred, owing to some parties in Calle Florida throwing flour and powders on some strangers, but, as a general rule, nothing of importance to disturb the harmony of the Carnival occurred. It was, beyond all question, the quietest and most peaceable Carnival that we have known in this country, and all now agree that the edict of the Government prohibiting the water throwing reflects the highest credit on Governor Alsina and his Ministers.

Vauxhall, in Calle Cuyo, was rather slow. The Metropolitan did a tremendous business, being very full every evening up to eleven. Comic singing and music without intermission. A few persons were seen throwing flour at passers by, a barbarous practice, worse than water throwing, wasting the staff of life in such a manner.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Owing to the great importance of the news which has transpired during the holidays, we publish a special packet edition this morning. Not for years have we had such stirring news in the Plate. The great Paraguayan war seems at last to be about drawing to a close. Caxias after all has proved himself a brave soldier and an able Commander; the attack on the key to Humaita, called "establecimiento" was led on by Caxias in person, and stored with a persistent decision which reflects high renown on the Brazilian flag. The strictures of Touhour, although every way uncalled for, can be easily understood. We however attribute no unworthy motives to the Brazilian commander; on the contrary, it is more than probable that Caxias, aware of the surprise fight two days previous, may have been anxious to give the Argentines a short respite. In alliances recriminations appear to be inevitable, still Caxias is the Palliser of the day, and Porto Alegre just left in time to lose the splendid opportunity of winning new laurels.

The cutting of the telegraph wires at San José, by the Montevidean rebels, again left us in the dark for a while on Monday as regards Montevideo. It appears however, now an admitted fact, that the great mortality is due solely to the ravages of cholera. There has been nothing discovered to warrant the suspicion that poisoning has been resorted to. The great exertions, anxiety, &c., consequent on the revolution, has in the opinion of the physicians predisposed the people to cholera. This Montevidean affair is really the most melancholy chapter in River Plate history, an awful sequel.

On Monday we received advices from Gualeguay, Entre Rios. Business has improved there since Dolorcitas has commenced running. The saladeros are working, and doing very well, but the people in town are very indignant at the "Capilla" being used as a wool deposit. Cholera has passed from the town to the camp, and from the camp to the Missions, where it is causing immense mortality. The flying rumours that cholera raged at San Nicholas had frightened the people of Gualeguay again, and there was a disposition to stop the steamers running. All sort of rumours were cur-



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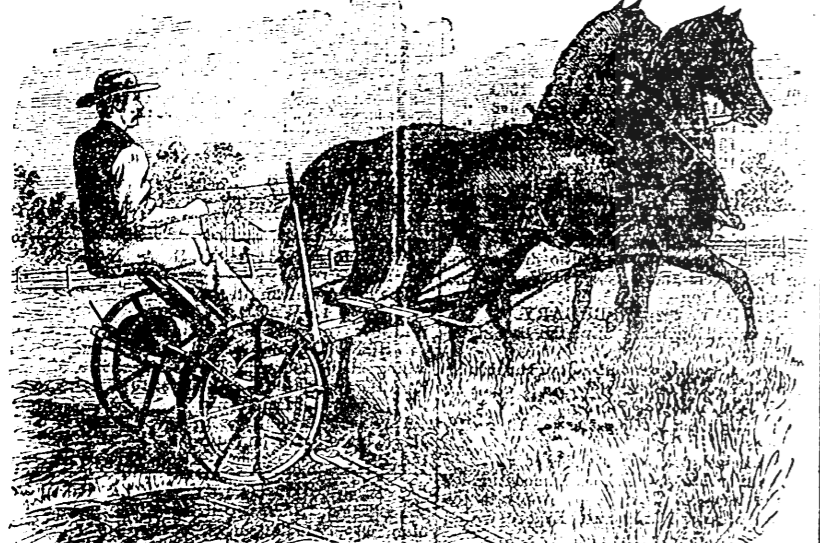
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This Company, having concluded a Contract with the Belgian Government, for the term of Ten Years, commencing 1st March next, will dispatch a Steamer every Month for Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres.

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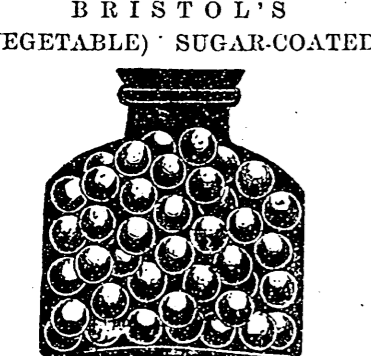
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TO GENTLEMEN. WE ARE NOW SHOWING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL-WOOL TWEEDS, LIGHT VESTINGS, DRILLS, AND SILK JACKETS.

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