

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

The office 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 following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank...

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTHS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE, For balances in favor of Customers 6 per cent. For balances in favor of Customers 6 per cent. For balances in favor of Customers 6 per cent.

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. REDUCTION OF FARES. The Royal Mail Steamship Company have made the following REDUCTIONS in their Rates of Passage:

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. REDUCTION OF FARES.

ON SUNDAY 22nd NOVEMBER, 1868. At Rio de Janeiro, the "Anso" will meet with and will transfer to the Company's Transatlantic Packets Passengers and Freight for the following Ports, viz: Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent (Cape de Verd Island), Lisbon, and Southampton.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. REDUCTION OF FARES.

Passengers by this Vessel are requested to embark before FOUR P.M. on the above-named Day, as the "Anso" will leave precisely at that hour.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. REDUCTION OF FARES.

A Reduction of ONE-SIXTH made to Families Paying the Higher Rates, when such equal or exceed Four Adult Passages.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. REDUCTION OF FARES.

RETURN TICKETS granted at the above Rates available for TWELVE Months.

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The Standard

THE ANTI-RIVER PLATE NEWS.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1868. CIRCULATION 3000

NO. 2034—EIGHTH YEAR.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED).

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80. Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Subscribed Capital £1,500,000 do. Reserve Fund Jan. 1868 £146,000 do.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED).

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80. The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice: On deposits in both currencies in account current 4 per cent.

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80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80. The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice: On deposits in both currencies in account current 4 per cent.

ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE CO.

Established in this City. Insure at Moderate Premiums all Risks by Sea or on the River. Office—118 CALLE PIEDAD.

THE ARGENTINE COMPANY FOR INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

AT FIXED PREMIUM. CAPITAL, 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS. [Sanctioned by Decree of National Government. Also by the Provincial Executive, dated 23rd of same Month and Year.]

NOVELTY IN BUENOS AYRES.

Claret, in Pint Bottles, at No. 108, CALLE VENEZUELA. HENDERSON and MURDOCK, 108, CALLE VENEZUELA.

BILLIARD SALOON.

148, CALLE MAYO. The undersigned notices the Public that he has opened a Billiard Saloon, where all kinds of good Drink can be had at the most moderate prices.

RIVER PLATE HANDBOOK FOR 1869.

Advertisements Received at this Office. CARLOS FACKERLEY, Comptroller de Frutos del Pais, Wool and Produce Broker.

BOHM & CO.

65—SAN MARTIN—65. Gran deposito de vinos portugueses finos y superiores. Venta por mayor.

THE ARGENTINE COMPANY FOR INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

AT FIXED PREMIUM. CAPITAL, 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS. [Sanctioned by Decree of National Government. Also by the Provincial Executive, dated 23rd of same Month and Year.]

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY AND WATCHES.

AT G. KOHLSTEDT and CO'S, IMPORTERS, 108 CALLE VENEZUELA.

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 BANK draws at sight upon the following houses: DOLORES, SAN NICOLAS, LOBOS, SALTO, CHIVILCOY, MERODES, BARADERO, AZUL.

THE BANK pays commission to Brokers on the first discounting of bills and promissory notes. LOANS TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

THE BANK draws at sight upon the following houses: DOLORES, SAN NICOLAS, LOBOS, SALTO, CHIVILCOY, MERODES, BARADERO, AZUL.

RATES OF INTEREST.

ALLOWED—To private depositors, 6 per cent. per annum m/c. To private depositors, 2 per cent. per annum do. CHARGES—On deposits in currency, 8 per cent. per annum.

"LA ESTRELLA" ARGENTINE COMPANY FOR INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

CAPITAL, 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS. [Sanctioned by Decree of National Government. Also by the Provincial Executive, dated 23rd of same Month and Year.]

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CUNNINGHAM & PEARSON, Commission Agents.

Wine and Spirit Merchants, General Grocers, &c. 44 and 46 Calle de Mayo, and 80 and 82 Calle Santa Fe, ROSARIO, 44, xp20.

Wool and Produce Broker, 80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80. Monthly supplies of CIGARS direct from Havana.

VEGETABLE PAIN-KILLER IS THE MOST POPULAR REMEDY EXTANT. The Pain Killer is equally applicable and efficacious to young or old.

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PERRY DAVIS & SON, PROPRIETORS.

74 High Street, Providence, R.I. 380 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Canada East. 121 South Main Street, London, Eng. Agents in Buenos Ayres.

SANTILLAN & LEGUINECHE, Consignatarios de Frutos del Pais.

90—CALLE PIEDRAS—90. FACTS ADMITTED AT ALL TIMES. In the early ages of the world, whilst cosmogony was almost a present event, the doctrine of the immortality of the soul, and heretofore, was on all sides allowed.

YOUNG LADIES' ENGLISH SCHOOL.

62—CALLE RINCON—62. ESTABLISHED—MAY 1864. Miss EDYBE begs to give notice to Parents and Guardians, that owing to the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Edybe from England, she is now prepared to admit limited numbers of Pupils, who will receive every care and attention, together with all the comforts of a well-regulated home.

ENGLISH TAILOR AND CLOTHIER.

39—CALLE DEFENSA—39. Just Received, suitable for the Coming Season, a Large and Good Assortment of YOUTH'S, BOYS', and MEN'S SUITS, WHITE, COLORED, and CRIMSON; SHIRTS, SOCKS, STOCKINGS, NECKTIES, HATS, and every description of UNDERCLOTHING, for all Sizes.

GEORGE ELLIS, 39—CALLE DEFENSA—39.

VERY SUPERIOR SUGAR SYRUP. Only two kegs left—76 San Martin. 249, xp1018.

MEDICAL BEER—At last this great Beer has arrived.

At last this great Beer has arrived. It is the Extract of Malt. Cod Liver Oil is no longer necessary. This Berlin Beer, that gained the Medal at the Exhibition, has been imported by the undersigned.

CHRISTIAN SCHMIDT & CO., 169—HIVADAVIA—169.

ICEB DRINKS. For the beginning season the undersigned recommends his Hotel de la Paix, former Hotel, Brofard, Mercedes, Banda Oriental, and will be anxious to report the old form of the house, by a first-rate Table d'Hotel and good service.

KEAN and SOAMES, Grocers, Provision Dealers, Ship Chandlers, Custom-House Agents, and Camp Agents in General.

For Sale from 5,000 to 8,000 Sheep, to Sell or Rent, &c., &c., &c. 76, 78, and 80 CALLE ADRIANA, (Opposite the Hotel Colon).

HOTEL EUROPA, 90, CALLE DE MAYO, 90.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1809. Board and Lodging, at \$25 a-day, including Coffee in the Morning and Tea at Night. Day Boarders at Reasonable Terms. Guinness's Stout.

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ENGLISH CONFITERIA, STAR.

THE BEST! NOS. 49 AND 51, DEFENSA. 269, xp220.

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DOVONAN and BENTHAM WOOL & GENERAL PRODUCE BROKERS.

117—CALLE BOLIVAR—117. 125—126a 28. JOHN THOMSON & CO. SHIPBROKER. SURVEYOR AND ADJUSTER OF GENERAL AVERAGES.

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ARGENTINE BANK, 31, 33, and 35 San Martin.

BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M. PRESIDENT: D. JUAN B. PENA. DIRECTOR GENERAL: D. ANAORRIS LANUS.

ARGENTINE BANK, 31, 33, and 35 San Martin.

On account current, 6 per cent. per annum. Thirty days notice, 7 per cent. per annum. Money advanced on current account. Bills and papers discounted on conventional terms.

GUINNESS'S Celebrated Extra Stout.

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

BASS'S ALE, ON DRAUGHT AND IN BOTTLE.

AND BARCLAY AND PERKINS'S LONDON STOUT, THE CASINO, ALONGSIDE THE BOLSA.

Gold Watches and Clocks, French, Royal Exchange, London.

ON SALE, BY MOORE, PUNCH, AND TUDOR, 72 CALLE RECONQUISTA.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF G. T. PAEZ 41 CALLE RIVADAVIA.

FOR CORRIENTES, ITAPU, AND PORTS. The Italian steamer Venezia will leave every alternate Wednesday, at 10 a.m., receiving Cargo and Passengers, for which she has excellent accommodation.

FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS. The British steamer Castor, -Receives Cargo and Passengers.

FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS. The National steamer Lucia, -Receives Cargo and Passengers.

FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS. The National steamer Elena, -Receives Cargo and Passengers.

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ALCAZAR LYRIQUE, 197-CALLE VICTORIA-197

Mr. Cheri Labrocaire, Director

GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

ATHLETIC SPORTS. BUENOS AYRES.

GENERAL MEETING. All interested are requested to attend in the British Schoolroom, on Monday Evening, 23d inst., at half-past Seven.

NOTICE—Mrs. Cowes has removed from 37 Calle Defensa, to 86 1/2 Calle Parque, 188, 1/2 p.m.

RIVER PLATE HANDBOOK FOR 1869. ADVERTISEMENTS and INFORMATION received at this Office.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD \$30 PER MONTH.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding Five Lines inserted SIX times for \$10.

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

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere." CROSS.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1868.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD."

Montevideo, Nov. 19, 7.40 P.M. Bank paper 16 1/2 dis. Cargo of spruce pine per the Libertad sold \$42 m/c. on board. Hides, large sales at 5.60 and 5.65 gold, and 6.70 and 7.30 paper. Hair, 5 bales, mixed, 21.80 cents per quintal, despatched. Exchange on London at 43 1/2 paper; 51 gold—no takers for the latter. The Newton sails to-morrow direct for Southampton. She is expected to arrive before the mail. Telegrams will be forwarded per post from the Montevideo Telegraph Office up to the hour of sailing.

THE BRITISHERS IN PARAGUAY.

For the last two years the British Government, the British press, and the British people, have been nobly engaged in trying to rescue the British subjects detained by President Lopez in Paraguay. Since the liberation of the Niggers of Jamaica, there has not been such a public demonstration of sympathy in the British Isles. The case of our unfortunate countrymen, roasting under a broiling sun, and living on tapioca and yerba, has been ably brought before Parliament: with the pen of a Wilberforce some of her Majesty's representatives have depicted the sorrows of the Britishers in Paraguay. We have had our feelings wound up to the highest pitch, by the pitiful stories of their privations; gunboats have been sent up, special secretaries despatched, blockades run, and even high international complications risked, all to save the English engineers of Asuncion. On our table stands a pile of blue-books, teeming with diplomatic notes and papers, respecting the history of the struggle which led to their captivity. Respecting our troubles with Abyssinia, there was much obscurity as to their origin; but, as regards Paraguay, diplomatic genius had shed around it such a light, that the facts were as clear as day.

The return of the Beacon has, however, dispelled the illusion: all our sympathy has been misplaced, and all our untiring efforts unrecalled. There is not an Englishman in Paraguay who desires to leave that country; and some of the engineers are extremely indignant at the incorrect statements made by her Majesty's Representatives in their official despatches.

There is something so intensely ludicrous in this business, that we cannot avoid calling attention to the immense waste of valuable British sympathy in the matter. Britishers are naturally of a sympathetic nature: we feel keenly any mishap to a fellow-countryman in a foreign land, particularly when a Government is concerned. Poor Lord Palmerston, with all his diplomacy, was ever in hot water about Englishmen getting into trouble on the Continent.

The terrible wrongs of Britishers in Abyssinia, at last roused the ire of the sympathetic John Bull, and in a short, sharp, and decisive war, we proved to the world that the British subject cannot wander so far that his Government is impotent to protect him.

The case of the Britishers detained in Paraguay was next on the list. Mr. Gould in the Paraguayan river, Mr. Buckley-Mathew in Buenos Ayres, and Mr. Thornton in Rio, were the advocates of these unfortunate Britishers—in fact, the only man who kept aloof from the question was our friend Mr. Lettson, who in all his despatches carefully avoided the matter. Lord Stanley, in his official notes before us, betrayed much interest on two points in connection with the Paraguayan war.

First—The balloon—asking Mr. Mathew to send him the fullest particulars, which Mr. Mathew of course did.

Second—The liberation of the British subjects detained by Lopez in Paraguay.

Mr. Gould, under date of September 15, 1867, supplied the Foreign Office with the following list—it being desirable, owing to the great sympathy expressed at home for the Britishers in Paraguay, that the Government should at least know their names: List of British Widows whom the Government of Paraguay have consented to give up: Mrs. Grant, and one child. Mrs. John Trudgeon and one grown-up daughter. Mrs. Ramos, two children and one infant.

List of the British subjects still remaining in Paraguay: Dr. Stewart, wife, and three children. Dr. Skinner. Dr. Fox. Dr. Ribud and wife. Dr. Faustmann, apothecary. Mr. Vally, C.E. Mr. Burrell, C.E. Mr. Thompson, C.E. Mr. Thwyte. Mr. Marshall. Mr. Hunter. Mr. Nesbitt, wife and two children. Mr. Taylor, wife and four children. Mr. Moynihan, wife and two children.

Mr. Eden, and wife. Mr. Thomas, wife and two children. Mr. John Cambridge, and four children. Mr. James Cambridge, wife and one child. Mr. McCulloch, wife and one child. Mr. Wright, and one child. Mr. Watts, and one child. Mr. Laing. Mr. George Thompson. Mr. Hitchinbotham. Mr. Westgarth. Mr. Thersby. Mr. Smith. Mr. Pattison. Mr. Martin. Mr. Porter. Mr. Busby. Mr. Thind. Mr. Tranter. Mr. Lumsden. Mr. Goring. Mr. Naylor. Mr. Baxter. Mr. John Trudgeon. Mr. Craue, and child. Mr. Retalick, wife and two children. Mr. Miles. Prisoners of war. Mr. Foster. Mrs. Cutler, and two children. Jessie and William Charters, Ellster and George Smith, orphans supported partly by the Paraguayan Government and partly by British subjects.

Mr. Schutt, wife and child, supposed to be a British subject, or a naturalised British subject. Mr. Stark, wife and family. It was rather lucky for Lopez that the list in question was only published in the Parliamentary blue book. Had the 'Times' reproduced it in its columns, the number of women and children on that list is such, that in all probability Exeter Hall would have taken the question up. The case of the Britishers in Paraguay would have then passed from the newspapers to the pulpit, and a declaration of war inevitable.

But, happily for humanity the error has been discovered in time, and we have been saved from declaring war to liberate a lot of Britishers, who openly avow that they will under no circumstances leave Paraguay. Infatuated men! they have the whole British public with them, the foreign office at their back, yet they discard our sympathy, and decline our assistance. Such conduct is without precedent: either the engineers have lost their wits, or the whole correspondence going on for the last two years between Her Majesty's representatives in the River Plate and Lord Stanley is not worth the paper upon which it is written.

The night before the Beacon left Paraguay, Mr. Nesbitt, a British Engineer, accompanied his wife on board, and publicly stated that no Englishman would think of leaving Paraguay at present: that they were all earning high salaries, punctually paid, and saving money. Contrast this statement of Nesbitt's with the following made by Her Majesty's representative, under date of Sept. 10, 1867:—"I have made up my mind to proceed with the greatest caution and moderation; and if eventually I find it impossible to obtain the release of those I have been commissioned to bring away, I will accept the compromise which His Excellency has proposed, leaving it entirely open to Her Majesty's Government to take whatever further steps may be deemed most advisable to effect the deliverance of the British subjects who may still remain in Paraguay. With this object, I will not hurry on the negotiations, as, although I shall thereupon expose myself to some danger and great discomfort, I feel convinced my countrymen will be in comparative safety as long as I remain among them."

We find in a despatch of Minister Caminos to Mr. Gould, dated Sept. 3, 1867, the following important statement, which, as it has not been contradicted by Mr. Gould, we suppose can be taken as a fact:—"But I must correct your impression that since that period, only Dr. Barton has succeeded in getting out of the country, which is not the case; for, without any difficulty, Messrs. James Packington, Edward Realy, George Stewart, John Agger, James Haasen, and others whom I might not name had left Paraguay. Among these persons there are some whose travelling expenses were disbursed by the Government, which proves that you were led into a mistake when you said that Surgeon Barton was the only one who had succeeded in quitting the country."

In this manner, without any impediment on the part of the national authorities, the citizens and subjects of other friendly nations have been leaving Paraguay every time they have had an opportunity of doing so. His Excellency the Marshal President is grieved that his gracious concession in favor of distressed widows and their children—far from

having satisfied your demands—has only served a basis for a discussion, which I ought not to have expected, judging from what had been previously agreed upon between us, before and after drawing up my note for the 31st ultimo; but if they (the widows and their families) cannot avail themselves of this opportunity, you may rest assured that they will be as well provided for as they have been hitherto."

It is indeed difficult to lay aside this subject without making some comments. If H. M.'s representatives here have been imposed on, so also has the British public. The revelations by the Beacon have astonished us all; Mr. Nesbitt the engineer has, by his simple assertion, given the flattest denial to all the statements of Mr. Gould. Such an immense waste of British sympathy is to be deplored,—even Lord Stanley himself will be compelled to admit that his letter to Mr. Gould, dated Feb. 26, 1868, was a blunder; the following is the note:—"Lord Stanley, to Mr. Gould. Foreign Office, Feb. 26, 1868. Sir, 'The Paraguayan Chargé d'Affaires called upon me a few days ago, to present a letter from his Government, accrediting him in that capacity; and I took the opportunity of his visit to request him to call the serious attention of his Government to the continued detention against their will, in Paraguay, of numerous British subjects. 'I am, &c. (Signed) STANLEY.' Lord Stanley's letter to Mr. Mathew, about the balloon, is as follows:—"Foreign Office, Sept. 14, 1867. Sir, 'I have received your despatch of the 26th July last, respecting the movements of the allied forces, and mentioning the circumstance of a balloon having been used for purposes of observation; and I have to direct you to procure all the information in your power respecting the balloon. 'I am, &c. (Signed) STANLEY.' Let us hope, for the sake of science, that the information which his Lordship has derived respecting this military experiment, will prove more correct than that touching the British subjects in Paraguay."

THE PACIFIC MAILS. LATEST FROM PERU. Lima, Oct. 4th. The estimated revenue for the next two years has been stated to the legislature amounting to \$48,307,100; and the war estimates also, amounting to \$7,605,866.24! The army has been, or is to be, reduced to 3,200 men, thus divided: Artillery, 1240; cavalry, 800 and infantry, 1160; the pay of the soldiers is to be raised from \$17 to \$25, and the officers when on active service are to receive an augmentation varying from one-tenth to one fifth of their nominal pay. It is hoped that the increase of pay to the men will have the effect of causing voluntary enlistment, and thus put a stop to the tyranny under which the native race especially has so long groaned, in being torn from their homes and friends, by force and compelled to serve in the army for an indefinite period.

The inauguration of the railway between here and Huacho was announced to take place to-day, but the ceremony had been postponed on account of an interpellation pending between two members of the House of Deputies and the Minister of Finance, with reference to the ability of the Executive to celebrate the contract with the Company. The latter are to receive, by a decree of the 17th ult., assistance to the extent of £250,000, in bonds of the last Peruvian loan emitted in London, repayable at stated periods, and bearing interest. Another line, from Lima to Chacay, will be speedily commenced; and a proposal from Mr. Henry Meiggs has been accepted, to undertake the preliminary survey of a line to be called the Transandine Railway, to unite the capital with the valley of Jauja.

The re-appearance of the yellow fever has caused the government to request reports from several members of the faculty, all of whom agree on the correctness of the disagreeable fact, attributing it to the mildness of the past winter. They are of opinion, however, that the population of Lima has no need to alarm itself, having become to a certain extent acclimated to it, and that its chief ravages will be confined to strangers and visitors from colder climates. On the 28th ult. an explosion took place at the powder mills, throwing the whole population into the greatest state of alarm for some time, everyone thinking of course that it was the precursor of another earthquake, and consequently of the Day of Judgment. Mill No. 8, has been blown to pieces, and considerable other damage effected, but no loss of life has occurred. A regular fight took place on the 28th ult., at 8 o'clock in the morning, between a body of thieves, the police, and the inhabitants of the threatened neighborhood—one of the wards of the Talamar. Two of the police were placed 'hors de combat' by the malefactors, who were, however, at length put to flight by the storm of stones flung by the populace. The English in Lima have subscribed \$5561.25, for the sufferers in the south—not a bad sum when the paucity of our numbers is taken into consideration.

HIC JACET BUENOS AYRES.

The awful warning that reminds us from our pulpits that we are living in death was on the point of becoming a horrifying reality on Tuesday morning, and the inscription that heads these lines might have been set up to show to future travellers the spot where once rose in all its pride the Modern Athens of the New World. One's hair stands on end in attempting to picture to the imagination the terrible calamity from which we have escaped only by a miracle, and the thought of which chills the heart. On Monday morning at six o'clock, when half the population of this great city was still basking in rosy dreams a flash of lightning struck the Parque, and fortunately only had the effect of bending a few bayonets. Had it but penetrated to the powder, not a single inhabitant of this city would have been left to tell the tale. The destruction of Palmyra, the ruin of Mendoza, the awful ravage committed by the Peruvian earthquake would have been mere child's play when compared to what might have happened had the lightning touched the powder magazine. 200,000 people blown into the air before breakfast. The subject is too horrible to dilate upon. Remove the powder and shells at once from the Parque, President Sarmiento. Not a moment should be lost—an unlucky flash of lightning and Hic jacet Buenos Ayres.

EDITOR'S TABLE. The Indians effected another invasion in the Partido 9 de Julio, on the morning of the 16th, and carried their depredations to within a short distance of the town of that name. Col. Gache, commanding the 6th Regt. of National Guards, reports that as soon as Col. Lopez Osornio heard of it, he went in pursuit at the head of his troops, overtook the Indians, and rescued from them all the booty they were carrying off, which was considerable, with the exception of a few mares. The Chamber of Provincial Deputies has, after considerable discussion, passed the bill authorising the Government to sell by public auction, in lots of not more than 20,000 varas, the land lying between the end of the Paseo Julio and the 'Bajo de la Recoleta,' for the construction of stores and Custom House depots, in connection with the projected branch railway and port of the Catalinas. The elections of the electors who are to name the new members of the Municipality, take place on Sunday the 29th inst. All citizens, foreigners included, can take part in these elections,—who took the precaution of having their names inscribed in the Civic Register of the Province, up to the end of February last. We understand that they are few, and that the important question of the formation of the new Municipal Board is at the mercy of a limited and narrow circle. This cannot now be remedied, but we trust it may at least not be repeated, and that it may be the occasion of enforcing a salutary lesson, tending to remove the shameful apathy of the public, in all matters affecting the common weal. The Buenos Ayres and Rosario Telegraph has been again injured by some miscreants near Carmen de Areco, occasioning an official and four labourers to be despatched from Buenos Ayres to effect the necessary repairs. On their arriving at the other side of Carmen de Areco, it appeared that something must have been thrown across the wires, by which they were dragged to the ground for some distance. No clue to the offenders could be obtained, but we are glad to state that prompt intimation of the damage was forwarded to the station-master at Mercedes by a gentleman residing in the neighbourhood. Yesterday received from Messrs. Rushton and Trillia a photograph of the athletic sports, taken on the ground by the inimitable artist, Benito Panuzzi. The picture is oval-shaped, giving a fine view of the competitors, the pavilion, and the Grand Stand, while the multitude near the umbrageous willows in the background give it a magnificent finish, enhancing the beauty of the scene, and will give our friends in Europe a better idea of the enthusiasm displayed in favour of the Intermian game than a month's letter-writing would do. We understand the price to be only \$16, which, considering trouble and expense, is very reasonable. Those interested should apply at once at Cayo, 67. Dr. Florentino Gonzalez, lately admitted by the Superior Tribunal of Justice of Buenos Ayres as an Argentine lawyer, has practised for several years the same profession in Colombia and Chile. Dr. Gonzalez speaks English, French, and Italian, has been Minister of Finance, Senator, and Attorney-General in the United States of Colombia, and has represented his country for several years as Minister Plenipotentiary in France, Peru, and Chile. He is a Member of the Paris Society of Geography, Society of Political Economy, and Polytechnic Institute. He is versed in Constitutional questions, and acquainted with Federal Jurisprudence, having, as Attorney-General, had the opportunity of examining matters connected with the

Federal constitution of his country. Dr. Gonzalez's office is at 104, Calle San Martin, close to the Bolsa Commercial.

The Provincial Executive has laid on the table of the Chambers a Bill asking a vote for the sum of eighty million paper dollars to be devoted to the purchase of materials, and the expenses for the prolongation of the Western Railway, passing by Bragado, to be raised by creating one hundred million provincial stock, with 6 per cent interest, and 1 per cent. amortisation, to be issued at not less than 80 per cent. We believe that there is every probability that Bill will soon be passed.

We have received the fifth number of the "Revista Argentina," which we have not had time yet to peruse at leisure, but which fully maintains the high standing of this important periodical publication.

The Capitanía del Puerto has received from the Ordnance Department a new and complete set of arms of American construction for arming the sailors that belong to the Capitanía.

Our new and energetic Captain of the Port, Colonel Bustillos, is daily giving proof that he is the right man in the right place, and we are happy to note his praiseworthy efforts to reform a great number of abuses which come under the cognisance of his department. Among other salutary measures, he has ordered that an employé of the Capitanía is to proceed on board every steamer specially to protect the passengers from the unconscionable extortions of boatmen. A thorough reform of the port police is also promised. We seize the occasion of reminding this meritorious official that he ought to use his influence to induce the Government to attend, without further loss of time, to the question of the clearance of the port from wrecks, anchors, &c.

The Poitou, of the Bonnemaison line of steamers, leaves to-day for Mar del Plata, via Montevideo and Rio Janeiro. Among her passengers to Rio de Janeiro, we understand, is H.E. General Paunero, Argentine Minister to Brazil, with his family and suite. We hear, on good authority that the accomplished daughter of the Ex-President, Miss Josefina Mitro, will shortly be led to the Hymeneal altar by Mr. Ruiz, a gentleman belonging to a highly respectable Spanish family, whose residence in this country dates only from a few months' back.

The Juez de Paz of the Cathedral al Norte, Don Julio Nuñez, is endeavoring to induce the owners of house property in the Paseo de Julio to join in a movement for the embellishment of that part of the town. A meeting was convened by him for this purpose a few nights ago in the school room of the 'Escuela Normal de la Cathedral al Norte,' which was not very numerously attended, when a commission was appointed to carry out the idea, composed of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Joaquin Caza, Federico Elortondo, José Bombal, Juan Madero and Carlos DeMol.

A charcoal vendor who lived in Calle Rivadavia between Calles Rincon and Pasco was found murdered in his house on Wednesday morning. His corpse was pierced with two deep knife stabs. No clue has been found to the murderer. Messrs. Manuel Lynch, Vicente, Casares and Jose Rubio have been appointed as a committee to make out a set of rules and regulations to be observed by pilots and 'practicos' in the river navigation. The Montevideo Fomento Territorial auction of land and houses in the picturesque country town of Atahualpa was a great success. 30 lots were sold with 8 houses, and fetched a total of 207,885\$29 cts., by which the society has already realized double the capital employed, besides having still a considerable number of lots to sell. In consequence of so brilliant a result the society of the Fomento Territorial intends repeating with frequency these auctions, the next being announced to take place next Sunday. With reference to the late fraud attempted in the Montevideo lottery, the "Siglo" publishes a string of official documents bearing upon the subject and being the notes exchanged between the Junta E Administrativa, the Chief of Police, Sr. Bustamanta, and the Manager of the lottery, from the evidence brought forward, it appears that the latter is fully exonerated from the suspicion of having had any previous knowledge or participation in the affair. A child whose duty it was to draw the numbers, was found to have abstracted one of the small balls—from the urn, but the discovery was made before any mischief was done, and he was at once given in charge of the police. The list of numbers or 'extractos' have been therefore declared valid and the prizes are being paid. We copy from a late number of the "Uruguay," regarding the new Bank, which must not be mistaken for the Anglo-Portefo institution of a similar name: "The Dolocitas was bearer of a large quantity of specie for the Banco Rio de la Plata, destined to the conversion of its notes; and we understand that said establishment has drawn heavily for the same meritorious object in future."

It has been suggested to us that at the general meeting of the Athletic Sports, the advisability of giving a prize for the most appropriate costume should be brought under consideration. We understand this is general in England, and might be introduced with advantage here, giving early notice of the same. A new piece brought out at the Alcazar Lyrique, called the "Deux Arlequins," has met with great success. The introduction of a good deal of 'can-can' throughout the piece forms its greatest attraction. Calle Corrientes, between Artes and Cerrito, was on Wednesday night at 9 o'clock the scene of one of those tragical events, that are becoming of such frequent occurrence. A man, a tailor by profession, was standing at the door of his house, when two men who were passing by stuck him with their knives: his son, on seeing him fall, rushed out of the house in pursuit of the assassins, who turned upon him and stabbed him also to death. A vigilante witnessed the whole, but evidently thought prudence the best part of valor, and allowed the assassins to escape. When shall we have a police?

We owe to the kindness of General Mitro two valuable additions to our Museum, relics of the Paraguayan war, which acquire further merit from the fact of bearing each an inscription in the General's handwriting. One is marked Punzon Paraguayo, taken in Quadrilateral, and the other is a roll of telegraphic paper belonging to the Humaita telegraph.

CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY.

The Resident Director of the Central Argentine Railway, to H.E. the Minister of the Interior. B. Ayres, Feb. 29, 1868.

Having presented last year to the National Government the guarantee account of the Central Argentine Railway, and as it has not yet been liquidated, in consequence of difficulties as to its examination supervening, I deem it my duty to propose to Y.E. means for the removal of those difficulties, with certain benefit both to the financial interests of the country, and to that which the Company has in seeing settled as soon as possible a question, any further delay in the arrangement of which may be so prejudicial to its prospects. Y.E. is well aware how great are the working expenses, and how insignificant the receipts of every railway when first started, having to struggle with the various inconveniences inseparable from a new undertaking, and even with the errors, prejudices, and habits of routine of the population in whose midst it is for the first time blished. For this reason works of such magnitude are never undertaken without first obtaining a guarantee for the interest on the capital employed in their construction—for, without such security, capital would never be invested in undertakings whose only guarantee lay in their future prospects. During the first year's working of the Central Argentine Railway, besides these general causes, others of a special nature have intervened to greatly diminish its receipts. In the first place, the revolution in Mendoza, then those in Tucuman and Cordoba, and the constant struggle which the National Government had to sustain with the "montoneros" in the Provinces of Rioja, as well as in the North, paralysed to such an extent the general commerce of the Litoral with the Provinces of the Interior, that for a considerable time it may be said to have been completely interrupted; in addition the continued depredations of the Indians in consequence of the regular troops having been removed from the frontiers, in order to suppress those movements, and pursue the "montoneros," and the terror caused by the epidemic which prevailed; all these accidental causes, I think Y.E. will admit, have considerably diminished the receipts of the railway in the first year of its being opened to the public. The working expenses have been, in a great measure, the same as if this commercial paralysis had never existed: for, as Y.E. is aware, the trains must start at certain stated hours, with or without either passengers or goods. The consequence of these events has been, that the working expenses on the two first sections of the Central Argentine Railway, during the first year, have amounted to almost 75 per cent. on its receipts without including the cost of the head office in London.

The means which I have the honor to propose to Y.E. for avoiding not only the long and tedious labor of examining the numerous accounts which verify these expenses, but also that the amount of the guarantee should prove excessive during the first year, are as follows:—"That from the 1st of March, 1866, when the first section of the line was officially opened to the public, until its completion to the city of Cordoba, the working expenses of the line should be calculated, for the estimation of the guarantee at 50 per cent. on the general receipts, including those of the head office in London—this arrangement to come into force

from the date of its approval by the Directors in London.

The Government liability being 7 per cent on £6,400 sterling per mile, less the net amount received by the Company for the transit of goods and passengers, Y.E. will easily see that the arrangement which I propose is favorable to the Government and consequently somewhat prejudicial to the Company taking the following figures into account.

The rough receipts in the first year of the guarantee were £14,325 13s 7d; the expenses, including those of the head office in London have amounted to £11,883 18s 11d, leaving a balance towards the guarantee in favor of Government of £2,441 14s 8d.

By the proposed arrangement the balance in favor of Government will be as follows:—Receipts. £14,325 13s 9d. Expenses 50 p.c. 7,162 16s 9d. London Office. £9,012 18s 9d. Balance in favor of Government 5,312 16s 0d. Difference between this & former balance 2,871 2s 2d.

The result of the proposed arrangement would be a difference in favor of the government of £2871 stg. or 13,636 hard dollars for the first year of the guarantee.

The second condition, viz: that of the arrangement bearing date from the time of its approval by the directors in London is also financially favorable to the government, for the company will be prevented from receiving the amount of the guarantee during the time necessary for correspondence on the subject with the directors, which, taking into account the current rate of interest here, would amount at least to £1000 stg. Nevertheless, I prefer submitting to this loss, to be in perfect accord with the directors. Convinced that the arrangement which I propose is in favor of the government to the amount of 18,000 hard dollars, and desirous on my part of avoiding by this means all the difficulties, which a minute and lengthened examination of the accounts relative to the working expenses presents; that the guarantee may become effective, and serve as an attraction for the capital necessary for the finishing of the undertaking, and give confidence to the shareholders who have invested their funds in the carrying out of a work which will always be a stamp of glory for the administration of which Y. E. forms part, I hope Y. E. will approve of it, and thereby give an additional proof of your wish to see finished as soon as possible the most important railway scheme in the Republic.

Before concluding, allow me to inform Y. E. that the expenses of all existing railways in Buenos Ayres, including the Western, the receipts of which are so large, exceed fifty per cent on the receipts, a fact which affords Y. E. additional proof of the advantages of the arrangement. I avail myself of this opportunity to salute Y. E. with the greatest consideration. T. ARMSTRONG.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

Palmas, Nov. 14, 1868. During the last week it has rained, or rather deluged here to such an extent that the whole country is a sea of mud and water; no pen can describe the state of the Chaco. Under such circumstances, and in view of the enormous rise of the river Paraguay, it cannot be wondered at that the war operations should be paralysed. Nobody but a supernatural being could overcome obstacles of this sort.

In talking of the standstill of war operations, I mean those by land, because by water every day the Brazilians and Paraguayans exchange several dozens of shots. Yesterday I saw on board the Princess a Paraguayan deserter, who confirms the report of Lopez having ordered his brother to be shot. The same individual asserts that Asuncion is fortified, and that Lopez's army consists of ten thousand men. Lopez, according to him, is at Las Lomas, or in other words keeps his sacred person at the respectable distance of five leagues from the cannon balls. This reveals the warlike genius of His Excellency the Marshal, who is a fervent follower of Marquis de Marica's maxim—"It is sweet to die for one's country, but sweeter to live for it, and at its expense." Not a word about Mme. Lynch?—She is perhaps busy in the interior drilling a regiment of women, as stated once, in his paper, by Mr. Mallah! Two or three days ago a foreigner, decently dressed, and of gentlemanly appearance, was apprehended by the advanced lines of our cavalry: on being questioned, he said he was walking for amusement, which would not be suspicious but for the fact that the walk was through "bañados," compared to which those of Samborombon are mere child's play, and that he neither speaks a word of Spanish, nor has any business or employment, nor even acquaintances here.

Yesterday news came of the total wreck in the upper Paraná of the small steamer Bonifacio, with the loss of her Captain, Guillermo Pereira do Santos, and most of her crew. The

