

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

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

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONIES IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE, For balances in favor of Customers...

ROYAL MAIL STEAMPACKET COMPANY

REDUCTION OF FARES. The Royal Mail Steampacket Company have made the following REDUCTIONS in their Rates of Passage...

ROYAL MAIL STEAMPACKET COMPANY. Will leave this Port for Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro, ON SUNDAY 27th DECEMBER, 1868...

RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED)

CHIEF OFFICES: CALLE LAS PIEDRAS, MONTEVIDEO. CENTRAL STATION: 87 CALLE CANGALLO, BUENOS AYRES.

MAIN LINE TARIFF: Ten Words, exclusive of Address, \$50 m/c, or \$12. For every additional Ten Words, \$25 m/c, or \$11.

NORTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH TARIFF: From Buenos Ayres to the Tigre, &c., and vice versa, Ten Words, exclusive of Address, \$10 m/c.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE: Drafts at Sight, for Large or Small Amounts, can be obtained from WANKLYN & CO., 104 SAN MARTIN...

The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

No. 2058—EIGHTH YEAR. BUENOS AYRES, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1868. CIRCULATION 3000

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED). 80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80. Authorized Capital, £2,000,000 sterling. Subscribed Capital, £1,500,000 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:

THE ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE CO., established in this City. Insure at Moderate Premiums all Risks by Sea or on the River.

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PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES.

Deposits of not less than \$400 m/c and \$10 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit...

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CUNNINGHAM & PEARSON, Commission Agents.

Wine and Spirit Merchants. 44 and 46 Calle Aduna, and 80 and 82 Calle Santa Fe, R O S A R I O.

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HOTEL EUROPA, 69, CALLE 25 DE MAYO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1809. Board and Lodging, at \$35 a day, including Coffee in the Morning and Tea at Night.

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DONOVAN AND BENTHAM WOL & GENERAL PRODUCE BROKERS.

117—CALLE BOLIVAR—117, 225—12m 28. German Beer, Guinness's Stout, and other liquors.

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

BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M. D. JUAN B. PENA, DIRECTOR-GENERAL.

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MONTEVIDEO

TEATRO SOLIS.

GRAN SOCIEDAD DEL PLATA Opera Italiana.

El Domingo 20 Diciembre 1868. HERMANI Por la celebre Carlota Carozzi.

GRAN CORRIDA DE TOROS.

ALCAZAR LYRIQUE, 197-CALLE VICTORIA-197

DIRECTOR: MR. CHERI LABROCAIRE.

Aujourd'hui LE RETOUR DULYSSE Opera mythologique en un acte.

LA COMEDIA LA COMEDIA LA COMEDIA

REGLAMENTO INTERNO La Comision Administrativa del Alcazar...

ARTICULO 1º Quedan prohibidas en adelante las demostraciones...

ARTICULO 2º Ningun concurrente podrá permanecer parado en las calles...

ARTICULO 3º Los infractores serán castigados por los señores del Establecimiento...

LA COMEDIA 123, 89, 416 SOCIEDAD DE LOS CAMINOS DE FLORES Y GAINA.

Habiendose retirado la propuesta para el establecimiento de un tranvay en el camino de Flores...

L. CLARKE AND CO. Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes...

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.

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

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1868.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD."

LATEST FROM EUROPE. [Per "Hipparchus."] Liverpool, Nov. 20. ENGLAND.

The London "Times" says: "After an unprecedented period of sixteen months, during which time the Bank rate remained at 2 per cent., it was advanced yesterday to 2 1/2 per cent."

The "Daily News" says: "At present 154 Conservatives and 285 Liberals have been returned to the new House of Commons."

The Times says: "The Liberals gain 23 of the new and 40 of the old seats—total 63. The Conservatives gain 7 of the new and 30 of the old seats—total, 37 seats."

This makes a net Liberal gain of 26 seats.

FRANCE. Paris, Nov. 16. Letters received here from Lugano state that Mazzini is most dangerously ill.

Dr Bertrand, who is attending him, is said to despair of saving his life.

Paris, Nov. 17. The "Moniteur" of this morning confirms the reported prosecution against the Gaulois, at the same time declaring the discovery of a conspiracy against the Government to be absolutely false.

After the close of the Bourse, Renten fell to 72 1/2 cts., in consequence of a rumour of disturbances in Spain, but up to the present time no despatch has been received here confirmatory of this report.

Nov. 19. The "France" of this evening denies that exceptional measures of repression will be taken against the numerous newspapers which published lists of subscribers to the erection of a monument to Baudin.

SPAIN. Madrid, Nov. 17. General Prim has appointed a commission under the presidency of General Cordoba, to deliberate upon an organic and administrative form of the army.

The official Gazette publishes several new appointments and the budget for Fernando Po.

Bad weather prevails and renders telegraphic communication difficult with the provinces, but news continues to be received of manifestations in favour of a Constitutional Monarchy similar to the demonstration which took place in Madrid on Sunday.

Nov. 19. The Gazette of to-day contains a decree of Señor Cerbrilla, annulling the decisions of the popular corporations which dismissed certain school-

masters, and removed them from one post to another.

General Prim has published a circular, in which he states that from motives of economy two-thirds, instead of one-third, of the vacant posts in the army will be given to officers on half pay.

Señor Sagosta has also published a circular prohibiting the destruction of religious monuments which may be valuable either from artistic or historical reasons.

The subscriptions to the Loan amount to 9,254,500 crowns.

ITALY.

Florence, Nov. 19.

A letter of Garibaldi's, dated Caprera, 10th November, and addressed to a friend in Spain, has been published.

Garibaldi advises the Spaniards to proclaim a Federal Republic, and immediately to nominate a dictator for two years.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

New York, Nov. 17.

Advice from St Johns received here this morning states that a very great monetary excitement exists there. The St. Stephens Bank agency has closed, and a general run has been on all the Banks, but up to this time all demands have been promptly met. The Cashier of the Commercial Bank absconded. His defalcations are estimated at \$90,000.

New York, Nov. 16.

Gold closed at 136 1/4. The highest quotation during the day was 137; the lowest 135 3/4. Sterling Exchange on London 109.

THE INSURRECTION IN CUBA.

Havannah, Nov. 19.

Advice from the insurgents state that they are now in possession of a well organized and efficient force of 10,000 men.

They are now holding the whole of the eastern part of the island, from Puerto Principe to Santiago.

The Havannah correspondent of the "New York Herald" states that the insurgents are in large force in the vicinity of Puerto Principe and Santiago.

They were besieging Manzanilla, and according to some accounts, had captured the place.

Hides and tallow flat; no alteration in prices.

Montevideo, December 19, S. P. M. Nothing doing.

Bank paper, 13 1/2 to 14 dis.

Cargo white pine and spruce realised 36 1/2 dollars gold, per thousand feet.

Weather fine and fresh. Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 14. Nothing done in exchange. Sovereigns, 14\$000.

NATIONAL BONDS.

The position which our colleague the "Tribuna" has taken respecting the negotiation of the Home Debt in England, as suggested by Mr. David Robertson, M. P., reminds us of the dentist who, by mistake, pulls out the wrong tooth. In fact we confess to surprise, that so eminently practical a man as the editor of the paper in question should fall into so serious an error, an error which, if persisted in, is calculated to cripple the credit of the country, and deprive us of all the advantages accruing from the influx of capital.

The duty of the Government, as our colleague argues, is to establish credit at home, and to reserve our credit abroad for emergencies. Up to now we have failed in both these regards, for our credit at home is infinitely low, whilst our credit abroad, although now good, oozes out when the emergency which our colleague speaks of arrives, as was proved in the case of the last loan, that took over 3 years to negotiate.

When one views the London money market in the same light as our colleague, and regards the great capitalists of the world as all, impatient to invest in Argentine stock in preference to any other, it is very easy to account for opinions such as those expressed by the "Tribuna;" but our colleague has overstepped the mark, and deceived by fanciful financial hallucinations dreams that the coffers of Europe are opened to the Argentine Republic.

Nations are, after all, subject to the same rules as individuals; a merchant who does a large business, and whose paper is rarely seen in the market, holds a superior credit, even though not one in ten thousand knows the real state of his books, again a nation which has succeeded in placing a small loan, has established a footing in the market, which it is the interest of the holders of that loan to maintain and the Argentine Republic stands in this position. All the holders of Argentine Bonds, such as Mr. Robertson and others, have a direct interest at stake in maintaining the credit of the country. But let the Argentine Republic attempt to negotiate another loan in the European markets, no matter how deserving the object, and our colleague will discover that those who hitherto were most zealous in standing up for our credit, will be the first to sell out and the last to subscribe for the new scrip. Even Mr. Robertson, in his letter, bears us out, for he says that he hopes it will be long, very long before the Argentine Republic is

seen again as a borrower in the market.

There is but one point upon which we coincide with our colleague, and that is where he states it is a sound policy to have a home loan well distributed amongst the people of the country to which it belongs, inasmuch as it is a guarantee for the preservation of order, and a support to the Government. This is a very sound argument, and merits attention; but it scarcely applies in a country where the creators of disorder, the prime movers of rebellion, insurrection, and civil war, never under any circumstance possess sixpence of their own. Who are the holders in this Republic of the Home Debt? Not the discontented military element—not the ruling men in the various provinces—not even the native capitalists of this city. Strike from the list the banks, one or two wealthy foreigners, and the whole bulk of the Home Debt is either in the hands of speculators and jobbers, or pledged as hypothecated security for cash advanced. Therefore, the object of having the National Bonds restricted to this country as a pledge for the preservation of order is purely mythical.

Hard is the task for us to be called on to explain why the National credit should be 28 per cent. lower at home than abroad. Our colleague attributes it to the very high rate of interest here, but this is another error, for money for the last six months has been only worth 8 and 9 per cent. in the market, whilst National Bonds have during that time almost uniformly held at so low a figure as yield 15, and this whilst twenty million patacons belonging to the labouring classes are lying for years in the Provincial Bank at 4 per cent. per annum interest. Doubtless the rate of money has some influence on the price of bonds, but we cannot disguise the fact—our credit at home is severely injured by the continuous abuse heaped at the National Government—the contempt in which the chief authorities of the State are held by men of position, and who ought to be the first to set a good example to the masses.

This question respecting National Bonds is far too important to be pushed aside by artificial reasoning. As for further credit abroad, for future loans, our colleague must put that totally and absolutely out of the question—and if we require capital to build railways, lay telegraph lines, and colonise our frontiers, we must abide by the advice of Mr. David Robertson, who thoroughly understands the market, and not the "Tribuna."

The real parties to take our bonds are not those who dabble in new loans and scrip, but merchants and others who connected with Buenos Ayres, find it both their interest and convenience to hold as permanent investment National Bonds, which in the transaction of their various business in the Plate, they have been obliged or tempted to take. By making the coupons payable in London, these National Bonds become more negotiable, and hence more valuable.

Strange that Argentines who have such a great leaning for the United States, should in this respect condemn the policy of that country. All the United States Bonds are payable in Europe, at the will of the holder; but the United States never, under any circumstance, makes a loan in Europe. This is the true sound basis for foreign financial negotiations. Trade and commerce should be the brokers for every loan. The bulk of the stupendous United States debt is held to-day in Europe, yet not one dollar of it was launched abroad. The Bonds found their way to Europe, through the agency of the millions who hold business relations with the States. The Home Debt of this country must be placed on the same footing—retrograde rules crippling the value of a security must be done away with—in Argentine Bond should be the same value at home as abroad. There is no sound reason for opposing it, and the sooner the coupons of the Home Debt are made payable in London, the better for the country at large and the investing public of the River Plate.

THE CORDOVA EXHIBITION.

Department of Public Instruction, Buenos Ayres, 19th of December, 1868.

To the Secretary of the Managing Commission of the Exhibition, Geo: P. Crauford, Esq.

By direction of H. E. the Minister, I beg to inform you that most of the gentlemen named to act on the Managing Commission of the Exhibition having accepted their appointment, it is necessary to proceed to the installation of said Commission, and H. E. the Minister authorises you to take for end such measures as may be called for.

With a view of facilitating the discharge of your trust, I beg to enclose a list of the notes forwarded by this Department, with reference to the Exhibition.

Having thus fulfilled the directions of H. E. the Minister, I avail myself of this opportunity to salute you with my highest consideration.

AURELIO PRADO, Under Secretary.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

LATEST FROM HEADQUARTERS.

The Pawnee, with dates to 13th. The Marcelo Diaz with dates to the 15th.

Both these steamers have arrived, but they bring very little news of importance beyond the fact that Lopez, instead of having cleared out with 200 men to Luque, is at the head of his army in Angostura; and some American officers, who have inspected Angostura report it as a position of great strength which will cost much to take. Caxias remains at Villela.

When the American squadron arrived up at Angostura, Admiral Davis, despatched a boat ashore with a peppy demand for the immediate surrender of Bliss and Mastermann.

Lopez at once complied, sending the two gentlemen of Villela down to the boat under charge of a guard, and also an invitation to Admiral Davis to come ashore to his encampment. The Admiral at once complied, and had a long interview with Lopez, who, we understand, gave the very best proof that both were spies of his during their residence at the Legation. General MacMahon subsequently went ashore, and was received with all the honors by Lopez when presenting his credentials.

We hear that the Pawnee has brought very important despatches for the American Minister here, H. E. Mr. Worthington.

General MacMahon remains at Angostura, and has not gone to Asuncion.

There was nothing known of the whereabouts of Gelly y Obes, supposed to be at Palmas.

The Paraguayans, we hear, claim to have taken some pieces of artillery in one of the last fights, but how far this may be we cannot say.

The Brazil, when passing Angostura suffered terribly. The battery guns were covered over with hides, until the monitor came within range, then they opened up an awful fire, which shot down Captain, officers, and men; they tried to turn the ship, or back down, but it was out of the question, and the only hope for the Brazil was to push on as best she could and get above Angostura, where she now lies.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

A sheepfarmer near Chacomus, whilst sinking his 'javel,' came upon the fossil remains of a megatherium; he has kindly promised to send the jaw bone of this antediluvian monster, to our museum.

Yesterday the flood-tide of the Plate took the Boca residents by surprise. The water rose several feet, and in parts covered the Boca Railway. Luckily there was no wind, and the flood did little damage. Yesterday morning there was a very sudden change of temperature; the morning was quite fresh, doubtless this is attributable to the flood-tide of the river.

The rents for warehouses and stores in the city are now so extravagant that merchants, traders, and dealers are all complaining—in fact no matter how good the business, expenses are so high that the days for fortune making are gone, the most people can do is to cover their expenses. Stores can be had cheaper however, south of the Plaza than north or west, and if English and German merchants would only move down to our side of the city, they would secure larger premises at a much lower rate. The house at present occupied by the London and River Plate Bank will shortly be taken by Mr. Tomkinson, and the house formerly tenanted by D. C. Thomson & Co. in Calle Reconquista, will be shortly occupied by a new English firm: Messrs. Thompson & Co have moved to their new premises in same street, next to Ochoa's.

From the country districts we hear that the moving season has commenced, hundreds of sheepfarmers are on the road with their flocks and Penates bound outside, the rents for sheep puestas in the near partidos are altogether too high for the poor farmer, a flock of good sheep can barely afford to pay over \$2000 mje. per annum, yet many are paying as high as 4 to 5,000 per annum. This year however, the landowners will have to stock their own lands, and put up their own puestas, as sheepfarmers are beginning to open their eyes to the fact that the industry is unable to pay such rents as hitherto extorted from the poor tenants.

The joint stock park at Palermo, is now going ahead and in a few months, the public will have a pleasant park to stroll about in. We learn that the shares have been all taken and the capital subscribed.

The 'Savoie' leaves to-day, she also takes a mail and a very large number of passengers, it is really astonishing the trade which these steamers command. Mr. Bonnomason's line, is the best paying in the Plate, and the shares according to advices per last packet, have gone up 10 per cent.

Mrs. Kidd's at the Lomas de Zamorra, is now crowded. This suburban residence is probably one of the oldest about Buenos Ayres; the walks and rides in the neighborhood are charming and Mrs. Kidds charges are extremely moderate.

We call the attention of our readers to the important auction sales of the Van Prat properties. On the 30th prox. the chacra at Moron will be sold. On the 5th, the beautiful quinta in Calle Independencia, one of the finest quintas about this city. On the 11th prox. the great estancia known as Sto. Domingo, containing nearly seven square leagues of land, in the partido of Las Flores. The estancia will be sold in one or more lots to suit purchasers. Messrs. Rodriguez and Larrazabal are the auctioneers. This is one of the largest real estate sales that has taken place in this country for many years.

The fortunes of the hay men are declining. The last news from headquarters is that a schooner laden with hay was capsized by a squall, in front of Esquina. The river filled with bales of hay, and the schooner lost; no lives lost however.

Hesperidina fans are now the luxury of the hour. An Englishman long resident in this country says, that to keep cool in this hot weather, the best thing is hot tea in the middle of the day, with a plate of strawberries Bagley improves on this, a teaspoonful of Hesperidina, with a gentle movement of the Hesperidina fan makes a man so cool, that he is obliged to look for his overcoat. This is as good as the American Safe Manufacturer—the cock and the butter.

The Pawnee arrived on Friday afternoon; she left Angostura on the night of the 13th, and up to that date there had been no more fighting, but a terrible battle was imminent in front of Angostura. There are many and varied versions of the last engagement: the Paraguayans claim them as great victories; we must wait, however, to see the result before we come to any opinion. The steamer to-day will probably bring news of the highest importance. Lopez has not fled to Luque, but is at Angostura, where his army is stationed.

A report was current in town yesterday that General Caceres has been apprehended by the authorities of Salto, in the Banda Oriental. General Borges having received instructions from President Battle to capture him in case he should make his appearance in the district under his command.

The net proceeds of the two days races in Belgrano, for the benefit of the 'Asociacion Filantropica,' amounted to \$26,862 mje, which sum has been handed to the President of said 'Asociacion.' The net proceeds of the first day were 22,122 and of the second 4,740.

A match for \$5,000 a side has been arranged to be run on the first of the year on the Belgrano racecourse between Basurero and Cervo for once round. The event gives rise to much speculation in sporting circles as both horses distinguished themselves at the meeting on Tuesday the 8th, by running first and second in the race in which Mocoleta was the favorite. We understand there is also a probability of a hurdle match between Ituzaingó and Sherry-Cobbler being arranged, which will no doubt create general interest.

We were favored yesterday with a visit from Captain Murray, the master and owner of the barque 'Sheffield,' which has brought down the part of the trophies taken at Humaitá, belonging to the Argentines. They consist of 58 guns, one of 9 tons weight and the others from 5 to 6 tons. Most of them were raised out of the water by the crew of the 'Sheffield,' among them is the burst breach loader that was mounted at the Northern extremity of the London Battery, and of English manufacture. They are spiked but in so clumsy a manner that with very little trouble and expense, they can be made serviceable again. In the whole but only two can be considered unserviceable, and all have their carriages.

All the pieces that have been raised of the three chains that lay across the river. In lifting them out of the water the 'Sheffield's' windlass broke, and for this reason the whole of the chain was not raised. Also the windlass that was used for making the chain taut close to the London Battery, it was made of a piece of Paraguayan timber which Captain Murray; who is a native of a woody country says he has never seen surpassed for size weight and strength.

The two anchors by which the chains were made fast in the Chaco side, and which were so firmly secured with cross beams and the roots of some fast-growing tree that had been transplanted close to where they were located that Capt. Murray found it a most difficult job to free them.

2 large iron buoys that supported the chains across the river. 5000 to 6000 cannon balls. Of these 200 weigh 100lbs.

Grape, canister and shells innumerable. 1500 muskets of British and Belgian manufacture. 400 old Brown Bess guns, with flint locks.

M. Welsh, the mate of the 'Sheffield,' was for most of the time in charge of the work of collecting and raising from the water most of these articles, and the merit is mainly due to his untiring exertions. Besides the above articles there are on board the Sheffield three horses, two of them belonging to the unfortunate Col. Martinez

de Horz, and an innumerable quantity of smaller articles; drums, a hide rope of very curious manufacture, &c., &c.

The harvest at Frayle Muerto is now at its height. Yesterday we had a visit from Mr. Steam Plough Melrose. He reports everything going on most satisfactorily. The yield of the crop will be about thirty bushels of wheat to the acre. In the States the average yield is fifty bushels to the acre, and in some Western States we read of even eighty bushels to the acre. But Mr. Melrose very properly remarks that, considering the trifling agricultural labor used in this country we must be well pleased at thirty bushels to the acre.

Letters from highly respectable parties in Rio have been received from that city, which state that the cabinet has at last recalled Marquis Caxias. We have not heard the name of his successor, but suppose it must be the brave Osorio, who, we regret to say, is wounded, but happily, not very severely.

We were favored yesterday with a visit from Mr. G. Pasero, who kindly showed us the plans and drawings for an undertaking of the greatest interest to the public. In company with M. J. H. Hausen Mr. Pasero has laid before the Captain of the Port a proposal for the establishment of a double tramway on the mole, for the conveyance of passengers and luggage to and from the end of the mole. One kiosque, with a waiting room and covered corridor, is to be built at each terminus of the tramway, one at the head and the other at the end of the mole, and the contractors ask permission to work this tramway for ten years, with the express condition that their charge if not to exceed \$10 mje. For this price they will convey passengers' luggage to and from their respective houses and the end of the mole, the fare to include the conveyance of each passenger along the tramway on the mole. They further engage themselves to keep the mole in repair, and convey, free of any charge, all the mail bags to and from the Post Office, as well as all passengers travelling on account of Government. After the lapse of the ten years all the stock to become the property of the Government. Colonel Bustillos, we are glad to see, warmly approves of the projected undertaking, which offers not only to supply a want much felt by the public, but to effect a great saving to Government, and has promised Mr. Pasero his most strenuous co-operation. It is therefore more than probable that this very important project will be soon a reality.

THREE YEARS AMONG THE INDIANS.

In one of our morning colleagues we find the remarkable and highly interesting tale of a young Frenchman, who, with the noble intention of earning enough to support his aged mother came to Buenos Ayres.

Not succeeding in getting employment in the city he, in company with an Italian fellow passenger, started for Quenen Grande, to return by Rosario. Here they were beset by a fresh difficulty, which only the scientific ingenuity of the Ligurian could overcome. No guide could be had for love, and the intrepid fortune seekers do not appear to have been over much burdened by the other most ruling passion of the human heart. Armed with a small compass they started off, like Dr. Syntax of old—heavy at heart and light at pocket—happily the simile extended no farther, and their bodily sufferings were not aggravated by the gnawing pangs of having to render an account of their excursions, and satisfy the pecuniary cravings of a snarling mouthed, able-bodied, and strong-armed wife. For the lords of creation it is well that the age of female Neros is past, and however fond we may be of the petticoats, few young men of the present day would consent to exchange them for the commonest pair of inexpressibles. In the present case the public are as much gainers by the new order of things as the youths themselves, for here we have a plain unvarnished tale of what has just happened, without waiting for the meteoric genius of an anonymous writer to relate it in measured lines.

The wet season set in, and very soon they began to regret having undertaken the journey. For four consecutive days it rained so continuously that they could not strike a light to cook their scanty victuals. All this time the wanderers were exposed to the inclemency of the weather, and great was their joy when on the fifth day the sun came forth in all his majesty from the thick canopy of clouds, which had so long concealed his glory. Without staying to dry their saturated garments, they pushed on, determined to make the best of the fair change.

—Here let us pause, indulgent reader, for the prompitude of these young adventurers, who, though despising agricultural pursuits, so gladly availed themselves of that salutary advice of the old compounder of proverbs to 'baymakers, is not without its moral.

The time spent in this digression has brought these go-ahead straight fellows across a water-covered plain to a little elevation of the ground, so uncommon in these level countries. "Halt!" cried the foremost, "let

us pass the night on this dry oasis or the weary waste." During the night the waters from on adjacent stream rose, and our heroes were compelled to beat a precipitate retreat, leaving the provisions to be drowned by the waves. Tired of waiting for the waters to recede, they resolved to make a dash for it, so tying their clothes in a bundle on their backs they swam the surging river, and gained the other bank in safety.

The ground on this side was higher and dryer, and having dressed, our heroes proceeded, they knew not whither. The compass had fallen overboard the Italian's waistcoat pocket, in midstream, and consequently pointed to a particular region, which they wisely preferred not pursuing.

No signs of life or cultivation were to be seen, so they concluded they were in Indian territory. Their only hope now remained to gain the Andes. As they advanced, their conviction was verified by the remains of fires and broken bones. Soon they came on a body of Indians, from whom they had a narrow escape, hiding themselves in a cave till the savages had passed. At the end of three days close confinement, in this natural prison, the pangs of hunger induced them to come forth, and Guimard killed a fat deer; he had not time, however, to reach his prey, when he was surrounded by a host of Indians, who, with the most unearthly yells and strange capers manifested their joy at having such visitors.

Disturbing these amiable demonstrations and annoyed at being so unceremoniously robbed of their hard-earned feed, the two friends grasped each other's hand, and swore to die rather than voluntarily become the slaves of savages. Leveling their pieces, they fired on the advancing hosts. Several of the foremost fell to the ground, the others, nothing daunted, advanced and seized Pedro [as the Italian was called.] who, having fallen exhausted by his wounds, was readily secured with a lasso. Guimard though transfixed by a javalin' in the arm, fought bravely against all odds, until struck by a stone from a sling, he rolled over senseless on the earth.

In this state they would have been quickly despatched by the infuriated savages, but for the timely interference of a powerful chief, who, no doubt, thought he had caught a great prize. Mounted each behind an Indian, the poor captives continued their journey for days, their only food—a few roots or herbs. At night they were made fast to the ground. This latter precaution against escape might well have been dispensed with; for, when arrived at the grand encampment, the captives were untied, neither could move hand or foot, so worn out were they with loss of blood and hunger. No succour nor food was permitted them until night, when their brutal masters presented them with a piece of hippopotamus flesh, which, though famishing, they could not bring themselves to eat. Subsequently unable to appease the pangs of hunger with herbs, they devoured all they could save from a pack of rapacious dogs, that snapped up what they had contemptuously rejected.

Our young adventurers had fallen into the hands of the Royuches a warlike tribe, whose dominions extend from Rio Negro, to the Andes. They have two deities Vitaventuro, the good and Yankooroo the evil spirit. By nature fierce, by religion merciless, they constantly make incursions on their christian neighbors, killing the men and carrying off the women and children, for whom is reserved a far worse fate than even death. This large tribe are not so far advanced as to have 'Toldos,' and live under skins, their only furniture such as they may have robbed from their mortal enemy the white face. Some use brass candlesticks for cooking, but most, not understanding the art, prefer the food raw. The dress is simple, consisting usually of a plain piece of cloth, with a hole in the centre to admit of the head protruding, it thus hangs over the shoulders in graceful folds down to the knees. To this the swell squaws add bracelets and ear-rings, the gifts of some brave admirer, who has wrenched them from the bleeding folds of his defenceless victims. The men seldom trouble themselves over much with garments, believing no doubt the words of the old song "Nature's dress is loveliness," some of the women are quite as daring and vindictive as the warriors and follow them to war, once they made prisoners a whole party of Spaniards, who attempted to escape but were recaptured by these daughters of Minerva, and at once put to death.

A better fate awaited our heroes who sought to ingratiate themselves with their new masters, this they effected so successfully that Guimard was employed as secretary and wrote to an Argentine officer on the frontier, but this functionary arrested the bearers, which so exasperated the Indians that they threatened to kill the captives. Pedro made his escape to Calfcuca. He used his influence with the chief of the tribe, and on the return of the ambassadors all suspicions were dispelled.

"It is a bad wind that blows nobody good," and the civil war which brought desolation and ruin to so many,







