

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

The Office of this Bank having been removed to the above specified 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 MONTH, IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPICIE. For balances in our favor, 12 per cent. For balances in favor of Customers, 6 per cent.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

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

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Will leave this Port for Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro, on SUNDAY 27th JANUARY, 1893.

RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED)

TELEGRAMS. The River Plate Telegraph Company has made the following REDUCTIONS in their Rates of Passage...

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH

TELEGRAMS. The Great Southern Railway Branch has made the following REDUCTIONS in their Rates of Passage...

NORTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH

TELEGRAMS. The Northern Railway Branch has made the following REDUCTIONS in their Rates of Passage...

THE LUXURY OF THE SEASON

What can be more agreeable or refreshing than EFFERVESCENT POWDERS. Granular Effervescent Lemonade.

FOUR BOILERS IN THE BEST CONDITION

Apply for further particulars to Corti, Rivera, 200, 8p41

THE AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1893. CIRCULATION 3000

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED). 80-CALLE DE LA PIEDAD-80. Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Reserve Fund Jan. 1888 £1,500,000 do.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES. BUSINESS HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M. Deposits of not less than \$100 m.c. and \$10 m.c.

CUNNINGHAM & PEARSON, Commission Agents, Wine and Spirit Merchants, General Grocers, &c.

HOTEL EUROPA. ESTABLISHED A.D. 1809. Board and Lodging, at \$3 a day, including Coffee in the Morning and Two Sifts.

DONOVAN AND BENTHAM WOOL & GENERAL PRODUCE BROKERS. 117-CALLE BOLIVAR-117.

London and River Plate Bank (LIMITED). 80-CALLE DE LA PIEDAD-80. The rate of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

THE BANK'S COMMISSION TO BROKERS ON THE FIRST DISCOUNTING OF BILLS AND PROMISSORY NOTES. LOANS TO TRADING CLASSES.

THE PAIN KILLER is equally applicable and effective to young or old. The Pain Killer is both an Internal and External remedy.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, 46 CALLE RECONQUISTA. Would interest himself professionally in the Sales of the houses of the late Dr. B. K.

BRITISH NEWSPAPER AGENCY, 23-CALLE DEFENSA-23. The undersigned respectfully request Subscribers to Newspapers and Magazines ordered through them, to call and pay without further delay.

THE ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE CO., Established in this City. Insure at Moderate Premiums all Risks by Sea.

RATES OF INTEREST. TO PRIVATE DEPOSITORS, 6 per cent. per annum m.c. To private depositors, 2 per cent. per annum do.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, PROPRIETORS, 74 High Street, Providence, R.I. 350 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Canada East.

RESTAURANT COSMOPOLITANO-LAS CONCHAS. Mr. C. Kramer has the honor to announce to the Public that he has opened the above named Hotel at Las Conchas.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. The Great Purifier of the Blood. IS PARTICULARLY RECOMMENDED FOR USE DURING SPRING AND SUMMER.

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

"LA ESTRELLA" ARGENTINE COMPANY FOR INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE, AT FIXED PREMIUM. CAPITAL, 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS.

CHAPMAN, CALLENDER, AND COMPANY, ESTABLISHED WAREHOUSE, No. 210, CALLE MISIONES.

THE MYSTERIES OF PALMISTRY. Happiness, Health, Riches, Love, Long Life, all are there.

ASSURANCE COMPANY. BARTHOLOMEW, HANCOCK & LONDON CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

THE HOTEL EUROPA. CLARAZ and TAM, 50-CALLE 25 DE MAYO-50. Coffee and Billiards. Also a new Selection of Refreshing Drinks.

THE BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. SPECTACULAR INVESTMENT FOR THE CAPITALISATION OF SMALL INCOMES, PENSIONS, RENTS, &c.

GOLD WATCHES AND CLOCKS. French, Royal Exchange, London, ON SALE BY MOORE, PUNCH, AND TUDOR, 72 CALLE RECONQUISTA.

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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. ANARCASIS LANUS.

STEAMSHIP AGENCY OF G. T. PAEZ FOR COCHIN, RIO DE JANEIRO, AND PORTS. The Italian steamer Venetia will leave every alternate Wednesday, at 10 a.m., receiving Cargo and Passengers for which she has excellent accommodation.

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ALCAZAR LYRIQUE, 197-CLALE VICTORIA-197

DIRECTOR: MR. CHERI LABRORE. GRAND NEW ENTERTAINMENT GIFTS AND PRESENTS FOR Christmas and the New Year, FEB S.S. CITY OF BRUSSELS, &c.

We are in expectation of despatching from the Custom-house, in the course of the week, a variety of articles suitable for presentation and for personal use...

CHILDREN'S TOY AND STORY BOOKS. Several copies of the best publications of Warne, Ward, and Lock, Routledge, and other houses in London...

MISCELLANEOUS. Fifty different articles in the much-admired Scotch, tartan, fancy patterns, jackets of all kinds, gold pencil cases and gold penholders...

Subscription to THE STANDARD \$2 PER MONTH. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding five lines inserted six times for \$10.

THE EDITORS. To CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer...

The Standard. "Nil falsi audiam, nisi veri non audiam dicere." Cetero.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1869. SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD."

Montevideo, Jan. 7. 6 p.m. The sailing of America suspended till tomorrow on account of rough weather. Whitewick, from Colonia, in. Mr Adams leaves next week for Colonia. Heavy rainstorms in camp, and large arrivals of wool. Nothing of the City of Buenos Ayres yet. Great auction of Fomento Shares to day outside of Bolsa. Prices falling, but great animation at auction. Steamer Montevideo not much damaged by collision to-day. Very little doing in wool of hides. Owing to heavy rains, some of the diligences unable to get to the city this morning. Ministerial crisis continues. Portfolio offered to Zorilla, and Hacienda offered to Melcott; both decline. Great shipments going on to-day for Paraguay. It is rumored that a Bolivian line of steamers is about to be started. Fomento, 26.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR. The war is virtually over, having been brought to a conclusion by one of those bold, masterly movements occasionally employed by the generals of the old world, but never before attempted on this southern Continent. Much of the glories and sufferings of this long campaign are due to Osorio, Mitre, Atgollo, Porto Alegre, Gelly y Obes, and many other less fortunate chiefs, but for the Marques de Caxias was reserved the honor of bringing the war to a successful termination. The enemy had so posted themselves on the heights of Villeta, surrounded for miles, front and sides, with heavy bogs, impenetrable woods, and yawning ditches, that it was found quite impossible to come nearer than cannon shot of the breastworks. In this way an over-discreet Argentine commander might have wasted months, many years, hammering away at long range, as at Tuyuti or Humaita. Happy for us all in these countries, except, perhaps, those engaged in the army trade, the patience of the aged Brazilian would not brook delay. Inaccessible on either flank or front, there was nothing left but to attack him on the rear; the inability of the iron fleet rendered this a most delicate manoeuvre, for, instead of being conveyed to the spot in steam transports, and left to effect their landing on the hostile beach as best they could, it was found necessary to cross first into the Chaco, whose low banks, covered with long weeds, and low brushwood, infested by venomous reptiles, and savage beasts of all kinds, left them little room to stand on, much less advanced for miles under the very guns of An-

gostura. It was, therefore, necessary to hew their way through the virgin forests, and so insurmountable did this work appear, coupled with forcing deep streams, and crossing heavy bogs in a large tract of unknown country, infested by a well armed enemy, that even Lopez, who, during three years and a-half, had a fair opportunity of estimating his opponent's prowess, deemed it quite unnecessary to place more obstacles in their way, and was actually expecting to see the remnants of the expedition return to Palmas, leaving their comrades to perish in swamps, when a 'chasque' arrived with the news that they were crossing in canoes at San Antonio. From that moment Lopez' cause was irrevocably lost; he had lost confidence in his people, and they in him. A few broken regiments of infantry, the poor remains of the once grand army, was all he could send to meet the daring invaders, who had already formed into the three armies, and advanced on his last stronghold.

Never was the science and ability of a commander, the discipline and bravery of the troops, the blind subservience of a docile people, and the cowardice or stupidity of a self-called Marshal so fully contrasted as in this hour.

Was he a brave man, not to say a General, he could have defied three times their number, by taking his stand on the river bank and disputing the passage of the army. One or two rounds of grapeshot from the woods would have sunk all the canoes, and a small body of regulars routed the survivors before they had formed on the shore.

However excusable such blind attachment may be in a simple people who never know a better rule, it seems wonderful how intelligent foreigners could be content, and seeing that they would not be allowed out of the country, no one can blame them if they participated in a plot, however diabolical, which was to free them from so detestable a yoke and save the country of their adoption from the terrible end to which the arrogance of one man was fast driving it—national destruction.

This end has unfortunately come, notwithstanding the humane efforts of the Allies, who on every occasion gave quarter, though not receiving much in return at the hands of their infuriated foes, whose wounded they cared in the hospitals with their own sick. Out of a population of close on a million when the war broke out, not a single man is left in Paraguay, and half the women and children have perished too, either from the enemy's sword or the tyrant's hand. In fact no one can say where the people have gone to; it would seem that the few survivors have fled the country or taken refuge in the woods and mountains to escape that awful slavery which Lopez said the cursed Allies had come to establish in his free land.

The Allies, on their arrival at Asuncion, found to their horror and surprise that the town was quite deserted. Where but a few years ago eighty thousand persons were congregated in the pride and wealth and luxury of an imperial capital, now not a soul was to be found, and to judge by the large rank weeds which grew with tropical profusion in the streets, the hegrita must have taken place at least six months before.

Now the Brazilians believing that here would be made the last and most determined resistance, were quite prepared for the fight, and would have hesitated less to Jose another thousand men in the attack than enter thus quietly a sort of living tomb, nor is it easy to understand Lopez's object in thus forsaking a point strong by nature and art, as he himself declared two years ago when making it a military post, unless we suppose that the garrison were ordered to the front lines at Villeta.

It must therefore have been his intention to fall back there, when beaten at Villeta and Angostura, otherwise he would have made another Moscow of the Paraguayan capital; at least, he should have demolished the works and defences which, like the comfortable houses, now come in well for his worn-out conquerors. It has never been positively proved that any conspiracy did exist against Marshal Lopez, which gave him a pretext for so many cruelties. His own brothers, brother-in-law, the Bishop, some chief officers, and a few of the most leading of the natives and foreigners were made the victims of his suspicions, and their lives have paid the penalty. We await the arrival of Dr. Stewart, now happily safe within the Allied lines, to see how far these were guilty. No man appears to have had more power with Lopez than Dr. Stewart, Surgeon General to the Paraguayan forces, and no man seems to have used so well his skill for foreigners of all kinds. Only

he wrote to Thompson telling him of Lopez's defeat... the gallant engineer... refused to leave his post... his professional title as his country's master had to military honors.

In Lopez's tent at Cumbarity, were found sixty-nine tons of yerba, which is all the Allies are to get out of the country, for the war expenses which are calculated by one of our colleagues, to amount to no less than eight hundred millions of hard dollars. Of this apparently incredible sum, Brazil is down for more than two-thirds, her Republican Allies making up the balance, of which the Argentine is credited with the lion's share. On the other hand, the killed are calculated at two hundred thousand men, counting Allies and Paraguayans in equal halves. Trophies a nation's freedom—result a nation's annihilation—recompense free navigation of rivers and general peace. Beyond this, nothing more must be looked for—nothing more was stipulated in the original treaty—Paraguay has nothing and can give nothing. She must have time to recuperate, and now that the Allies are in the capital, with the country at their feet, and Lopez in flight, a new Government should be at once formed, and the victorious armies withdrawn to their several States, where, no doubt, there will plenty for them to do in preserving internal order. As honor made it a point which of the Allies would first cross into the enemy's country and deny the insult put upon them, so duty should cause the Allied arms to vie who shall be the first out again, having avenged that insult. In the first, we well remember, the Brazilians won; Argentine made a good second and this time, we would almost take odds on the winner.

LATEST PARTICULARS. The Italian steamer 'Venezia,' which was chartered last month to convey the new Commander-in-chief, of the Argentine army in Paraguay, General Emilio Mitre, brought down to Rosario Generals Gelly y Obes, and Kivas.

The whole garrison in Angostura, when capitulated numbered eighteen hundred men, of whom about five hundred were sick or wounded, the remainder were strong and well fed forming the very flower of the Paraguayan army. There were also about four hundred women in the fort. The armament consisted of forty four pieces cannon, of which eighteen were 64 pounders, and one magnificent brass 150 pounder cast in Asuncion from the church bells. Besides these an immense supply of arms and ammunition have been taken. They have all been divided among the victors, fourteen cannon and the big one falling to the lot of the Argentines.

Asuncion was occupied on the 2nd by three battalions of Brazilians, and the iron fleet. The place was like a wilderness, the streets being overgrown with weeds, and not a living soul to be found in the once flourishing capital. A squad of cavalry [San Martin] under Alvarez, were sent in pursuit of Lopez, Resquin, and Mrs. Lynch, as yet no signs have been discovered of their retreat. Cerro Leon also deserted and supposed that the fugitives have taken to the mountains, or are on their way to Bolivia.

Strange to say not a living soul armed or unarmed is met by the army, all seem to have perished one way or another, in corroboration of this we have the testimony of Dr. Stewart, for many years a resident in Paraguay, and Surgeon General of her army. This intelligent gentleman, states that out of a population of five hundred thousand men, at the breaking out of hostilities, not more than eighty or one hundred thousand now remain.

The sufferings and death of the prisoners is rendered certain by the discovery of several small strips of paper in Lopez writing, and bearing Resquin's signature, condemning some or other of the unfortunates to torture or death. A Correntino named Ojeda, known to be one of the tyrants most pliant tools, was made prisoner on the 27th. He and a colored Oriental companion will be tried by court martial.

IMPORTANT FROM MONTEVIDEO. GREAT RAIN STORM.

ANXIETY ABOUT "AMERICA." Montevideo, Jan. 6, 1868. To-day the most intense alarm reigned here, owing to the non arrival of the steamer 'America'; messages were at once despatched by telegraph to Buenos Ayres to discover the cause, but owing to the severe storm during the night, and the fearful flashes of lightning, it was for some time impossible to speak through the wires: the storm did not commence here until about 3 a.m., so it is surmised that it did not begin in Buenos Ayres until about midnight. At Buenos Aires, and at the telegraph office, might be seen crowds of anxious merchants and brokers, discussing the probable fate of the missing steamer. The weather in these parts has much to do with holidays. Had the day been a fine one, there would have been a general turn out, and every coach in the city called into requisition; as it is, even the inveterate

Bathers have remained at home. Since three this morning it has been raining in torrents, dogs, and pit-bulls, as Shakerpeare says—'the rain, the rain, the rain,' the railway excursion, and the great Union picnic are all brought to an unmissable standstill; all the fashionable people who live in quintas are weather-bound outside—even the Government House is shut up; and when the Government House in any part of this continent is closed, people experience a sort of political chaos, which generates spleen. We have seen Montevideo when about to be bombarded—We have seen this city when everyone who could fly had left—houses and shops shut; but the state of the city to-day baffles all our experience. Montevideo on a wet holiday is perfectly insupportable; the only people to be seen in the streets a lot of naval officers, with Indian rubber coats, hoods, pants, and boots; they go about the town carrying umbrellas, just as if they were boat hooks, and apparently anxious to convince the people that, like the frogs, their season is wet weather. Yet, after all, what would Montevideo be without the navy officers; they all live well, spend their money freely, and keep the place alive. All the English gunboats we note are at present anchored out at an immense distance from the shore; formerly we had the British gunboats almost within hail of Evans' store, but we suppose the outside anchorage is much safer; the Admiral resides permanently aboard, and we hear, has only been twice ashore during the last 4 months. The Narcissus doubtless is more comfortable than even the Hotel Oriental, and as she has 500 men on board, there is always enough to do on the quarterdeck. The American Admiral also lives on board, but will shortly proceed to Buenos Ayres, where he will put up for a couple of months. It is greatly to be regretted that the Narcissus and Guerriere cannot go up to Buenos Ayres, as the officers are such gay, nice fellows, in fact we are surprised that men who spend so much of their lives riding at anchor in this dull melancholy bay, are so affable, and of such polished manners; there is nothing gloomy or sour about them, and generally speaking, they are well informed, not superstitious, and above swearing.

This morning we have two steamers from Rio Janeiro. The Isabel brings one day later than the Kepler. Sovereigns are falling 12,700 to 13; exchange rising 18 1/2 to 19. The financial barometer looks well. Things in Rio are decidedly on the mend. The dates are to the 30th, 3 p.m.; up to that time the City of Buenos Ayres had not arrived; she was expected momentarily—neither had the final news from the war reached there. The Bonifacio took the news, from here; and Mr. Barreto, or rather O'Barret, of the Brazilian Legation in B. Ayres, came down here purposely to go in her to take the glorious despatches to the Emperor. The rejoicings in Rio will, of course, be on the most regal style. Three days' holidays will be declared, and the city of Rio illuminated morning, noon, and night by order of the Government. We had a free ticket offered to go up to Rio to report the affair, but, unfortunately, could not avail ourselves of it. We note, however, by the Rio papers at hand this morning that the people are prepared to hear that the war is all over.

The news of the battles of the 11th and 14th December, produced an immense impression throughout the Brazils, the English public of Buenos Ayres is probably not aware that it is due to Mr. Gould the prompt termination of the war. Mr. Gould on his way home had a long interview with the Emperor, and fully impressed him with the fact that the campaign, carried on as it was, could easily last for another two or three years, when the ruin of Brazil would be complete—but that if Caxias only brought up all his troops, and made a combined attack, the war could be concluded in a week. The Emperor, therefore, sent positive and absolute instructions to Caxias, that, no matter what the slaughter or loss, of men might be, he was to attack Lopez at Villeta. He gave the Marques the necessary time to make his preparations acquainting him that that if he delayed further his successor would be at once named, and possibly the Emperor in person would proceed to the River Plate. Caxias, when he received these instructions, at once complied, and hence the sudden wind-up: Gould is the man who virtually brought the campaign to an end, and Lopez himself is surprised at the prompt conclusion, than some of the army dealers here. Several parties will, of course, be ruined by peace at the present moment, and even those who have made fortunes during the war find themselves now so encumbered with steamers, sailing craft, farina, &c., that it is difficult to say when they wind-up what will be the net results. Concepcion, Roche Faria, Fynn, Wilson Cranwell, and Don Ramon, have made fortunes. There are some half-dozen others who have also feathered their nests. But peace at the moment is dreaded here. The stores on hand are enormous, and if the Rio people begin

to ship, to Paraguay and Matto Grosso, a very serious commercial crisis must ensue. Two new joint-stock companies have just been launched here under the auspices of the Baron Maua—one the gas supply for the city, which is at present the property of the Bank; it is believed that shares will all be taken up, as the business is regarded by all as a very good and paying one. The other is a sort of Rural Fomento Society. All the splendid estates of the Baron in the Banda Oriental will be passed over to the Company, also a credit of 200,000 pats., on which to work the place. The shares are offered on periodical calls: and the new Company offers great inducements to investors. Owing to the immense connection of the Baron it is thought that the shares will be taken up; but the moment is not the most opportune for launching such a business. Fomento Shares are at present in extremely bad odour, and money rules here at 24 per cent. per annum; indeed, as regards estancia property of every description, there is a very general dislike; most of the young Englishmen, who invested their capitals from 1,000 to 10,000 pounds sterling in sheep and land, within the last nine years are now trying to get rid of their property, and to settle in town. Sheep are worth less in the Banda Oriental to-day than in Buenos Ayres. We hear that the sheep of the late Captain Curlew has been sold at four reales. They cost but a few years ago three dollars mpc each. Several places in the neighborhood of Colonia are also offered in the market, but there are no buyers, and, in fact, for parties anxious to embrace the sheepfarming life, no more favorable opportunity than the present could be looked for. But things have taken a strange turn of late in the Banda Oriental. Hotel keepers with only a capital of a knife and fork, pulperos whose whole stock in trade consisted of six empty gin bottles, lightermen with a rickety old lighter—even boatmen with nothing save a little row-boat and two oars, all have taken precedence of the sheep farmer and the estanciaero. Men who started in 1850, with £10,000 invested in the then best business in the Plate, are to-day obliged to live out in the camp on their estancias, from year's end to year's end, from the sheer impossibility of scraping up enough ready money to pay a week's board and lodging at the Oriental. Time was when the gentle shepherds set the table of the Oriental in a roar, and champagne cocktails figured in every bill, but these days are past. The great men of the day—now are those who started without a shilling. The journeyman traders of Montevideo have all risen, not only to independence but opulence. Whose charming quinta is that? and the answer is, the French haller in Calle Mayo, or the barber in Calle Colon. Fortunes are made in Montevideo, not by the legitimate gains of trade, but by severe economy. Let a man start an apple stand at the corner of the Bolsa, in five years he is content to live as men of this class live in Europe. The retail trade of Montevideo is the staple trade of the place, and if the shopkeepers are content to live in a parlor behind their shop, dispense with servants, and keep their own cash, in the turn of a few years they must be wealthy. Montevideo is composed to-day of two classes, the thrifty and the extravagant. Property is changing hands, tables are turning and people who once drove their coaches, now go to the market each morning with a basket under their arms. No man can live to-day comfortably in Montevideo under \$500 mpc per month. No man can keep a carriage and live up to the style of the hour, under one thousand patacons per month, and there are many who spend twice that sum. The extravagance of the upper ten in Montevideo is something extraordinary—good house in town—fine quinta in suburbs—carriage and pair of horses—box at Solis, it is any wonder that money is worth 24 per cent per annum? The only real question at issue is, how long can it last? The Fomento fortunes have seen their day; the sheep fortunes have been survived; the army fortunes are played out; What next?

EDITOR'S TABLE. General Arredondo has sent orders to the officers in command at all the frontier districts, that the National troops are to convoy the merchandise from the shores of the Parana to Cordova, Mendoza, and other interior cities. The Secretary of the Jockey Club despatched on Tuesday through the Custom House the prize cup which had been commissioned by him to Mr. Denby, and which that gentleman has sent from Paris for the winner of the Great Provincial Prize run for at the Jeppener Races in September last, and won by Gauchito. It is a remarkably tasteful piece of plate, and Mr. Crauford, before handing it to the winner, has placed it on exhibition in the rooms of the Sociedad Rural. Gentleman wishing to buy cheap and good summer clothing should not fail to pay a visit to Mr. Flower's store, Calle San Martin, 402, where they are sure to meet what they require. Mr. Flower imports nothing but genuine English articles.

We understand that Messrs. Cetz and Robertson, Civil Engineers, have proposed to the Government of the Province of Santa Fe, the formation of a telegraph line from Rosario to the capital of the province to be afterwards prolonged to Corrientes, and joined to the system already existing in Paraguay. It is also proposed to unite with the Province of Entre Rios at Parana, thus forming a network of communication throughout all those riverine provinces. We are also informed that the Provincial Government having accepted the proposition of these gentlemen, has written to the National Government, asking their assistance. This scheme—another sign of the times—is fraught with importance for our material interests and the commercial progress of the country. The scheme has particularly engaged the interest and attention of the President.

At an almaceen in the Calle Europa on Saturday last, a vigilante was creating some disturbance. The comisario of the section, Señor Calderon, immediately sent another vigilante to arrest him, but this officer was resisted by the offender. A clerk of the Juzgado was sent to assist, but the man fought desperately. The two vigilantes drew their sabres, and the one on duty was mortally wounded by the culprit. We stated in a former number that the prospects of the wheat harvest were unfavourable in the neighborhood of Buenos Ayres, and on the coast of the river; this, we see, has been contradicted by a contemporary. We regret to be obliged to confirm our own account of the harvest, in the vicinity of the city. In the west and south, where machinery and new methods have been introduced, the harvest will be magnificent.

The S. S. La Plata, to the consignement of Messrs. J. P. Boyd & Co should arrive about the 17th. She will load for Antwerp, and has already a full cargo engaged at this port. The Tyebo Brahe, the next mail steamer of same line, from Liverpool, is due at Montevideo on the 18th; she will bring news to the 20th December. The City of Buenos Ayres, from London, is hourly expected at Montevideo.

We are sorry to hear that a young gentleman, Mr. Burnely Black, a brother of Madame Farnesi, was drowned in the Parana on the night of the 24th ult., near Corrientes. Mr. Black was acting as pursor on board the steamer Osorio. About 10 p.m. he was in the saloon with some of the passengers, and volunteered to fetch water for tea; for this purpose he was seen to take the ship's bucket, and go forward, but his falling overboard was not witnessed by anyone. It is supposed that the way on the steamer had not been well calculated by him, and standing on the gwale, the resistance of the bucket caused him to slip. The body of the unfortunate young gentleman has not yet been recovered. Owing to this fatality, the ceremony of distribution of prizes at Madame Farnesi's establishment, Miuerva College, will be strictly private.

The boletin published by the 'Tri-buna' on Sunday, and containing a confirmation of previous accounts received from the seat of war, with some melancholy details of the atrocities committed by Lopez, is so well reasoned to know substantially correct if there are not those now present in Buenos Ayres who were eye-witnesses of the barbarities, there will in a few days be many amongst us, who, with tongues unloosened, will horrify their hearers. It is perfectly true that there is scarcely a single foreigner, or respectable native merchant left in Paraguay. All whom the monster has spared were the engineers and others, whose professional knowledge was of service to him. Amongst the sufferers was a poor old Englishman, Mr. Stark, long resident at Asuncion; already in a half dying state, he was dragged from his prison and shot. Most of the other victims were, by ill usage, not to say torture in prison, reduced to the tame moribund condition, before their final sacrifice. It is no longer a question of partisan misrepresentation; the hideous acts of Lopez now form an indelible page in history. Many of us who, from one vulgar reason or another, may have sentimentally leaned towards the miscreant, will be now heartily ashamed of our weakness. The portion of the London press, which, from venality, or through ignorance, has supported Lopez, will have to eat its own words. All that his enemies have asserted of him from the first is short of the truth. Even the stubbornness of Lopez, which might have made a hero of him, fails in the knowledge; and we have now the certain knowledge that he never once, throughout the campaign, exposed himself to personal risk; even in the last engagement, at Cumbarity, he was skulking behind the houses. For a long time he has had relays of the fastest horses ready at any moment, at the different posts towards the interior. The excuse for us all must be, that Paraguay, since the commencement of the war, has been sealed like the tomb.

At a late debate in the Chile House of Representatives the Minister of Finance denied that since the cessation of the Treaty with the Argentine

Republic there had been any diminution of trade more than was caused by the natural closing of the Cordilleras by the season. He stated that the present tolls on cattle amounted only to 40 cents per head on animals worth from \$20 to \$30, and 70 cents on animals worth \$40, and he considered the amount inappreciable. He stated, moreover, that in regard to exports from Chile to the Argentine Republic, they consisted of dry goods which could well afford the tax; and he added there was no reason to apprehend a loss of trade with the transandine provinces, as the insecurity of the roads there was an insuperable difficulty in obtaining the goods from B. Ayres.

The macadamisation of the Flores road is to be forthwith commenced by the contractor, Mr. Vandervelt, who is also a large shareholder in the Company. This gentleman obtained the premium for the best scheme of canalisation of the Boep. The engineer appointed by the Flores Road Company to superintend the works is Mr. Tasler.

Of the four or five Paraguayan prisoners who arrived on Sunday and are located in the Retiro barracks, all, with the exception of Mr. Carrillo, are wounded. One poor lad of thirteen suffers from a severe fracture of the skull. Two of his brothers—younger than himself—were sacrificed in military service. The prisoners arrived in a sad state of destitution. The complete costume of one of them consisted of a 'kepi' and a very old shirt. They are young men belonging to the best families in Paraguay.

Yesterday morning about 7.30 a.m. the sky was all of a sudden overcast by a cloud of most ominous gloom, and a very strong and sudden gust of wind followed by a gale swept down our streets. The weather cleared up about ten o'clock and the wind moderated. Instead of a broiling day the atmosphere was deliciously cool and pleasant for the rest of the day.

We are happy to learn that the Municipality seem at last agreed to accept the proposal of Mr. Robinson for the sewage and water supply of the city. They could not have made a better selection, as Mr. Robinson has practically tested the excellency of his system in Rio Janeiro where he has contracted and executed similar works to the entire satisfaction of everybody. The provisional contract which was signed yesterday, does not include paving, an omission which we sincerely regret. The contract, when once definitely made, has to be laid before the Provincial Chambers for their sanction, and Mr. Robinson does not expect to be able to proceed to England before June or July. The works, he expects, will occupy four years before being brought to a conclusion.

From Venezuela we hear of the death of General Monages, one of the leaders in the late revolution. He had liberated a long life to the cause of liberty, taking a prominent part in the war of independence. He died on the 11th of December. The funeral ceremonies were celebrated next day with becoming solemnity.

We regret that from a feeling of delicacy Dr Mariano Varela, our talented Minister for Foreign Affairs, should have thought himself bound to send in his resignation. Although fully aware of the motives that have led Mr. Varela to take this step, we prefer not alluding to them at present more fully, and as no question of principle is involved, we sincerely trust that everything will be arranged satisfactorily for all parties.

The new waterworks are only waiting the arrival of the City of Buenos Ayres to be in full operation. The pipes are already laid to the Plaza 25 de Mayo; and fountains are to be placed in many other parts of the city besides those originally fixed upon. The cost of the fountain to be placed in the Plaza Victoria is said will be not less than \$60,000 mpc.

The Provincial Government is about to take the premises recently occupied by the Savings Bank of Messrs Maua for a central telegraph station. The business of the savings bank will be conducted in another part of Messrs. Maua's establishment.

The members of the Philharmonic Society are notified that to-morrow (Saturday) night will be the general rehearsal with the orchestra, at 8 p.m. precisely, at the Coliseum. We call attention to an advertisement in another column, in which three large unfurnished rooms are offered for rent. It is a splendid opportunity for anybody wishing to secure fine airy quarters in a highly respectable house with two patios and a garden, besides all kind of conveniences and no drawback in the shape of squalling children or noisy lodgers. The rooms were formerly occupied by Mr Lambra, who has taken other rooms in the same house. The auction at the old house of the London and River Plate Bank began yesterday, and is to be continued to-day. Only the drawing room furniture and that of some of the bedrooms was sold, leaving for today the office fittings, the splendid dining room furniture, &c. We reserve for our next issue a full account of the sale. Our attention has been directed to notice in our contemporary the 'Re-

Table with multiple columns and rows, likely a railway schedule or financial data. Includes headers like 'STATIONS', 'DEPART', 'RETURNS', 'PASSENGER FARES', and 'The Central Argentine Railway'.

SAVINGS BANK. P. P. MATA & CO. 101-Cangallo-103. BUENOS AYRES. The Bank of Mata & Co. is sufficiently known to the public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations...

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CHLORODINE IS TO CAMP. PEOPLE AS A RESIDENT PHYSICIAN. EVERY HOUSEHOLD SHOULD POSSESS A BOTTLE OF "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL HLORODYNE." It is considered by the Profession to afford immediate relief in cases of DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, CRAMPS, COUGHS, PULMONIC AFFECTIONS, ASTHMA, GOUT, AND RHEUMATISM.

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THE LONDON ASSURANCE, INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720, FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, AND MERCHANDISE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, AT MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM. AGENTS: MOLLER AND CO., 25 DE MAYO, No. 54. 72, xp, a9

AMERICAN LAUNDRY. PRICE LIST. White Shirts \$3 to \$10, Night \$2, Under \$2, Crimons or flannel \$2, Drawers Gents \$2, White Pants \$4, Linen \$3, Do. Kitchen \$4, Night dress plain \$5, Do. flannel \$7, 14, Sheets \$1, Pillow slips starched plain \$2, Flannel \$3, Napkins \$3, 1, Do. large \$1, Do. extra large \$1, 1/2, Counterpane light \$6, Do. Heavy \$8, 15, Ladies' Dress, light \$4, 13, Do. Extra large \$4, 13, Chemis, plain \$3, 3, Embroidered \$3, 3, Fluted \$3, 3, Lotion Drawers \$4, 12, Do. fluted \$4, 12.

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SOCIETE GENERALE DE TRANSPORTS MARITIMES A VAPEUR. LIGNE MENSUELLE DE GENÈS Y MARSEILLE A BUENOS AYRES. GIBRALTAR 1^o clase mje 5000 256 2^o clase mje. 4000 160 3^o clase mje. 2000 80 MARSEILLA " " 5000 256 " " 4000 160 " " 2000 80 GENOVA " " 6150 245 " " 4250 170 " " 2600 80

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LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, [LIMITED]. NAMES OF STEAMERS: CITY OF LIMERICK, CITY OF RIO JANEIRO, CITY OF BRUSSELS. AGENTS: MOORE, PUNCH, AND TUDOR 72-RECONQUISTA-72 26, xp j4.

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COMPANIA DE NAVEGACION A VAPO RYO DE LA PLATA. FOR CORRIENTES AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS. The new and First-class Steamers "TARAGU" and "GOYA" Will start about the 15th of January, at 10 o'clock A.M. They admit Passengers, for whom they have first-class accommodation.

"THE QUEEN" FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. INCOME, £160,000. LIVERPOOL AND LONDON. Insurances against fire and damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandise and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones.

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