

SUMMARY FOR THE FORTNIGHT.

WRECK OF THE SANTIAGO.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

An account of the wreck of the P.S.N. Co's steamer Santiago, commanded by an officer of that vessel. The Pacific Steam Navigation Co's paddle steamer Santiago, George A. King Commander, left Valparaiso on the 13th January, with a full cargo, 120 passengers, a full complement of crew, and about \$60,000 in specie. Shortly after leaving, she encountered strong southerly gales, continuing during the whole voyage in the straits, and came to anchor in Morey Harbor at 3 p.m. on the 22nd inst. after an unusually long passage of nine days. At 25 minutes past anchor was weighed; by so doing the risks and dangers of intricate navigation by arriving in the narrow channels by daylight. The narrow channels were under steam about 15 miles when she struck on a sunken rock distant 2 1/2 to 3 miles from the harbor, so heavily as to be thrown almost on her beam ends to port. The engines were at once stopped and reversed. It was soon discovered that she was rapidly filling in the second forward compartment. The engines were again stopped and orders immediately given to clear away the launch; before this was effected it was evident that the salvation of the passengers and crew was the utmost that could possibly be effected, as the ship was on her beam ends, bilged and bumping heavily; and as the women and children were at once lowered into the boats, some of the passengers, whom it would be invidious to mention, rendering every assistance, and a portion of the crew busily occupied in getting up provisions, cutting away awnings and sails for tents, and otherwise preparing to quit the ship. Dawn was just breaking when the first boat effected a landing under the lee of Point Misericordia, on the Island of Desolacion. The boats returned to the wreck for provisions, sails, &c., and shortly after seven o'clock, Captain King who was the last to leave the ship, brought up the rear, and all were safely landed, just as the Santiago disappeared, with three unfortunate exceptions, viz: Bernard Ruddy, seaman, aged twenty-two years, a native of Ireland, who fell overboard, whilst lowering one of the boats, and owing to the darkness was drowned; William Williams, seaman, aged thirty-four years, a native of Liverpool, who was last seen going to the lower deck, where it is concluded he perished, as he could not be found by his shipmates on their leaving the ship; and the infant child of Antonio Sanganetti, drowned in the second cabin. Immediately after one was set to work rigging up tents, kindling fires, &c., and in a short time all were under cover, and hot tea and biscuit served out. At noon (23rd) a boat in charge of second officer Lewis, and manned by volunteers from among passengers and crew, was despatched to Sandy Point, to get assistance was supposed to be there or failing that, from the Governor of the Colony. Fortunately at about 2.30 in the same afternoon, the boat fell in with the American schooner S. H. Merrill, Captain A. W. Rowe, bound to Valparaiso, who at once agreed to proceed to Morey Harbor and convey all to Sandy Point, but owing to adverse events, it was not until nine following evening (24th) she anchored off the encampment. By eight o'clock the next morning (25th) all were embarked and the schooner proceeded eastward, having all the passengers on board and two life boats in tow containing the crew. At 10 a.m. on the 25th, when at the westward of Crooked Reach, all hearts were made glad by the sight of H.M.S. Nassau, coming westward, and having a brig in tow; it may here be remarked that Captain Rowe and his mate did everything in their power to make all comfortable, and in order to make sufficient room, threw overboard a portion of his hold cargo. Captain King at once proceeded on board the Nassau, and reported the circumstances to Captain Maigne. The three vessels anchored in Borja Bay, and the people were transferred from the schooner to the Nassau. At about 4 p.m., anchor was weighed, and the ship proceeded to the eastward, arriving off Sandy Point at 6 a.m. 27th, having communicated with the Governor, we left at 9.30 a.m. for Montevideo. During our lengthened stay on the Nassau, we were shown every possible kindness, and this opportunity is taken of publicly thanking Captain Maigne and the officers of the Nassau for their unceasing kindness to passengers, officers, and crew, giving up their cabins to the ladies and children, and doing all in their power to make every one comfortable. [We have much pleasure in stating that the passengers have presented Captain King with a letter bearing testimony in the highest terms to his skill and courage, and the kind care he took of all, stating that they would one and all be glad to make any voyage in a ship commanded by him, and their sincere hopes that this lamentable accident may not injure him in the Company's service. This testimony bears more weight than many of such documents, from being signed by several shipmasters and officers, who were passengers on board the Santiago.]

EXPLORATION OF THE MAGELLAN STRAITS.

The Chilean steamer Aracuco, has just returned from the Straits, after having made some observations of high importance to navigation and commerce. The official despatch says:— "Left on the 16th September, in the direction of Romas Arenas. Next day a fresh gale sprang up, S.W. accompanied by great waves; during the night the wind freshened, and the sea rose so that there was no standing on deck, the vessel labored very much, and the waves breaking over bulwarks and penetrating every part of the ship, the great fear and inconvenience of our scientific passengers. As the storm grew worse instead of abating I resolved to take the Messier Canal, for we were now within a few miles south of the Gulf of Renas, and close to the coast. About 5 o'clock a.m. the weather improved somewhat and at 10 p.m. on the 19th, I anchored in the bay of Aracuco, 25 miles up the Messier Canal on the Eastern bank. The place was so named by Captain Costa, in one of his voyages to the Straits in this ves-

THE CENSUS.

The most necessary officer in every civilized country is the Registrar-General; and such an officer is known. We are all here groping in the dark as to statistics. The slip-shop returns of the Customs are the only guides of an official nature which we have to go by. Men who come from Europe with plans on a mighty scale, are astounded to find that even the number of houses in the city it is next to impossible to ascertain. How our public men desert the affairs of the nation in the absence of all data is really surprising, and we hail the decree ordering a census as a true sign of the fixed determination of the President to advance the industrial interests of this Republic. It is to be hoped that the Census office which President Sarmiento has now created will not be of a temporary character, but made a permanent branch of the Government House. Argentines would do well indeed to imitate the Americans in this respect, and establish an agricultural department, giving the public each year a report, carefully drawn up, of the material progress of the nation. The following is a translation of the decree in question:— Buenos Ayres, Jan. 28, '69. The President of the Republic, Considering that, according to the Constitution, a census should be taken of the population of the Republic, that two laws of the National Congress proclaim the same, granting to the Executive the powers and funds necessary for organizing and carrying it out; Considering also that, it is of great political importance, administrative and social, to know the exact population of each of the Provinces, as well as that of the whole Republic, its relative importance, its varied aspects and conditions, and that the National authorities require at every step a

INTERESTING FROM THE INTERIOR.

Some months have elapsed since I last addressed you from here, owing to my long absence. I arrived a week ago from your city, having had the usual miraculous escapes from the usual mirages of the route: it reminds me of the fable so popular in our early days, of the cry of 'Wolf' and I fear that a similar 'denunciation' in connection with the diligences and Indians, may take place at any moment. We have now, however, great hopes that all our social evils, such as political rows, improvised revolutions, Indian invasions, and Gancho raids, together with other buggers of the same class, will cease to be still; for the grand views of the probable termination of the war with Paraguay, Lopez prisoner, Angostura—that bitter pill—swallowed, and consequent cessation of hostilities in the River Plate, have just been brought to us by special courier, who made the journey from Rosario to here in less than five days! You can easily conceive our state of excitement, and wild demonstrations of delight; the thousands of crackers and rockets fired off, and millions of vivas shouted forth through the streets. For three days all has been a grand, uninterrupted scene of rejoicings here, with the usual consumption of beer and other strong drinks, serenades, and evening parties, where fair lips, inspired with becoming patriotism, pour forth in thrilling tones the National anthem, caught up and re-echoed along the streets by numerous groups of enthusiastic citizens. In every month is now heard the stereotyped expressions:—'Sarmiento's hands will be henceforth untrammelled with a foreign war; the frontier will now be secured against Indian raids; the montoneros must melt into space, and become a horrid dream of the past. The Treasury will now be free to open its coffers for the advancement of industry; railways, roads, bridges, and telegraphs will cross the country at every available point; immigration, and colonization of our frontier lands will be promoted and fostered by the enlightened head of the country; party factions and discusions in the liberal camp must cease; every man must 'put his shoulder to the wheel,' and with one unanimous effort, shove on the wagon of progress, and unite more firmly the bonds of peace!' I believe that much—very much of this programme will be carried out by our go-ahead President, and assuming the news to be true, we may look forward to an era of great and lasting prosperity. The San Juan troubles are not yet quite over, and the National Commissioners conciliatory and peaceable overtures are received by the pig-headed Executive with the most undignified stubbornness, and empty bombast. Governor Zavalla and his pair of sticks—I should say crutches—actually believe that the National Government are afraid of them, and suppose Dr. Velez's forbearance is due to this, whereas he is only animated by a desire to heal up these scandalous differences amongst the liberal party, without proceeding to extreme measures: why, we as told that he has been actually threatened by the whole montonera force of Varela, Saiz, & Co. brought about his ears, if he still persists in interfering! And, by Jove, things look very like it just now, for last night a 'chase-que' came in here from San Juan, with the alarming news that Juan Saiz was already in the Valle Hermoso, and Patos Road, with a strong force, within a day's march of Calingasta, Villarico, &c. The San Juan forces under Commander Quiroga, have already marched to repel the invaders, but of course there is sure to be some bungling going on, and before we are aware of it Mr. Saiz will be quietly sacking the estancias and driving off all the available cattle in the Province. The Mendoza Government purpose sending a small force to reconnoitre at Uspallata, and be prepared for any 'coup de main' on this Province by 'Lanza Seca.' We have just sojourning amongst us now, for a week passed, some of the professors of the San Juan National College, and their impartial description of the state of things in the sister province, is both interesting and surprising. I have been able to make out that on Dr. Velez's arrival, head-dress of the usual official note announcing his mission to the Executive, who, by the by, never offered the ordinary civilities due to his class and position on arrival. Mr. Zavalla's reply, I believe, was simply to the effect that he had not the pleasure of the commissioner's acquaintance, and that as he had not received any decree from Buenos Ayres, he could not recognize the validity of Dr. Velez's appointment. Dr. Velez then sent him a duly authenticated copy of decree. Mr. Zavalla replied by requesting Dr. Velez to prove his identity; but Dr. Velez thought the fare too absurd, and at once demanded that the Deputies should be set at liberty before any further correspondence could be entered into. Mr. Zavalla would not reply, and all maintained a dogged stubborn silence; so Sr. Velez went to Commander Sanchez of the San Juan Battalion, whose services were placed at his disposal by the Minister of War. Sanchez received his instructions and sent an officer to ask the Governor to deliver up the prisoners, and he received the officer's 'what prisoners?' snappishly asked, 'the Deputies, sir, the legislative body who are in the career, by order of Your Excellency.' Governor not retorted strongly and told officer he must be drunk or mad, or something that he had no prisoners and knew nothing about carcels nor Deputies, nor Legislature, nor National intervention, nor Velez, nor Sanchez, nor el mismo diablo! and so went on getting rapidly wound up into a state of several thousand castron perpetuations, ending in a series of well defined 'ejos,' and ejecting Mr. officer rather summarily from the seat of Government. Of course, all this was duly reported with military precision to the commissioner, who stared and wondered for a moment, but suddenly recollected he was in San Juan—as quietly indicated to Sanchez that he was of opinion, from the extreme heat of the weather, probably the Deputies would be more comfortable in their own houses, and that he might write them for a turn round the Plaza that evening. So, Mr. Sanchez assembled his force and marched up to the jail—relieved the existing guard of their duties—let the gates open, and the birds at once took their flight and flew into the arms of their anxious and affectionate friends, crowding round the prison to receive them. Thus far and no further have things gone in San Juan, to the final result of Dr. Velez's mission. I cannot, however, leave this subject without referring to the arbitrary and desam-trammelled conduct of Mr. Zavalla's Government, not only as towards the Deputies, who may or may not be in wrong, but in reference to foreigners resident in the city, I

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Royal mail steamer Arno made another splendid trip down from Rio, arriving at Montevideo on Tuesday, owing to the Carnival holidays, she could not leave that night, but she is due in port this morning. We congratulate Captain Thwaites on this his second trip. Merchants will now receive their letters in time to answer for the Anis, which sails to-morrow. Yours most truly TUPUNGATO.

THE NEW MAIL STEAMER LA PLATA.

The new mail steamer La Plata sailed at her appointed hour on Tuesday; her mails were light owing to the Carnival days and the French packet leaving so soon after. The news from Paraguay is of the most unlooked for character: nothing less than thecession of Paraguay by Lopez to the United States. At first, few credited the report, but yesterday there was some importance attached to it in Montevideo. Our brother editor informs us that the story is not believed. It is impossible at the present juncture to offer any opinion on the matter, and we therefore await farther advices. We regard it as a 'bola.' In consequence of the enormous freight traffic on the Western Railway, Mr. Madero, the manager, proposes to the Government to lay a double track from the San Martin Station to the Once de Setiembre, a measure well suited to the growing requirements of the road. The French gunboat Decadee has left for Montevideo, and the Wasp has gone up to Paraguay to help the Kansas. Mr. Noel, the much esteemed French Minister, came down some days past in the Decadee. He stopped several days in Asuncion inspecting the place and organising his Consulate. M. Caverville remains in Asuncion. Captain Connell's new steamer the Henry J. Davidson, drawing only 21 inches water, has at last arrived; she is of the kind the finest steamer in the Plate, and is now anchored at the Tigre. It was rumoured in town yesterday that to-day the Argentine Government will impose the same quarantine on vessels coming from Montevideo as the Montevideo Government thinks proper to place on vessels from this port. This is a most excellent measure, as we are happy to say that there are no sound reasons for placing vessels from this port in quarantine. The health of the city is good: some few cases of English cholera have occurred, but in this season of green fruit it is not surprising.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

Table with financial data: CAPITAL £1,500,000—PAID UP £600,000—RESERVE FUND £145,000. HEAD OFFICE:—No. 40, MOO GATE STREET, E.C. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: John Hackblock, Esq., Chairman; George A. H. Holt, Esq., Deputy-Chairman; William A. Aming, Esq.; George W. Drabble, Esq., Consulting Director; Montevideo, James Lowry, Esq.; Arthur Edward Smithers, Esq., Manager; John Heriot, Esq., Secretary. BRANCHES: Buenos Ayres, London, Montevideo, Cordova, Reginald Cooper, Esq., Agent. Report to the Shareholders at the Sixth Annual General Meeting, to be held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street, London, on Monday, 21st December, 1868. In presenting the annexed Statement of Accounts the Directors congratulate the Proprietors upon the continued success of this Bank during the past year, notwithstanding the severe drawback occasioned by the depreciation of the currency in Montevideo through the Government decrees, thereby not only inflicting an immediate loss, but likewise limiting the active operations of the Bank in that city. The accounts now placed before the Shareholders, show, after amply providing for bad and doubtful debts, that the Directors are justified in recommending a dividend for the half-year ended 30th September last of 5 per cent., together with a bonus of 3 1/2 per cent., which, with the interim dividend of 5 per cent. paid in June last, equals a distribution of 13 1/2 per cent. for the year. To the Reserve Fund has been carried the sum of £10,000 (raising the same to £155,000), leaving a balance of £26,128 7d. to be carried forward to the Profit and Loss Account of the current year. The delay in the completion of the Railway to Cordova, coupled with the death of Mr. Barrellier during the visitation of cholera in the early part of the year, have induced the Directors to limit their transactions there to those of an Agency. The Directors have added to the Board Mr. George Wilkinson Drabble, a gentleman connected with River Plate Trade and lately returned to England, whose election they deem ask the Shareholders to confirm. The Directors have pleasure in again testifying to the zeal and valuable services of the Managers and staff of the respective Establishments. The Directors who now retire from office are Messrs. Fair, Howden and Richardson, who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. The Dividend warrants, free of Income tax, will be issued, payable on the 26th day of December, 1868. London, 16th December, 1868. JOHN HACKBLOCK, Chairman. JOHN HERIOT, Secretary.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK LIMITED.

Table with financial data: MADE UP TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1868. CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES. £600,000 0 0. To Capital called up to date 145,000 0 0. Reserve fund 145,000 0 0. Bills payable at Head-office and Branches 619,998 0 7. Notes in circulation at Branches 65,310 3 6. Deposits and Accounts due on Current Accounts, &c. 2,021,187 1 0. Profit and Loss Account, for balance from last year £7,001 9 3. And Net Profit for 12 months ending 30th September, 1868 111,729 11 3. £3,473,256 14 7. PROPERTY AND ASSETS. CR. By Cash on hand at Branches, at Bankers, and on Deposit 268,759 7 2. Local Bills discounted, Bills Receivable, Current Accounts, and other Securities 2,714,180 0 6. Premises in Calle Piedad, Buenos Ayres 222,462 13 5. Calle Cerrito, Montevideo 14,578 8 3. 37,011 1 8. Bank Premises and Furniture Account 24,748 18 2. Less Amount written off for depreciation 470 12 11. 4,276 5 3. Dividend Account, Interim Dividend declared in June, 1868, being 5 per cent. for the six months ending 31st March, 1868 30,000 0 0. £3,473,256 14 7. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT OF LONDON OFFICE AND BRANCHES, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1868. DR. Sept. 30, 1868. To Charges, including Rent, Taxes, Salaries; Directors' Remuneration; and all other expenses at London Office and Branches for 12 months £38,749 4 1. Amount written off Bank Premises and Furniture Account for depreciation 470 12 11. Leaving Balance as above £1,276 5 3. Balance, viz. Amount brought from last Account £7,001 9 3. And Net Profit for year ending 30th September, 1868 111,729 11 3. £118,731 0 6. £157,950 17 6. CR. Oct. 1, 1867. By Balance from last Account £7,001 9 3. Sept. 30, '68. Gross Profit for year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts 150,949 8 3. £157,950 17 6. APPROPRIATION. DR. To Interim Dividend, June, 1868, being 5 per cent. for 6 months ending 31st March, 1868 £30,000 0 0. Amount carried to Profit and Loss New Account, being Rebate Interest on Bills not due 30th Sept. 1868 21,618 11 11. Amount to be carried to Reserve Fund 10,000 0 0. Amount proposed to be distributed as Dividend of 5 per cent. and Bonus of 3 1/2 per cent., making in all 13 1/2 per cent. for the year ending 30th September, 1868 51,000 0 0. Amount to be carried forward to Profit and Loss New Account 6,112 8 7. £118,731 0 6. CR. By Balance of Profit and Loss Account, as above £118,731 0 6. 10th December, 1868. Examined with the books and vouchers in London and found correct. J. VANNER, W. W. DELOITTE, Auditors.

SUMMARY FOR THE FORTNIGHT.

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OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

An account of the wreck of the P.S.N. Co's steamer Santiago, commanded by an officer of that vessel. The Pacific Steam Navigation Co's paddle steamer Santiago, George A. King Commander, left Valparaiso on the 13th January, with a full cargo, 120 passengers, a full complement of crew, and about \$60,000 in specie.

Shortly after leaving, she encountered strong southerly gales, and the straits, during the whole voyage, were very narrow, and came to anchor in the straits at 3 p.m. On the 14th inst., after an unusually long passage of nine days, at 25 minutes to one on the following morning the anchor was weighed; by doing so Captain King anticipated by some all the risks and dangers of avoiding navigation by arriving in the narrow channels by daylight.

At 10 a.m. on the 25th, when at the westward of Crooked Reach, all hearts were made glad by the sight of H.M.S. Nassau, coming westward, and having a brig in tow; it may here be remarked that Captain Rowe and his mate did everything in their power to make all comfortable, and in order to make sufficient room, threw overboard a portion of his hold cargo.

During our lengthened stay on the Nassau, we were shown every possible kindness, and this opportunity is taken of publicly thanking Captain Mayne and the officers of the Nassau for their unceasing kindness to passengers, officers, and crew, giving up their cabins to the ladies and children, and doing all in their power to make every one comfortable.

EXPLOSION OF THE MAGELLAN STRAITS.

The Chilean steamer Aranco, has just returned from the Straits, after having made some observations of high importance to navigation and commerce. The official despatch says—"I left on the 16th September, in the direction of Romas Arenas. Next day a fresh gale sprang up, S.W. accompanied by great waves; during the night the wind freshened, and the sea rose so that there was no standing on deck, the vessel labored very much, and the waves breaking over the bows and penetrating every part of the ship to the great fear and loss. As the storm grew worse instead of abating I resolved to take the Messier Canal, for we were now within a few miles south of the Gulf of Remas, and close to the coast.

The anchorage is none of the best; by reason of its great depth and hard stony bottom; nevertheless it is found very convenient when the Island harbor is crowded with ships. This latter port which Fitzroy, marks in his map is small but well sheltered, with mud bottom, and twenty arms of depth of water. It is of much importance as a place of refuge or for repairing and provisioning vessels.

As Aranco has been omitted in the large maps and only very poorly described in the Charts, (South American Pilot) its access is not easy, for from its entrance seems dangerous, and the place very small. At its mouth are two Islands. The one lying to the East is connected by a stone causeway with the mainland, the other closes the mouth of the bay leaving two entrances, the Eastern which is described in the Charts, I do not consider so good as the Western—first because of the lowness of both shores. The other is narrower but straight the least depth in the narrows is nine arms.

Anchored in the Punta Arenas on the evening of the 23rd. The following day we began to disembark; but we could not leave there until 2 p.m., next day in consequence of the troops, which were to take, not being ready. At dawn on the 26th, I left Aranco and moved up to Harb Bay, Lat. 49 deg. 28 min. 29 sds. which anchorage is the best known from the mouth of the Canal to the narrows of Crooked Reach [Straits of Magellan].

Passed on the 26th at H. B. M. M. Gunboat Nausau, lately discovered two sunken rocks, situated about three feet under water. One is situated almost on the land as marked by the Charts, but a little to the west in front of an Island situated to the north of the mouth of the bay, and south of a rock already marked on the maps, the other is a little further west than given on the Charts.

On the 21st, I left Harb and moored to the South of the Island of Owan, in a bay without name, and situated in Lat. 51 deg. 21 min. Here the East coast is marked by a rock, which I sent off a boat crew to discover. A sailor named Bannan, was the first to find it, so I called the place after him. After a minute survey of the bay it was found that ten arms were anchored at a depth of ten arms. This harbour must prove of great convenience to steamers passing through in these waters, and not wishing to go far out of their way. It is well sheltered from the West, North, and East winds. The Chart says nothing of the Island of Owan.

On the evening of the 3rd, I was obliged to come to, in a small inlet to the West of Newton Island for shelter, from a strong Nor West which had driven the barometer down to 53.25 seconds. H. B. M. Corvett "Colombine" visited here on a previous occasion, and the Chart called "South American Pilot," describes it with exactness. Excellent morning, ten arms of water, mud bottom, and well sheltered on the N. E. The Charts give some Islands on the North of the bay near the coast but it is in reality a small continent covered with trees, which forms the South side boundary of the "Bad Bay," commonly known as Single Road.

correct knowledge of the extent of the population. It is hereby decreed: Art. 1. That a Superintendent, subordinate to the Minister of the Interior, for as soon as possible, ascertain the population of the Republic.

Art. 2. The duties of this official will be as follows:—To present to the Minister of the Interior, within a short space of time as possible, an organized plan for taking the census, to propose to be employed in those who are to direct the work, when initiated and direct the work, when the plan has been approved of, and, finally, to superintend the compilation and publication of the data obtained.

Art. 3. The Superintendent of the Census will have under him two employes and two writers. Art. 4. From the date of this decree, the different branches of the Public Administration, the Provincial Governments, and Ecclesiastical authorities will answer any inquiries that the Superintendent may address to them, while initiating his plan.

Art. 5. The office of Superintendent and those of his employes will only last during the time necessary for the taking of the Census, and publishing the result. Art. 6. The Superintendent will receive a monthly salary of 300 pesos; the first clerk, 70; second, 60; and the two writers, 47 each; the porter, 20, and 1500 hard dollars will be allowed for fitting up the office.

Art. 7. When the plan for taking the Census has been approved by the Minister of the Interior, the names of the employes, the expenses for printing the schedules and the fixing of a day for taking the Census, will be proceeded with. Art. 8. This decree to be distributed at the offices of the Ministers, especially at those of the National Government, to the Governors of the Provinces, and the Heads of the Clergy.

Art. 9. In due course, this decree to be submitted to Congress. Art. 10. Let this be published and given to the National Registrar. D. SALMIENTO V. SANSFIELD. B. Ayres, Jan. 25, 1869.

drawn up in lines of battle at Arroyo Avalu. The Vizconde de Herval was to have commanded, but was wounded by a musket ball and had to leave the field.

Under these circumstances the Marquis himself, with the bulk of his army, advanced on the enemy, and after four hours under a deadly fire the enemy's positions were taken. The enemy's dead amounted to 3,000 men. Our loss not published. On the night of the 17th a general movement of the Brazilian cavalry took place on the left, and in front of the enemy. The despatch says that but few of the enemy were seen by the patrolling parties, nor any cattle. Some families were met leaving, others returning to their homes.

Baron do Triunfo was ordered to intercept the Lomas road, which he did, holding within half a league of Lopez's house, from whence he could reconnoitre the fortifications of Anzoategui. This being done, a general and simultaneous attack was ordered on Loma Valentina and Angostura. The attack was delayed until the 21st in consequence of the heavy rains.

Two pickets were captured and Lopez's communications with Piki-say cut off. The result of the attack were, 20 guns and 200 prisoners taken, and 650 of the enemy killed. The loss of the Brazilians not mentioned. Angostura was thus isolated, and communication opened with Las Palmas.

While these operations were going on, the remainder of the army advanced on Lopez's entrenchments, and Baron do Triunfo captured 4,000 head of fat cattle. On the 22nd and 23rd the Argentine army under General Gelly, and a corps of Brazilian infantry, reached Piki-say from Las Palmas. The despatch here mentions the summons to surrender sent to Lopez, the particulars of which are known to the public. The 27th was the day chosen for the final attack. For 24 hours previous to the assault taking place, a murderous fire was kept up, every gun firing a hundred rounds.

Four thousand Brazilians and two thousand Argentines composed the assaulting columns. The Brazilian commander then describes the fight and the feats of derring-do of the troops; according to the artillery reports of the day, they having at the bombardment penetrated into the enemy's trenches. After this the commander of Angostura was called on to surrender; the result of this is also known to the public. The despatch says that the garrison of Angostura consisted of upwards of 2,000 souls—1,200 fighting men, 160 officers, some sick men, and a few women and children.

and I fear that a similar denouement, in connection with the diligences and Indians, may take place at any moment. We have now, however, great hopes that all our social evils, such as political rows, improvised revolutions, Indian invasions, and Gaucho raids, together with other bugbears of the same class, will cease to be still; for the grand vicissitudes of the probable termination of the war with Paraguay, Lopez prisoner, Angostura—that bit of hill—swallowed, and consequent cessation of hostilities in the River Plate, have just been brought to us by special courier, who made the journey from Rosario to here in less than five days! You can easily conceive our state of excitement, and wild demonstrations of delight; the thousands of crackers and rockets fired off, and millions of vivas shouted forth through the streets.

For three days all has been a grand, uninterrupted scene of rejoicings here, with the usual consumption of beer and other strong drinks, serenades, and evening parties, where fair lips, inspired with becoming patriotism, pour forth in thrilling tones the National anthem, caught up and re-echoed along the streets by numerous groups of enthusiastic citizens.

In every mouth is now heard the stereotyped expressions:—"Sarmiento's hands will be henceforth untrammelled with a foreign war; the frontier will now be secured against Indian raids; the mountainous horrid melt into space, and become a humid dream of the past, and the Treasury will now be free to open its coffers for the advancement of industry; railways, roads, bridges, and telegraphs will cross the country at every available point; immigration, and colonization of our frontier lands will be toment and fostered by the enlightened head of the country; party factions and dissensions in the liberal camp must cease; every man must 'put his shoulder to the wheel,' and, with one unanimous effort, shove on the wagon of progress, and unite more firmly the bonds of peace!"

I believe that much—very much of this programme will be carried out by our go-ahead President, and assuming our news to be true, we may look forward to an era of great and lasting prosperity. The San Juan troubles are not yet quite over, and the National Commissioner's conciliatory and peaceable overtures are received by the pig-headed Executive with the most undignified sauntering, and empty boasting. Governor Zavalla and his pair of sties—I should say crutches—actually believe that the National Government are afraid of them, and suppose Dr. Velez's forbearance is due to this; whereas he is only animated by a desire to heal up these scandalous differences amongst the liberal party, without proceeding to extreme measures; why, we ask, that he has been actually threatened to have the whole nonterra force of the Varda, Saiz, & Co. brought against him, if he still persists in interfering? And, by Jove, things look very like it!

Just now, for last night, the case came in here from San Juan, and was alarming news that the already in the Valle Hermoso, and Patos Road, with a strong force, within a day's march of Calingasta, Hilario, and the San Juan forces, already marched to repel the invaders, but of course there is sure to be some bungling going on, and before we are aware of it Mr. Saa will be quietly sacking the estancias and driving off all the available cattle in the Province, vince.

We have just sojourning amongst us now, for a week passed, some of the professors of the San Juan National College, and their impartial description of the state of things in the sister province, is both interesting and surprising. I have been able to make out that on Dr. Velez's arrival, he addressed the usual official note announcing his mission to the Executive, who, by his never even offered the ordinary civilities due to his class and position on arrival. Mr. Zavalla's reply, I believe, was simply to the effect that he had not the pleasure of the Commissioner's acquaintance, and that as he had not received any decree from Buenos Ayres, he could not recognize the validity of Dr. Velez's appointment. Dr. Velez then sent him a duly authenticated copy of decree. Mr. Zavalla replied by requesting Dr. Velez to prove his identity; but Dr. Velez at thought the fare too absurd, and once demanded that the Deputies should be set at liberty before any further correspondence could be entered into. Mr. Zavalla wouldn't reply at all and maintained a dogged stubborn silence; so Sr. Velez sent for Commander Sanchez of the San Juan Battalion, whose services were placed at his disposal by the Minister of War. Sanchez received the Governor to send an officer to ask the Governor to deliver up the prisoners. The Governor received the officer very sulkily, and received the question "what prisoners?" snappishly. He asked "what prisoners?" the officer replied, "the Deputies, sir, the legislative body who are in the career, by order of Your Excellency." Governor retorted strongly and told officer he must be drunk or mad, or some thing, that he had no prisoners and knew nothing about carcels nor Deputies, nor Legislature, nor National intervention, nor Velez, nor Sanchez, nor el mismo diablo! and so went on getting rapidly wound up into a state of several thousand castiron perpetuities, ending in a series of wild definitions, and ejecting Mr. officer rather summarily from the seat of Government. Of course, all this was duly reported with military precision to the commissioner, who stared and wondered for a moment, but suddenly recollected he was in San Juan—as quietly indicated to Sanchez that he was of opinion, from the extreme heat of the weather, probably the Deputies would be more comfortable in their own houses, and that he might invite them for a turn round the Plaza that evening. So, Mr. Sanchez assembled his force and marched up to the jail, relieved the existing guard of the duties—left the gates open, when the birds at once took the hint and flew into the arms of their anxious and affectionate friends, crowding round the prison to receive them. True in San Juan further have things gone to the final result of Dr. Velez's mission. I cannot, however, leave this subject without referring to the arbitrary and despotical conduct of Mr. Zavalla's Deputies, who may or may not be in wrong, but in reference to foreigners resident in the city, I

an assured that the official organ of the Government continues to give utterance to the most unparliamentary language, couched in the most insulting terms, and tending only to breed ill will and bad blood between natives and foreigners. Here in Mendoza, things are going round bad to worse. The Governor and his small party are so isolated and the opposition so strong, that no measures conducive to the good of the province are possible to be carried out. I regret to have to announce the resignation of Mr. Lopez Torres, ex-Minister of Buenos Ayres by this mail. As a gentleman of refined education and esteemed demeanor, he has been much able and the amount of talent the Government is possessed by the late Government is almost exclusively due to him. There is a general feeling of regret at his departure, and this has been most agreeably conveyed to him at a grand banquet given by his friends as a 'despedido,' on the 11th inst.

Captain Burton and Honorable Mr. Maxwell left here for Chile on the 6th inst. and will ere this have crossed the Cordoba, although there is still a good deal of snow on the pass. Major Rickard, the Government Inspector-General of mines, starts for San Juan and the northern provinces to-morrow. They were all in first-rate health and condition after their trip across the plains. Yours most truly TUPIUNGATO.

MISCELLANEOUS. The Royal mail steamer Arno made another splendid trip down from Rio, arriving at Montevideo on Tuesday. Owing to the Carnival holidays, she could not leave that night, but 8:30 a.m. on the 10th. We congratulate Captain Thwaites on his second trip. Merchants will now receive their letters in time to answer by the Anis, which sails to-morrow.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED. CAPITAL £1,500,000—PAID UP £600,000—RESERVE FUND £145,000. HEAD OFFICE:—No. 40, MOO GATE STREET, E.C. BOARD OF DIRECTORS. John Hacklock, Esq., Chairman. George A. H. Holt, Esq., Deputy-Chairman. William Anning, Esq. George W. Drabble, Esq.

Consulting Director—Montevideo, James Lowry, Esq. Manager—Arthur Edward Smithers, Esq. Secretary—John Heriot, Esq. BRANCHES. Buenos Ayres—John Henry Green, Esq., General Manager. Montevideo—Thomas Hine Jones, Esq., Manager. Rosario—Francis Seymour Weldon, Esq., Manager. Cordova—Reginald Cooper, Esq., Agent.

Report to the Shareholders at the Sixth Annual General Meeting, to be held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street, London, on Monday, 21st December, 1868. In presenting the annexed Statement of Accounts the Directors congratulate the Proprietors up to the continued success of this Bank during the past year, the notwithstanding the severe drawback occasioned by the depreciation of the currency in Montevideo through the Government decrees, thereby not only inflicting an immediate loss, but likewise limiting the active operations of the Bank in that city.

The new mail steamer La Place sailed at her appointed hour on Tuesday; her mails were light owing to the Carnival days and the French packet leaving so soon after. The news from Paraguay is of the most unlooked for character; nothing less than the cession of Paraguay to the United States. At first, Lopez credited the report, but yesterday there was some importance attached to it in Montevideo. Our brother editor informs us that the story is not believed. It is impossible at the present juncture to offer any opinion on the matter, and we therefore await farther advices. We regard it as a bold stroke. In consequence of the enormous freight traffic on the Western Railway, Mr. Madero, the manager, proposes to the Government to lay a double track from the San Martin Station to the Once de Setiembre, a measure well suited to the growing requirements of the road.

The French gunboat Decidee has left for Montevideo, and the Wasp has gone up to Paraguay to help the Kanakas. M. Noel, the much esteemed French Minister, came down some days past in the Decidee. He stopped several days in Asuncion inspecting the place and organising his Consulate. M. Cuverville remains in Asuncion. Captain Connell's new steamer the Tigre will impose the same quarantine on vessels coming from Montevideo as the Montevideo Government thinks proper to place on vessels from this port. This is a most excellent measure, as we are happy to say that there are no sound reasons for placing vessels from this port in quarantine. The health of the city is good; some few cases of English cholera have occurred, but in this season of green fruit it is not surprising.

REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS AT THE SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, TO BE HELD AT THE CITY TERMINUS HOTEL, CANNON STREET, LONDON, ON MONDAY, 21ST DECEMBER, 1868. In presenting the annexed Statement of Accounts the Directors congratulate the Proprietors up to the continued success of this Bank during the past year, the notwithstanding the severe drawback occasioned by the depreciation of the currency in Montevideo through the Government decrees, thereby not only inflicting an immediate loss, but likewise limiting the active operations of the Bank in that city.

The accounts now placed before the Shareholders, show, after amply providing for bad and doubtful debts, that the Directors are justified in recommending a dividend for the half-year ended 30th September last of 5 per cent, together with a bonus of 3 per cent, which, with the interim dividend of 5 per cent, paid in June last, equals a distribution of 13 per cent for the year. To the Reserve Fund has been carried the sum of £10,000 (raising the same to £155,000), leaving a balance of the year's Profit and Loss Account of the year, of £118,731 0 6. The delay in the completion of the Railway to Cordova, coupled with the death of Mr. Barrelier during the visitation of cholera in the early part of the year, have induced the Directors to limit their transactions there to those of an Agency.

The Directors have added to the Board Mr. George Wilkinson Drabble, a gentleman connected with River Plate Trade and lately returned to England, whose election they now ask the Shareholders to confirm. The Directors have pleasure in again testifying to the zeal and valuable services of the Managers and staff of the respective Establishments. The Directors who now retire from office are Messrs. Fair, Howden and Richardson, who, being dilgible, offer themselves for re-election. The Dividend warrants, free of Income tax, will be issued, payable on the 26th day of December, 1868.

JOHN HACKLOCK, Chairman. JOHN HERIOT, Secretary. BALANCE SHEET OF THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK LIMITED. MADE UP TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1868. CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES. £600,000 0 0 DR. To Capital called up to date 145,000 0 0 Reserve fund at Head-office and Branches 519,998 9 7 Bills payable at Head-office (at Branches) 68,340 3 0 Notes in circulation at Branches 2,021,187 1 6 Deposits and Accounts due on Current Accounts, &c. Profit and Loss Account, for balance from last year 27,001 9 3 And Net Profit for 12 months ending 30th September, 1868 111,729 11 3 118,731 0 6 £3,473,256 14 7 CR.

PROPERTY AND ASSETS. £687,759 7 2 By Cash on hand at Branches, at Bankers', and on Deposit 2,714,180 0 6 Local Bills discounted, Bills Receivable, Current Accounts, and other Securities 222,462 13 3 Premises in Calle Piedra, Buenos Ayres 14,578 8 3 Calle Cerrito, Montevideo 37,011 1 8 Bank Premises and Furniture Account 4,746 18 2 Less Amount written off for depreciation 470 12 11 4,276 5 3 Dividend Account, Interim Dividend declared in June, 1868, being 5 per cent. for the six months ending 31st March, 1868 30,000 0 0 £3,473,256 14 7 PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT OF LONDON OFFICE AND BRANCHES, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1868. DR. To Charges, including Rent, Taxes, Salaries, Directors' Remuneration, and all other expenses at London Office and Branches for 12 months 238,749 4 1 Amount written off Bank Premises and Furniture Account for depreciation 470 12 11 Leaving Balance as above 21,276 5 3 Balance, viz., Amount brought from last Account 27,001 9 3 And Net Profit for year ending 30th September, 1868 111,729 11 3 118,731 0 6 £157,950 17 6 CR. Oct. 1, 1867. By Balance from last Account 150,949 8 3 Sept. 30, 68. Gross Profit for year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts 157,950 17 6 APPROPRIATION. DR. To Interim Dividend, June, 1868, being 5 per cent. for 6 months ending 31st March, 1868 230,000 0 0 Amount carried to Profit and Loss New Account, being Rebate Interest on Bills not due 30th Sept. 1868 21,618 11 11 Amount to be carried to Reserve Fund 10,000 0 0 Amount proposed to be distributed as Dividend of 5 per cent. and Bonus of 3 per cent., making in all 13 per cent. for the year ending 30th September, 1868 51,000 0 0 Amount to be carried forward to Profit and Loss New Account 6,112 8 7 118,731 0 6 £118,731 0 6 CR. By Balance of Profit and Loss Account, as above 118,731 0 6 10th December, 1868. Examined with the books and vouchers in London and found correct. J. VANNER, W. W. DELOITTE, Auditors.

VESSELS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES

Table listing vessels in the port of Buenos Ayres, including columns for Class, Name, Tonnage, Captain, Arrival, and Consignee.

BOARD OR LODGINGS, BY THE MONTH OR BY THE DAY.

Advertisements for board or lodgings, including Mrs. Roberts' house and various other accommodations.

THE STANDARD.

Advertisements for 'The Standard' newspaper, including subscription rates and contact information.

P. S. CLEAVER'S PHOTOGRAPHER'S SOAP.

Advertisement for P. S. Cleaver's Photographer's Soap, highlighting its quality and uses.

DRUGS, & c.

Advertisement for a drug store, listing various pharmaceuticals and medical supplies.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION

Advertisement for Joyce's Sporting Ammunition, featuring various types of cartridges and guns.

Advertisement for Lewellyn A. Jones & Co., Chemists, located at 58 and 60 Calle Florida.

Advertisement for Chilian Life and Fire Assurance Company.

Advertisement for J. & F. Howard, Agricultural Implements, featuring various farming tools.

Advertisement for The London Journal, a weekly publication.

Advertisement for Elley's Ammunition, listing various types of cartridges.

Advertisement for Le & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce, a popular condiment.