

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

The Office of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank...

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, 12 per cent. For balances in favor of Customers, 10 per cent. For balances in favor of Customers, 12 per cent. For balances in favor of Customers, 12 per cent. For balances in favor of Customers, 12 per cent.

RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED)

CHIEF OFFICERS: CALLE LAS PIEDRAS, MONTEVIDEO. CENTRAL STATIONS: 67 CALLE CANGALLO, BUENOS AYRES.

NORTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH: Retiro, San Isidro, San Fernando, Tigre.

MAIN LINE TARIFF: Ten Words, exclusive of Address, \$30/mo, or \$12.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH: Plaza Constitución, Don Juan, South Brno, etc.

NORTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH: Retiro, San Isidro, San Fernando, Tigre.

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

First-Bills and obligations with good guarantees are discounted on conventional terms.

Second-Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved by the Manager.

Third-Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously agreed under conditions established for such class of operations.

Fourth-Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the deposits being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques, part or the full amount of their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth-Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fé, Santos, Oriental, Paysandú, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazil, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m.

P. P. MAUA & Co. M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM. JANUARY 1st, 1868.

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THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES.

Deposits of not less than \$400 m/c. and \$16 receivers. The interest on bills will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit; after sixty days they will be entitled to interest from the date of the deposit. All interest not collected shall at the end of each year be capitalized. All deposits at interest shall be entered in a book which the Bank will deliver to the depositors, in which all payments of interest and capital shall be entered, and all interest shall be payable after the first of the month or on routing the deposit.

THE S.S. HIPPARCHUS, Captain CARROLL.

Will be despatched from Buenos Ayres (calling at Montevideo) for Rio de Janeiro and Liverpool, on or about Saturday, 27th March, and will put passengers on board at 10 a.m.

THE S.S. HALLEY, Captain JOHN SON.

Will be despatched from Buenos Ayres (calling at Montevideo) for Antwerp, on or about Tuesday, 30th March.

RATES OF PASSAGES, AS FOLLOWS:

Rio de Janeiro, \$50; Bahia, 70; Lisbon, 150; Liverpool, £40 sterling; Southampton, 40; Antwerp, 40.

RATES OF INTEREST.

Private depositors, 5 per cent. per annum m/c. In account current, 2 per cent. per annum m/c. Discounts in currency, 7 per cent. per annum.

NOTICE.—Whomsoever it having come under my notice that any foolish or evil-disposed parties have deluged the new notes, by cutting or otherwise obliterating the effigy, and thereby rendering in circulation more such Bills, as the Bank will not receive them.

“LA ESTRELLA” ARGENTINE COMPANY FOR INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

Capital, 2,000,000 Hard Dollars. Insured in Customs Deposit may be likewise Insured in this Company contract no other obligation than the payment of the stipulated premium on the Policy, which the Company being only responsible for such injuries as may result from fire.

PHOTOGRAPHER, 34 CALLE PIEDRA.

Beza informs the Public of Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Republic, that he continues to take Photographs for the Carte de Visite, full length, and in every other style.

TEA—TEA—TEA.

We have much pleasure to announce to our numerous camp customers the receipt of a large parcel of THE BEST BLACK TEA, which we are retailing at the lowest town prices.

THE BEST BLACK TEA, “STANDARD” AGENTS, MERCEDES AND CHIVILCOY.

Don Felix L. E. Casar. Falleció el 18 de Marzo de 1868.

COMMERCIAL.

The attention of Capitalists is called to the Sale of one of the handsome houses belonging to the Cerro family.

THE BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capitalisation of Small Incomes, Pensions, Rents, &c. Government Delegate: Sr. Don José María Cantillo.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS.

Coated with Sweet Gum Purge, Regulate, Purify, Cleanse, and Strengthen. For the Cure of All Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Gout, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera.

THE SARGENT AND RIVER NEWS.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1868. CIRCULATION 3000.

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HOTEL EUROPA.

Board and Lodging, at \$3 a night, including Day Rooms, reasonable Terms. Buss's Alley. German Beer. Genuine W. G. LITLINER and YVORNE Wines. Rhine Wine. Bourgogne Wine, &c. Sandwiches and Cakes. Free description of English and American Drinks. There is a splendid Billiard-room in the Hotel. English, French, German, and Italian spoken.

WANKLYN AND CO.

From 1st January 1868, the rates of interest allowed and charged will be as follows: Allowed in account current, 5 per cent. 60 & 90 days fixed 7 " " On bill " 7 days notice 8 " " 30 days notice 7 " " 7 days notice 8 " " Charged in Account Current 12 per cent. per an. all currencies. Bill-discounted at conventional rate. Bills of Exchange given on the following places: LONDON. All Branches of the NATIONAL BANK, IRELAND. Also NEW YORK, PARIS, GENOA, BARCELONA, VIGO, and MONTEVIDEO. Buenos Ayres, December 31, 1868. 900 spjyt WANKLYN & Co.

DOVONOVA AND BENTHAM WOOL & GENERAL PRODUCE BROKERS.

117-CALLE BOLIVAR. 225-12m 28.

WATER SUPPLY.

HOUSE SUPPLY. THE MAIN PIPES for the supply of perfectly pure filtered water are now laid in the Calles Libertad, Lima, Rivadavia, Bolívar, Florida, and St. of Santa Fé, and water will be supplied to the houses of the persons living in those streets, who apply for it.

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INDEX OF RIVER PLATE HANDBOOK COMPLETE IN TWO VOLUMES.

Vol. 1st. 1,000 Pages. Three Maps.

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- SECTION B. (180 PAGES). I. The City of Buenos Ayres...

- SECTION C. (100 PAGES). I. The Province of Buenos Ayres—general outline...

- SECTION D. (100 PAGES). I. Entre-Rios, sheep-farming and colonies...

- SECTION E. (150 PAGES). I. Republic of Uruguay, general outline...

- SECTION F. (100 PAGES). I. Republic of Paraguay, general outline...

RIVER PLATE HANDBOOK NOTICE. Estancieros of the Banda Oriental are requested to forward information before March 31st...

JUDICIAL NOTICE. By order of Dr. Agrelo, Civil Judge of the First Instance, two Properties belonging to the Estate of the late Dña. Ana Suarez de Guesalaga...

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer...

The Standard. FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1869.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD". Montevideo, March 18th, 1869, 5.30 P.M.

Pacific Mails. PERU. Lima, Dec. 25. The survey of the great line of railway projected between Lima and one of the interior cities in the vicinity of the Peruvian headwaters of the Amazon still progresses satisfactorily.

The Government has approved of the formation of a company in Lima for the inception of the enterprise, and will advance half of the necessary capital, the advance to be repaid by the company, with a moderate interest as the income of the road will allow.

ties to be surmounted are no greater than those of the line to Arequipa, now being pushed on so vigorously by Mr Meiggs, and states that the traffic on the road would be immense, in consequence of the impulse that would be given to agriculture and to mining operations in the almost incredibly fertile interior of the Republic.

Admiral Tucker has reached, in steamers, a point only 50 leagues distant from Lima, through rivers which directly connect with the Amazon, and the road will place us in immediate connection with that point.

The advantages to be derived from such an undertaking are clearly apparent, and fortunately for the country, there appears to be every reason to believe that the road will soon be commenced and the savages of the forests of the Amazon will be startled from their ordinary stolidity by the shriek of the locomotive.

The other railways now in course of construction in Peru are also progressing with rapidity. Mr Meiggs is advancing steadily with his men towards Arequipa, and that once beautiful city only awaits the completion of the line to rise and rebuild itself.

The road from Lima to Huaclo is being pushed forward, and a survey is being made of a very important railway projected between Lima and the important city of Ica, opposite the Chinca Islands.

Even in the noted district of Cerro de Pasco, the rival of the mines of Potosi, a short line is being built to carry the metals from the mines to the washing places, or haciendas, as they are called in Peru.

It cannot be denied that during Balta's administration the country has taken a wonderful—for Peru—start ahead, and it is a matter of congratulation that so many opportunities for wealth are offered to a people who before, for want of occupation, were always forming plans against the national welfare.

Telegraph lines are in operation over a large part of the Republic, and are to be immediately extended to the Cuzco and the far interior cities, and Congress has by the grant of a large subsidy reestablished the national line of passenger steamers plying along the coast of Peru.

Concerning the earthquakes nothing new has appeared. A scientific commission, composed of some very able men, has been named and is already at work in the ruined districts examining the ground and making all the observations possible on the phenomena attendant on the great convulsion of August last.

Subscriptions come pouring in for the relief of the ruined people from England, France, and the United States. The merchants of San Francisco, California, have already sent nearly £1,000, to be applied in alleviating the distress in the south of Peru.

From New York an equal amount has been received. In London a subscription was raised of nearly £30,000, and a very respectable sum has been sent from the city of Paris.

This money is applied to the necessities of the people who sought refuge in Lima after having been entirely ruined by the earthquakes, and the expressions of gratitude appear to be really sincere.

It is estimated that there are in Lima over five thousand homeless sufferers who, in the greater part women and children, are wholly dependent on charity for their existence, and this very considerable sum of money goes far towards alleviating their primary wants.

The government is so financially embarrassed as to be almost unable to afford them any assistance whatever. Lima has been startled out of its usual equanimity by the apparition of an Indian ambassador who recently arrived at the capital from the Amazon. This individual was desirous of securing the assistance of the Government for his tribe in the attempts they are making in repelling the invasion of a rival body of savages. He was met in the most cordial manner by the President and Congress, and left on his way rejoicing. These Indians do not resemble the lively inhabitants of our western sections, save in color, and that only in a moderate degree. They are short of stature, imperfectly formed, and with countenances expressive of small intelligence. The ambassador evinced the most supreme contempt for civilized costume, and his appearance in the street was the signal for the gathering of the curious, anatomically or otherwise inclined. He was made the recipient of many valuable presents, and among them a complete suit of military uniform; but, carefully packing them away, he adhered to the primitive and comfortable style of a girdle of feathers, and in this guise his photograph, displayed throughout the streets, serves to keep his memory fresh among us. His only objection to embracing the Christian faith was the inevitable separation from his seraglio.

The United States steamer Powhatan, bearing the pennant of Rear Admiral Turner, together with the

Nyaack and Kearsage, left for Chile and the southern ports of Peru on the 3rd inst. If the yellow fever does not appear here in force the squadron will probably return to Callao in February. On the 4th inst. the Daotah and Tuscarora arrived from the south, and are still lying in port.

News from some of the southern seaports inform us that the yellow and typhus fevers are raging terribly in that neighborhood, and the Government has prohibited the entrance of any vessel in Callao proceeding from the infected districts, without first passing through a strict quarantine.

In Lima and Callao several cases of yellow fever have already been noticed, and it seems that natives of these two cities are beginning to be attacked by the terrible malady. Last year, it will be recollected, foreigners suffered principally; but if it includes acclimated persons during the present season the devastation will be frightful. Smallpox is also raging in the capital and the interior, but white persons are not, as a general rule, attacked by it.

Severe shocks of earthquake were felt in the south on the 5th inst., but beyond the terror caused to the people no damage was done. There are rumors of a projected revolt in Arequipa, but no fears are entertained concerning it.

Mr. John W. Caldwell, Minister Resident of the United States in Bolivia, presented his credentials to Melgarco a few days since, and the usual kindly speeches proper to such occasions were indulged in. Mr. Caldwell is thoroughly adapted to the position, and will ably supply the want that has so long existed of an American representative in La Paz.

The Government has purchased the machinery for coining money introduced from the United States by Don Clemente Toretti, he, in consideration of \$250,000 received in payment, renouncing the right he possessed by contract of establishing the National Mint.

Mr. Henry Meiggs has purchased from Don Eusebio Lillo the exclusive privilege obtained by him from the Bolivian Government for the establishment of a bank of deposit and issue in that Republic. We understand that the management of the bank will be confided to Don Lorenzo Claro, of Santiago.

ANOTHER PACIFIC CALAMITY.

It is singular, and cannot fail to suggest serious reflections, that a part of the earth favored in many ways, in a special manner by Providence should also seem to have been marked, out adtho scene of the most frightful disasters to which mankind is exposed.

Not a year rolls away in these regions that has not to be recorded as one during which some appalling calamity has overtaken the people who inhabit as fair and fertile a country as any on earth. If we look back over history we find the same tale, in reference to the south-western coast of this great continent, but whether it be that their proximity affects us more, or that causes beyond our ken are at work, certain it is that in recent years, the dreadful visitations experienced in Chile and Peru seem to have been of an unusually severe character. Some few years ago, a fire occurred in a church at Santiago, the harrowing particulars of which, published in every clime, may be said to have moved the entire world to compassion. Thousands of fair women, meeting for the praise of the Most High, were, in an hour, reduced to a mass of charred and unrecognizable matter. The noblest families in the country were deprived of their dearest members, the length and breadth of the land was desolate, and the magnitude and sad particulars of the event, gave to it the character rather of a national misfortune than a local accident.

Scarcely had the impression caused by this event died out, when the land from end to end was ravaged by the yellow fever—a plague in such a climate quite as sudden and awful in its effects as cholera. Mourning and death was in every household, and the weak-minded and fanatical saw in its advent a special mark of Divine anger, and declared impiously that the land was accursed.

Last year the most frightful earthquakes ever known in that volcanic land were experienced, whole cities being either swallowed in the yawning earth, or swept away by the raging sea, and now we receive the intelligence that Valparaiso has been the scene of a conflagration of the most terrible nature.

We publish at foot particulars of this new disaster taken from the Chilean papers. The fire broke out on the 25th of last month in an old building that had been for centuries respected, by fire earthquake, and storm. Desperate efforts were made to extinguish it, or at least prevent it spreading, but in the narrow and confined streets where it broke out such was found to be impossible, and a black and desolate spot right in the heart of the city, proves to all that Chile has had the first (may it be the last) of her disasters for 1869. The loss of human life has happily not been great 3 or 4 vic-

tim only having perished, but the loss of property is very large, and Insurance Companies at home will have to mark the day in their books in any but red characters. The destruction of uninsured property is, as generally the case, still greater than of that secured against such casualties, and many a family, lately independent and prosperous, is to day, homeless and penniless.

The scenes that took place in the streets during the fire were extraordinary. Clouds of pigeons, frightened by the glare and smoke, kept fluttering to and fro in their terror, and thousands of them were burned to death; rats rushed in thousands from cellars and caves out to the open air where those in the street dealt havoc amongst them with stick and stone; domestic animals were running pitifully about; men and women alike forgot their sex, and fought fiercely in their anxiety to escape the raging flames; many that had lost their all, knew not what they said or did at the moment, and it will be long ere the inhabitants of Valparaiso forget the terrors and losses of the 25th of February, 1869.

The following particulars are taken from the Chilean papers:—A considerable portion of the most important part of Valparaiso has been burnt to ashes. The fire commenced at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 25th of last month in an old building situated between Calles Aduana, Cochrane, and Alameda. The fire having broken out in a wooden house, from the first attained great power. When the fire-engines arrived on the scene, the house was past salvation, and, consequently, all efforts were directed to saving the neighbouring buildings.

The first steam fire-engine lent valuable assistance in saving Mr. Edwards's house, where he has his bank, which is separated from the burnt edifice only by the narrow street named Alameda. This house was in extreme peril, and it was believed that the fire had reached it.

This engine, as also engine No. 3, sent volumes of water on the houses in front, which were in great danger from the narrowness of Calle Aduana at this spot.

In the meantime, the other engines attacked the fire on all sides, in order to prevent it from reaching the neighbouring houses. At three o'clock in the morning it was thought that the fire might be confined to the three houses already burning between Calles Aduana and Cochrane, or at least that Mr. Edwards's house might be saved, and with this object the engines concentrated their efforts on the eastern side, to prevent the fire spreading in that direction.

Unfortunately, at a quarter past 3 o'clock the fire broke out afresh, in the house, where it had commenced, a tempest of flame soon enveloping the houses in front, which, notwithstanding their zinc roofs, were soon in flames. In a few moments, and before the engines could master it, the fire took complete possession of the houses near and in Calles Aduana and Alameda.

At six o'clock in the morning the fire was mastered on one side, stopping at Sr. Lamotte's house (whose family have saved nothing), and on the other at the divisional wall of the house where Sr. Manzanos resides. In the square where the fire began three houses were burned.

The following is a list of the houses destroyed in Calles Aduana, Cochrane and Alameda:—Vorwerk & Co., Alsop & Co., Robertson & Co., Schutte, Droste & Co., A de la Fuente, J H Pearson, Hyers, Bland & Co., J S Jackson, Blanchard, A L Bello, J S Bowen, Cowe and Rondauelli, Lafuente, Ossa and Esobar, and ten other mercantile establishments. These losses, although great, are nothing compared with those we have yet to enumerate. Through the falling of a wall, three firemen belonging to No. 1 engine, and a peasant, were injured; the latter slightly, but the other three are still alive; the names of the latter are William Lawrence and Alexander Blackwood, a partner of Mr. John Livingstone.

A short time afterwards a French sailor was crushed in a fearful manner. He and his brother sailors from the French steamer Meyere made the most praiseworthy efforts to save property. He was brought on board with both his legs broken.

The following are the losses sustained by the Insurance Companies. The Union Chilena losses the sum of 60,500 dollars on the following houses:—Ossa & Cerda, \$25,000, Olfentes, 20,000, Greg. Osa & Cerda, 12,500, Jacobson, Bros., 9,000, \$66,500.

The Northern Company loses 5,000 dollars on the 'Patria' nowa office. The Lancashire losses 400 dollars on Messrs. Robertson's office. The America loses 20,500 dollars as follows:—Dwelling of C. Blanchard, \$ 6,000, H. Bowen, 4,500, House of Sr. Manzanos, 10,000, \$20,500.

It is thought that the last named Company will only lose about 8,000 dollars, as a great part of Messrs. Bowen and Blanchard's furniture has been saved, and Sr. Manzanos's house is but slightly injured.

The Imperial Company of London had insurances on the goods in the warehouses of Messrs. Alsop, Verwerk, Couve and others, but their amount is not known. The Chilena loses 15,000 dollars.

Mercurio. THE MARQUIS CAXIAS. We have received the following paper defending the Marquis of Caxias, and as it is written by a countryman, readily make room for it. That there is a similarity in mighty minds is a fact, as well established as it is universally believed, no matter whenever or wherever they appear.

Since I landed on Brazilian soil, I have watched with deepest interest, the course of events, in connection with the Paraguayan war, I have seen our army, at one time, under a cloud, which sometimes happens under the direction of good military talent; it was in that condition when the Marquis of Caxias took it in hand, a condition of all others most dreaded by military men, on account of its proximity to complete demoralisation.

It was in that condition when the Marquis of Caxias took it in hand, a condition of all others most dreaded by military men, on account of its proximity to complete demoralisation.

It was evident that all Europe saw the true condition of things, and the journals, opposed to Brazil, were teeming with talented articles remarkable for their severity and injustice towards the Marquis, for the disorder, which he went to correct, while some of our home journals and party aspirants tortured every idle report to the detriment of the man who had buckled on his sword, at his country's call, and leaped into the field of battle to rescue his country's flag, then considered to be in imminent danger.

Such was the state of the military position when the Marquis took command of the army; he was prepared to meet, in his front, the fire of a foreign enemy, but when he saw his own countrymen hurling the shafts of party tactics in his rear, his patriotic heart was sore indeed.

But true to the purity of his purpose the serving of his country in her hour of need, he was not moved by any of these unjustifiable personal attacks, and when his friends called his attention to some of these scurrilous publications, he replied, 'if you are aspirants who love pleasure more than the great cause involving the honor of their country, can find it in their hearts to asperse my acts and good name, I give them carte blanche to do so, leaving the vindication of my conduct in the hands of the brave sons of the sires, who with me broke through the forests of Brazil, and mingled their sweat with the dust of the Earth; they will bear testimony that I have asked no favors, nor shrunk from any responsibilities, nor do I want station or place out of the circle where duty calls me, and in the hearts of my countrymen.'

And now that the war is over, it was to be hoped that these slanderers would cease their efforts to mislead the public mind, and shrink into some hiding place, or like the angels that resisted the fiat of Jehovah with wings reversed, would fall into the bottomless pit of human degradation, without one whisper escaping their polluted lips to the furtherance of their previous acts. But hear their sickly dying charges upon the Marquis, he retired from the army before a treaty of peace was signed. 'And afterwards, in proof that he is not entitled to the credit of the victories gained, that in his reports he gave all the credit—to his army.'

To the first charge, I answer, nothing is more common, or in keeping with good taste, than after an enemy is beaten, or a country subdued, for the Commander-in-chief to turn over the command to a successor, and repair to Government headquarters, and assist the Council of the nation. This was the course pursued by General Jackson, after his grand victory over the British army at the battle of New Orleans, in North America, as it was also with General Scott, after he took the capital of Mexico, and with Napoleon I, after he crossed the desert of Egypt.

To the second charge, that he gave all the glory to his army, claiming none for himself this, in my opinion is one of the most conclusive evidences of the greatness of the man. Hear the noble Caesar, after he had achieved the greatest of all his victories, Soldiers, you have immortalized the banner of Rome. Then listen to the immortal Washington, the father of the great republic of North America, 'Soldiers, you have won immortal honors, your country owes you a debt of gratitude, which it will never cease to acknowledge.' Other instances might be given, fully sustaining the Marquis in the course he has pursued, and furnish additional evidence that mighty minds have a striking similarity.

When we look upon the man, who has spent the days of his youth, the strength of his manhood, and the years of old age, in the most trying period of the history of Brazil, and always at the post of danger and difficulty; when we remember that his voice has ever rung from the capital to the field

in behalf of his country, of liberty and the rights of man; his sagacity sustained by an energy which has not yielded even to the decaying of his physical frame, still devising means and suggesting the mode of rescuing his country from its desperate condition, sacrificing even the necessary comforts of a quiet home, in his decrepit state of health, to go into the sickly swamps of an enemy's stronghold to execute his proposed plans—I confess that it surprises me that his traducers do not fear a public demonstration of contempt for their conduct.

But he like all other great men, has his enemies and calumniators. Nothing however, can be more disgusting to the true patriot, than to read the unwarrantable expressions of insult towards the Marquis published by some of the journals of the day.

It is well known that in everything he is frank and fearless in offering his opinions, and in the performance of his duty. Whether he be a man of destiny or guided by his great military mind, is not the question of the moment.

He has ever proved firm in action, evincing the most decided military judgment, strengthened by a large experience and observation and possessed of an ardent love of Country, and a purity of purpose unsurpassed by mortal man. These may be summed up the elements of his success.

Behold the warrior, the statesman, and the Christian, his work well done, leaving an army covered with glory, returning to the circle of private life. To read him in his reports of a hundred victories, giving all the glory to his gallant armies.

He fought not for honor, he conquered not for selfish aggrandisement, and when his noble steel fell dead under him in his last and most gallant charge, see him rise from the earth, covered with dust, his hoary locks streaming in the air, and his sword gleaming in the rays of the sun, his clarion voice shouting to his men, 'Onward! onward, my brave countrymen, now or never.'

He was the lodestone of the army; he drew all after him, he held the hearts of his soldiers as the heart of one man. Brazilians, behold your warrior! Age has whitened his locks, dimmed his eyes and spread around him the infirmities and venerable emblems of many years of toilsome service, still his heart beats with yours for his country as warmly as in his youth.

Rest, noble Marquis, Your work is done, Warrior, yet pure to truth, Of soldier's life, In action faithful, In honor clear, Who broke no promise, Served no private end, Who sought no title, Who lost no friend, Enabled by himself, By the best approved, With the honored and praised, By Brazil beloved. R. A. STEWART, Fazenda de Santa Isabel, Feb. 26, 1869.

IMPORTANT FROM ASUNCION. In these days when there are no battles to describe, nor any extraordinary movements of armies; in fact, nothing of any importance taking place, I have only to record a few local facts of very little interest, which I send you to make what capital you can of, 'en attendant' better news.

One fact is, that a private letter from Rio Janeiro states that, Caxias is in disgrace, and that all the officers that had gone there have all been denied a reception by the Emperor, and sent back forthwith to their posts here. The Conservative Ministry has to resign very shortly, and the Liberal party goes in to win.

Both Captain Parson and Captain Kirkland have been denied escorts to Lopez's camp, 'malgré cela,' they are still in hopes of succeeding. If anybody can, certainly Captain Kirkland must, for, as will hereafter appear, nothing can be more energetic than the manner in which he is acting to ensure success. I speak with perfect 'connaissance de cause.'

Two nights ago there was a meeting of several Paraguayans here, amongst whom were at least four of the candidates for the Presidency, namely, Machien, Decoud, Saguei, and Eguisquiza. The meeting terminated without any conclusion being arrived at.

Yesterday the second expedition to Matto Grosso started, conveying several small merchant steamers, loaded to the waters' edge, all tempted by the quantities of precious stones, vanilla and ipecac brought down by the first speculators. Salt was actually sold at \$355. arr!

A commission has at last been named and appointed to examine into the rights of claimants to ownership of hides, tobacco and yerba at present embargoed here. Colonel Pedro J. Agnero being President thereof, which means that nothing short of the most impartial justice will be administered. I have with great difficulty obtained a copy of the edict, which I enclose; you will see it is not even yet dated.

The 'reconnaissance en force' so long preparing to march on Lopez, promises at last to become a 'fait accompli,' as a few days more will witness the departure of 2nd corps d'armée under General Menna Barretto's command, and a number of the Argentines under Colonel Baez's.

All the preparations are nearly concluded. Business improving for the worst, nothing at all doing, excepting the Rematadores, who are reaping a splendid harvest, as everything now comes to the hammer, from a penny to a sheet anchor, and should any of

your readers desire to make a good bargain, or rather a series of bargains, let them come up here, with a small capital and attend remates, where they can even buy the vessel to carry off their completes, or if preferable ship and cargo all at once at any of the many remates taking place any hour of the day, and at nearly every 'candra.'

In my next I hope to announce better news, and the fact of large shipments of goods 'del pais' taking place. En attendant, Believe me, Yours always, DHR.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday we received our usual exchanges from Montevideo. The great, in fact the only topic of the day, is the state of the different banks and the measures that may yet have to be adopted for alleviating the monetary pressure now experienced, seeing that 'curso forzosa' has been definitely condemned by public opinion.

A decree just issued by the Provincial Government calls for the warmest approbation on our part and that of every one having the commercial progress and prosperity of the country at heart. The stamped paper nuisance has long been condemned by every business man, to whom time is money; and Sr. Castro has wisely swept away that antiquated and thoroughly Spanish system with a stroke of the pen.

Adhesive stamps are henceforward to be used, and the rules laid down for their use are similar in most respects to those in force in England. There will be nine different kinds of stamps of the value of from five to fifteen hundred dollars. The signature must in all cases be written across the stamp. Those documents which are allowed by law certain days of grace for stamping, must be brought to the Stamp Office, and the adhesive stamp will there be cancelled in a way specially fixed. Holders of stamped paper are allowed two months for exchanging it for adhesive stamps. The convenience and utility of the new law will soon become apparent, and we hail it as the precursor of many similar reforms still wanting in various branches.

The last run of the Proveedor down the river was a remarkably fast one. She left Asuncion on Sunday at 10.30 a.m., and arrived in Buenos Ayres on Wednesday at 9 a.m., having stopped at all the usual points of call. The treatment the passengers experience on board this vessel is of the very best and the affability and skill of her captain have rendered her first favorite on the Asuncion line.

The Bonnemason steamer Savoie brought no less than four hundred and fifty immigrants to the Plate. This fine line of steamers seems now to monopolize the passenger traffic of the Mediterranean. There is no line of steamers plying with the Plate, which makes such profits: some of these steamers clear on the round trip one hundred thousand patacons. We have received our French exchanges per Savoie, but the pith of the news we have already given our readers.

Advices from Tandil respecting the last Indian invasion, state that the savages numbered 260, and were led on by Pichun and Colaf. The Indians were put to flight before they were able to carry off any cattle.

In Rosario the people were surprised the other day by another sudden rising of the river, the waters rose on Saturday and Sunday to an unprecedented height, flooding all the streets approaching the river, and completely inundating the gas-works. It is thought all the habitations near the river will eventually have to be removed, even the Custom-house stores.

M. Carpentier, the concessionaire of the high road over the Andes, has returned to Corlora, and is now occupied with a new road to Villa Maria.

Our colleague the 'Tribuna' offers yesterday to bet \$50,000 mpc. that Don Mariano Acosta will be the new Governor of Buenos Ayres. We heard in the afternoon that three parties have taken up the bet. According to all reports there will be great bribery at the coming elections. The price or value of a vote in town is said to be about \$200 mpc. Disraeli's bribery law will be required in the Plate.

Our active South Plaza reporter informs us that he lately paid a visit to Messrs. Bradley and Peyredien's barrack in the Plaza Constitucion, and that the collection of extra fine and assorted wools these gentlemen have succeeded in getting together is really splendid. This firm have had almost a monopoly of all the finer sorts of Magdalena wool this year, and the most exacting buyer will here be able to suit himself.

Messrs. Lezica and Lanz are about to start a line of steamers between this port and Rio Janeiro. This will prove a very useful line to the public, for it is proposed to run it in connection with the American mail steamers from New York, thereby increasing the facility of communication with the great Northern Republic.

We call the attention of those anxious to invest in land to the sale of the fine estancia 'La Oriolla,' at

GERMAN BURNHEIMER, Comisario de Fisco del Pais, Wool and Produce Broker, 106-CALLE VENEZUELA-106.

THE BEST AND UNDOUBTEDLY Most Invigorating Tonic is HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS

FOTOGRAFIA UNIVERSAL, 154-CUYO-154. J. A. VIERER MONZON

360 PESOS MONEDA CORRIENTE. Retratos en taje a 60, 80 y 100 pesos la docena.

TO THE GENTLEMEN OF BUENOS AYRES. What is a Gentleman? He who behaves himself as such.

EMIL CARLSEN, Escribano Publico (Notary Public), 101-Rivadavia-101.

SEWING MACHINES. A large and varied assortment on hand. War wanted to work well.

SOCIETE GENERALE DE TRANSPORTS MARITIMES A VAPEUR. NE MENSUELLE DE GENES Y MARSEILLE A BUENOS AYRES.

PORONGOS JOCKEY CLUB. AUTUMN MEETING. 30th and 31st MARCH, 1869.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. REDUCED FARES. The Company's magnificent Paddle-wheel Steamer, PANAMA.

LIVERPOOL AND VALPARAISO LINE. The Company's magnificent Paddle-wheel Steamer, PANAMA.

LIVERPOOL. Return Tickets (not transferable) available for Twelve Calendar months, from date, will be issued to First-class passengers only.

THE Proprietor of the Casino de la Bolsa apologizes to Sr. Bono for the Notice inserted in the "Nacion Argentina" and Standard.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH COLLEGE, 101-CALLE PARQUE. Mr. G. Brennan has decided to open his school to meet his friend, Mr. Mulcahy, in B. A. row.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY. BATHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON.

James Alexander, Esq. (Alexander, Fletcher, & Co.), Charles George Barnett, Esq. (Barnett, Hoares, Hoare & Co.), George Henry Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.

James Helms, Esq., Director of the Provincial Council, Sampson Lucas, Esq. (Lucas, Micholls, & Co.), Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., Member of the Indian Council.

Richard Hoare, Esq. (Hoare, Miller, & Co.), Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., M.P., Sir Curtis Miranda Lamport, Bart.

The Company insures against loss of Damages by Fire, Private Dwelling Houses, Goods Deposited in Specific Warehouses of Stone, or Brick, &c., and also issues "Floating Policies," extending to the Custom-House and all or any of the Private and Bonded Stores.

It has been the object of the Directors, in their minor arrangements, to afford every possible facility to those effecting Assurances with the Alliance, and the undersigned hold a Power of Attorney enabling them to settle at once any Losses that may occur from Fire, Lightning, or Explosions of Gas in Buildings, on in which this Company has granted Assurances.

GLOVER DAINSHIRE & CO., 17 Calle Florida.

Kemp's Vegetable Worm Pastiles. I certify that I have for many years been physician in the Hospital of this city, and have had occasion to test the effects of "Kemp's Worm Pastiles."

MIGUEL DE ZAYAS, M.D. Puerto Principe, Cuba, Nov. 1, 1862. I certify that I have prescribed, on different occasions in my civil practice, "Kemp's Worm Pastiles" with good results.

FRANCISCO GOICOECHEA, Professor of Medicine and Surgery, and Chief Medical Director in the Military Hospital, Buenos City, Venezuela, Jan. 1, 1862. I certify that I have many times prescribed "Kemp's Vegetable Worm Pastiles," and always with the most satisfactory results.

Equitable Life Assurance Society. No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Sum Assured during the Fiscal Year, terminating January 31, 1868, \$47,020,134.

These Privileges are granted by no other Company. The ratio of the EQUITABLE'S total outgo for Deaths and Expenses, to Cash Premium received for the last five years, is less than that of any other Company for the same period.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING SEMINARY, 132-CALLE PARQUE-132. Mrs. C. BRENNAN and "SISTER," the Principals, have had one of the largest first-class "Finishing Young Ladies' Academies" in Montevideo for the last eight years.

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SAVINGS BANK BANK MAU AND Co. 101-Cangallo-103 BUENOS AYRES. The immense advantages of Account Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

CONDITIONS. First-The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver Dollar upwards. Second-The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p.c.) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY LONDON AND ABERDEEN. ESTABLISHED A.D. 1836. CAPITAL - £2,000,000. Fully subscribed by nearly 800 Shareholders, whose individual responsibility is unlimited.

LIBRERIA AMERICANA 74-CALLE FLORIDA-74 English Books & Stationery. Just received a large and well assorted Stock of English Books, comprising Histories, Travels, Adventures, Law Books, Medical Works, Agriculture, Gardening, &c., and a large variety of Standard Works.

BURGUNDY WINES. COMPAGNIE DES GRANDS VINS DE BOURGOGNE. MAISONS A PARIS A BEAUNE ET A VOUGEOT COTE D'OR. Sole Authorised Agents in Buenos Ayres, W. R. THOMAS AND CO., CANGALLO Y MAIPU.

T. B. Coffin, Son, & Co., 83 to 87 Calle Esmeralda, BUENOS AYRES. WAREHOUSE OF MACHINERY AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. LUMBER YARD.

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.

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"THE QUEEN" FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. INCOME, £160,000. LIVERPOOL AND LONDON. Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandise and Goods.

WILL BE FOUND AT THE HEBERIAN HOUSE 64, 66, AND 68, PIEDRA-64, 66, AND 68, THE USUAL LARGE WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF GROCERIES, DRAPERY, GLOVES, READ-MADE CLOTHING, THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES AT THE FRENCH ARRIVALS EVERY FRIDAY DAVIS. 251, X, 30.

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