

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED).

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling.
Subscribed Capital £1,500,000 do.
Reserve Fund Jan. 1, 1885. £1,000,000 do.

Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced, and interest allowed on credit balances. Customers may have the advantage of drawing cheques—of having approved bills discounted—of obtaining upon request, and at moderate rates, of depositing with the Bank valuable collection in the form of promissory notes for sale.

Bank undertakes and executes all business in relation to the issue of banknotes. The establishment always open from 9 a.m. till 3 p.m.

P. P. MATA & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

MAUÁ BANK

CALLE CANGALLO, No. 101—105

FOR CURRENT MONTHS.
ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIAL.
Interest on current accounts 18 per cent.
Interest on deposits 6 per cent.
For balances on current accounts 6 per cent.
Deposits on 10 days notice, paper 7 per cent.
Do. do. do. 30 days do. 8 per cent.
Do. do. do. 60 days do. 9 per cent.
Do. do. do. 90 days do. 10 per cent.

For deposit on 10 days notice, paper 7 per cent.
Do. do. do. 30 days do. 8 per cent.
Do. do. do. 60 days do. 9 per cent.
Do. do. do. 90 days do. 10 per cent.

P. P. MATA & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

BRITON AND MEDICAL GENERAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.

Capital—3,000,000.

Proprietors: Life Assurance Association of London, Ltd. and the British and Foreign Life Assurance Association, Ltd.

GEORGE WILKS, General Manager.

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company.

Established in this City, under moderate premiums. Capital—1,000,000.

Directors: J. H. GREEN, Manager.

The Central Argentine Railway.

Train Time Table from 1st September, 1886.

From	To	Departure	Arrival
Rosario	Buenos Aires	7.30 a.m.	1.00 p.m.
Buenos Aires	Rosario	7.30 a.m.	1.00 p.m.
Rosario	Buenos Aires	11.00 a.m.	5.30 p.m.
Buenos Aires	Rosario	11.00 a.m.	5.30 p.m.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Colegio Comercial de Santa Lucia.

For sale of books and stationery.

TEMPLE & VONDER WALL.

Cordoba Land and Sheep Agents.

Important to SHEEP-FARMERS.

ESTANCIEROS.

THE YOUR ROT SHEEP AFFLICTED BY MAGGOTS.

MONTEVIDEANO BANK.

CAPITAL 1,000,000 DOLLARS.

In 2,000 Shares of 500 Dollars each.

Office, corner of Calle Uruguay, in the new house of Dr. Juan Miguel Martínez, Montevideo.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED).

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Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling.
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GUINNESS'S Celebrated Extra Stout.

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

LANDED ESTATES OFFICE.

DANIEL O'KELLY, Director.

This office undertakes farming, transactions in all its various branches, under the supervision of the Director, who is an established practical farmer of many years' experience, full conversant with the laws and country, and thoroughly acquainted with the various qualities of the pastures in the different localities.

EDWARD MEDLICOTT & Co.

33—RECONQUISTA—33.

New Work on the River Plate.

The Sociedad de Fray Bentos.

(Gibart and Co.) having disposed of all its rights, titles and interests in the Fray Bentos River Plate, and elsewhere, to the Fray Bentos River Plate, Limited, of London and the River Plate, Limited, of London and the River Plate, Limited, of London.

TEMPLE & VONDER WALL.

Cordoba Land and Sheep Agents.

ESTANCIEROS.

THE YOUR ROT SHEEP AFFLICTED BY MAGGOTS.

"THE QUEEN" FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from WANKLYN & Co., No. 104 Calle de San Martín, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, and all branches of the National Bank, Antwerp, Hamburg, Paris, Genoa, Cadiz, Bayonne, Buenos Ayres, Dec. 2, 1884.

English Family Wine Merchants.

EDWARD MEDLICOTT & Co., 33—RECONQUISTA—33.

Boza, Barracas & Esmeralda Railway.

Between Venozuela and Tres Esquinas.

Tea! Tea! Tea!

Received a fresh lot of fine Congo and Oolong Teas, for family use.

Leopold Casati, Ship Chord, Paints, Glass, Hardware, &c.

Patent Floor-Cloth of every size, all kinds of Looking Glasses and Frames for Pictures made to order and at moderate prices.

The Sociedad de Fray Bentos.

(Gibart and Co.) having disposed of all its rights, titles and interests in the Fray Bentos River Plate, and elsewhere, to the Fray Bentos River Plate, Limited, of London and the River Plate, Limited, of London and the River Plate, Limited, of London.

ESTANCIEROS.

THE YOUR ROT SHEEP AFFLICTED BY MAGGOTS.

PASSENGER PARES

From	To	Class	Rate
Buenos Aires	Montevideo	1st	100
Buenos Aires	Montevideo	2nd	60
Buenos Aires	Montevideo	3rd	40

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Buenos Aires	Montevideo	1st	100
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Buenos Aires	Montevideo	1st	100
Buenos Aires	Montevideo	2nd	60
Buenos Aires	Montevideo	3rd	40

LA ESTRELLA.

ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO. AT FIXED PREMIUM.

Authorized by decree of the National and Provincial Governments.

CAPITAL 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISSO.

99—RECONQUISTA—99.

For Montevideo: The Italian Steamer TEVERE, Captain Maccu, will leave on Tuesday and Friday at 6 p.m., returning on Saturdays and Sundays, at daybreak.

For Montevideo: The English Steamer VILLA DEL SALTO, Captain B. Maguise, will leave on Saturdays at 5 p.m., returning on Tuesdays at 6 a.m.

For Montevideo: The Oriental Steamer RIO DE LA PLATA, Captain C. Anaxiarte, will leave on Wednesdays at 5 p.m., returning on Saturdays at daybreak.

Christmas and New Year Gift Books.

A New Series of London Toy Books, produced in the best style of coloring—printing at 1/ each.

Christmas and New Year Gift Books.

A New Series of London Toy Books, produced in the best style of coloring—printing at 1/ each.

74-BELGRANO-74.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY.

Successors to Meek & Kelsey.

74-BELGRANO-74.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY.

THE ITALIAN BANK.

109-115 Calle Reconquista, (Between Guyo and Corrientes).

On the 2nd January next this Bank will begin operations in this City in the following manner:—

- 1st. Discounting Bills, Valos, Conformos, and Pagars.
- 2nd. Advancing funds in account current with guarantee duly approved by the Manager.
- 3rd. Receiving deposits at fixed periods and in account current.
- 4th. Issuing letters of credit on its head office—Montevideo—and all agencies of this Bank, such as Puyandú, Mercedes, Salto, Tucumán, Corro Largo, Durazno, San José.
- 5th. A Savings Bank in connection with the Bank, receiving from 1 patacon or 525 currency up to 2,000 patacons or 500 currency.

THE LONDON & LANGSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE MAY BE EFFECTED WITH THIS COMPANY ON DWELLING HOUSES, WAREHOUSES, MANUFACTURING WORKS, AND GOODS IN THE CUSTOM-HOUSE, BONDED STORES, AND PRIVATE CENS, PRODUCE IN THE BARRACOS, OR IN DEPOSIT STORES, IN THE LIGHTERS OR ON BOARD, AND ON NEARLY EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

River Plate Telegraph Co. (LIMITED).

OFFICE—87 CANGALLO.

The undersigned begs to announce to the Public that the line between this City and Montevideo is now completed and ready for working.

For Bahia Blanca and Patagones.

CARGO AND PASSENGERS. NACIONAL STEAM-PACKET PATAGONES (Formerly General Mitter).

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

Is the great Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, and Bilious Affections.

DINNEFORD & Co.

Chemists, London.

Agent at Buenos Ayres: W. C. KANE, Chemist, Calle Rivadavia No. 30.

FIELD GLASSES—BURROW.

Obtained the SILVER MEDAL for their Improved Emery's American Optical Glass, at the Exhibition.

MESSRS. GABRIEL.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED.

Subscription to the "Standard," \$30 PER MONTH.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding five lines inserted three times for \$5.

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

The Standard.

"All kind notices, all other non-notice notices."
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1866.

THE YEAR 1866.

JANUARY.
At the commencement of the year all eyes were turned in the direction of Paso la Patria, where Gen. Mitre had assembled the allied armies, 52,000 strong, preparing to invade Parana. A formidable fleet was also in readiness at Corrientes to support the grand movement, only waiting the arrival of Admiral Tamandaré who had hitherto remained at B. Ayres, directing naval operations at a distance of 300 leagues from his vessels. At the same time Mr. Biestra had encountered serious obstacles in negotiating the Argentine loan at London, and as the National Government was hard pressed for funds the foreign merchants of B. Ayres came forward and advanced a large amount to the Finance Minister.

The election of a new Municipality in Buenos Aires, comprising several foreigners of respectability, gave hopes of much-needed reforms which unhappily have not been realized. The Welsh colony having given some cause for anxiety, the National Government liberally engaged to send supplies at stated intervals.

From the Provinces there was nothing new except flattering accounts from the San Juan silver mines, and the establishment of Angora goats in Cordoba. The mails from Chile brought a confirmation of the suicide of Pareja, admiral of the Spanish fleet.

A rupture occurred between the Montevideo Government and Sor. Lastarria, Chilean envoy, touching certain absurd pretensions on the part of the latter, who received his congé. The arrival of the U. S. squadron, under Admiral Rogers, bound for the Pacific, caused much attention, and numbers of persons visited the Monaqué and Vanderhill. The London and River Plate bank emitted its new notes, the first emission of English money in these countries. Mr. Hitchens returned to England after a survey of the gold-fields of Tacuarembó.

On the last day of this month the Paraguayans crossed the Alto Paraná and attacked the Argentines; the latter were led into an ambush, and the fowles of the B. Ayres troops was cut up in the thicket.

National Bonds 39; exchange 52½; Sovereigns 126½; sheep 258.

FEBRUARY.
Gen. Flores came down from the seat of war, with the supposed purpose of hastening Admiral Tamandaré, and then proceeded to Montevideo. The Paraguayans made another descent on the 10th inst., but with doubtful success. Brazilian war-expenses up to the present estimated at 71 million hard dollars. On the 17th inst. the enemy in 3 steamers proceeded up the Alto Paraná, sacked Itati, and burned Gen. Flores's encampment. Tamandaré at last went up to Corrientes to take personal command of the fleet. Minister Rawson paid a visit to Gen. Mitre at headquarters.

The Cornac controversy caused an alarming run on the Provincial Bank, and was attended with much animosity; the panic prevailed mostly among the French and Italian operative classes. Mr. Consul Parish left for England. The Gas Co. declared a dividend of 18 per cent. The Northern Railway showed only 1 per cent. gains for 1865. The tramway of the Southern Railway was opened to traffic. Disastrous fire at Mr. Latham's, and other camp-fires. Mr. and Mme. Pfeiffer's concert at the Coliseum. Bank of Rosario established. London and River Plate Bank ruled the exchange-market. A lot of 2000 arrobes of Standard cotton received from Corrientes. Question of the Morinetta amicably arranged with the Italian Minister.

In Montevideo Gen. Flores made some cabinet changes, and after a stay of 15 days returned to the seat of war. Mr. O'Hagan and staff arrived from England for the electric telegraph works. The Salfetia steamboat Co. declared a splendid dividend of 66½ per cent. for the past year.

National Bonds 40; exchange 51½; Sovereigns 126½; sheep 258.

MARCH.
No news from the seat of war, except that Barón Port Alegre crossed the Alto Paraná into Misiones.

Several Englishmen settled down at Frayle Muerto on the Central Argentine Railway. The Central Argentine Railway works progressing rapidly in the direction of the south-west.

involved the city in utter darkness, while the strongest houses shook to their foundations, and some lives were lost. Mr. Estrada commenced his series of popular lectures on Argentine History. Mr. Egusquiza, formerly Paraguayan agent, was released after nearly a year's captivity. Messrs. Paris and Sloper arrived from England with a project for curing beef. Mr. Wheelwright made another survey of Ensenada for the proposed port.

Numerous wrecks at Lobos Island, the light having been removed from the island to the mainland. Alarm in Montevideo of Chilean privateers, which resulted to be an American steamer bound for Valparaiso. Death of Mr. Hooquard, an old English resident. Strike among the milkmen. The Junta commenced blowing up the Bovedas. Dr. Fleury resumed the Morgan beef-curing at Paysandú. National Bonds 42; exchange 52½; Sovereigns 127½; sheep 268.

APRIL.
The greatest events of the war occurred in this month. The Brazilian ironclads moved up the Alto Paraná to bombard Port Itapirú, and during several days the most obstinate fighting ensued with the chateas of the enemy, mounting one gun each. A shot entered the Tamandaré and killed 27 men, including all the officers. On the 10th inst., at midnight, the enemy made a descent on the island in front of Itapirú, and lost 800 men in the fool-hardy expedition. On the 17th, after a fortnight's fighting, the ironclads demolished Itapirú and the chateas, and next day the allies sailed up the River Paraguay and effected a landing about a mile above Tres Boeas. Lopez then abandoned his camp and fell back a little.

News from Valparaiso of the bombardment by the Spaniards: protest by the Argentine Government. Foreign Races at Belgrano and at Montevideo. Grand musical fêtes by the German Associations. D. Andres Lamas sent as Oriental envoy to Brazil. The Huascar burned two Spanish vessels off the Brazilian coast. The Triton blew up the remains of H.M.S. Bombay. Mr. Edwards, British Minister, died when leaving Europe for B. Ayres.

National Bonds, 39; Exchange, 52½; Sovereigns, 127½; Sheep, 270.

MAY.
On the 2nd inst. the enemy surprised Gen. Flores, and annihilated his army, only 10 officers and a few men surviving. The General had a narrow escape, and had two horses killed under him: the enemy took 4 Brazilian rifled guns. Fighting of a desultory character continued till the 24th, when the Paraguayans again attempted a surprise, but were this time repelled with such loss that had the allies at once followed them up, the war would have been at an end.

The 5th Argentine Congress was installed by the Vice-President, Don Marcos Paz, who soon after sent in his resignation, but was induced to withdraw it. Dr. Adolfo Alsina was elected Governor of Buenos Ayres, and named Dra. Avellaneda and M. Varela as Ministers.

The publication of the secret treaty of Triple Alliance caused a profound sensation, highly unfavorable to the allies. Another currency project proposed by Mr. Cerro at the Bolsa. Central Argentine Railway opened to Tortugas, 70 miles. Great rains in B. Ayres, and much damage done to the Southern Railway.

The Peruvian iron-clads left Maldonado for the Pacific.

National Bonds, exchange 51½, Sovereigns 120½.

JUNE.
After the hard-fought battles of last month, the belligerents resolved to take a rest, which was only interrupted by the enemy shelling the allied camp. The fleet remained perfectly motionless. Barón Port Alegre's army was expected. Brazilian war-expenses estimated up to date at 150 million hard dollars. The army much in want of oats and horses.

Pacific mails brought the news of the Spaniards' bombardment Callao, with considerable loss. Another section of the Central Arg. Railway opened as far as Espinillos.

Disastrous monetary news from England. Ran on the banks in Montevideo: specie-payments suspended by law for 6 months. Indignation meeting at the Bolsa, B. Ayres. Establishment of an Immigration Committee at M. Video.

N. Bonds 39½; exchange 49½; Sovereigns 126½; sheep 308.

JULY.
The Paraguayans continued shelling the allied camp by day and night, till the 18th, when they began some new batteries, which the allies resolved to take; the latter were drawn into the ambushes of the Boqueron, and lost over 8,000 men in the combats, which lasted till the night of the 18th; the valiant Palleja was among the commanders who fell. Nothing known of Barón Port Alegre.

Revolutions in Catamarca and Cordoba, and both Governors expelled. Departure of Mr. Kirk, U. S. Minister. Land-law of B. Ayres proposed by Minister Avellaneda. Trial-trip of the magnificent new steamer Oriental. Minister Costa took up all the horses in town, and Senator Frias protested against the measure. Return of H. M. S. Triton from the Welsh Colony. Concession to Messrs. Brassey and Wheelwright for a bank at Rosario.

AUGUST.
Marshal Osorio was removed from command of the Brazilian army, and succeeded by General Polidoro, to the great regret of all. Thousands of horses and mules were sent up to Itapirú, but most of them perished in a short time. Meantime the land-armies made no movement, and the lengthened inactivity of the fleet gave rise to the enemy's password—"The fleet is still at anchor."

Mails from Chile brought a menacing protest by Peru, Chile, Bolivar, and Ecuador against the Triple Alliance. Controversy between Minister Elizalde and the Chilean envoy Lastarria.

Loss of two Braz. transports: the San Francisco burnt in port, and the Oyapock sunk wilfully off Maldonado. A whale was washed ashore in B. Ayres, and gave rise to a diplomatic question as to ownership.

N. Bonds 59; exchange 49½; Sovereigns 124½.

SEPTEMBER.
In this month the campaign of 1866 closed for the allies, and in a very different manner from the anticipations fondly cherished at the beginning of the year. The ironclads and transports, carrying Port Alegre's army, ascended the River Paraguay on the 2nd and began to bombard Curuzú: the ironclad Rio Janeiro struck on a torpedo and blew up; almost all on board perished. The Brazilians, however, captured the place, where they found 7 guns of the enemy, spiked.

On the 12th Lopez held a conference with Gen. Mitre, but they could not agree to terms. On the 22nd Generals Mitre and Porto Alegre, aided by the fleet, attacked Curupaity, and were repulsed with a loss of 5,000 men. The news plunged the city of Buenos Ayres into universal mourning.

The ship Oriuela Henrietta arrived with the River Plate submarine cable. The steamer Oriental struck on a sunk anchor, and was lost. General Guido died. English races at Rosario. Railway opened from Rosario to Frayle Muerto, 125 miles. Grand inauguration of the Western railway to Chivilcoy. Death of Consul Bilberg.

N. Bonds 41; exchange 49½; Sovereigns 122½.

OCTOBER.
Gen. Flores returned to Montevideo with the remnant of his army, and turned his attention to the arts of peace and the administration of public affairs. The 5th Argentine Congress was closed by Vice-president Paz. Rumors from the interior to the effect that President Melgarejo had invaded the upper provinces with 6,000 Bolivians. Three English settlers murdered at Frayle Muerto by the Indians.

The submarine cable successfully laid from Punta Lara to Colonia. More shipwrecks; agitation about the Lobos light. Durazo Railway Co: committee elected, prospectus published &c. Capt. King's works for dry-dock and slip begun at Colonia.

Departure of Mr. Ford, H.M. Chargé d'affaires. Departure of Mr. Washburn, U.S. Minister, for Paraguay. Mr. Buckley Mathew and Gen. Asboth, the new British and American Ministers, received by V. President Paz.

Terrific storm in the roadstead, several vessels foundered or driven ashore: much loss of life. Gallant conduct of the Austrian mate, Lovrovic.

National Bonds 41; exchange 49½; Sovereigns 115½.

NOVEMBER.
The Marques de Caxias, appointed commander-in-chief, proceeded to Curuzú. Gen. Port Alegre and Admiral Tamandaré resigned. The Shimokin, with Mr. Washburn, passed the blockading fleet and reached Curupaity, came into collision, returning downwards, with the Gen. Flores. Great floods at Curuzú and Tuyuti.

Revolution in Mendoza. Governor expelled, Federal troops beaten by the rebels.

Case of Mr. Steward in re a cargo of yerba confiscated. Arrival of Barón Maná. Meeting at Government-house for redemption of the currency. Arrival of Admiral Ramsay. Steam-line to Antwerp. Inauguration of the Electric Telegraph; grand banquet at the Coliseum and at Montevideo. Montevideo Bank dividend 22 per cent. English races at Montevideo.

N. Bonds 42½; exchange 48½; Sovereigns 111½; sheep 258.

DECEMBER.
Rumors were current in the allied camp of a mutiny by 300 men of Lopez's army, and a romantic story about 15 Paraguayans got some credence.

30 Christians. Great land-auction at Rosario; average price 1s. an acre. English Races at Belgrano. Southern Railway earning 8 per cent. nett. profits. Taxes for the million: new law of patents. Mr. Buckley Mathews and the Lobos Light. Redemption of specie payments at M. Video.

Agitation about the currency: projects and counter-projects. Bill to establish an exchange-office in the Bank giving 25% per patacon. Circulation of the Standard 2,500.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

LATEST FROM HEAD-QUARTERS.

To write by every steamer for B. Ayres, as you require, is totally and absolutely out of the question, for I was Julio Nunez, of the Nacional, I could not keep the run of the steamers: such coming and going of steamboats, shrill whistling, and getting up steam, I never before witnessed; and if I could write with the rapidity of a Parliamentary shorthand writer, still I could not send you a despatch by each vessel, for they frequently clear out in the middle of the night. I hope you revise my letters before publication, for believe me there is a very wide difference between writing up here, sitting on a 'quatre,' with the desk on the ground, and penning rounded sentences under the figure-head of Napoleon III. As for news, there is no scarcity whatever; the fact is, there is too much news and too little paper. A sheet of letter-paper sells here for a real, and from the state of the market it looks as if soon I shall be writing to you on wall paper, or on the margin of some of the Spanish papers, which come up in cartloads by each mail.

First of all the new Admiral has arrived: he has been ashore, and, as a matter of course, the great object of attraction. That he is going to set the river Paraguay on fire I greatly doubt, although he may be a Nelson in disguise. Tamandaré now is nobody.

The squadron not being prepared to take Humaitá, is taking stock. All the captains, lieutenants, and marines are busy making out a new balance sheet to begin the year; and I hear, with some color of authority, that gunpowder is running low, and orders for large quantities have been sent down to Montevideo and Rio.

I went up the other day to see the camp at Tuyuti. The road from Itapirú reminded me of what I read in the Standard of the Flores road. It has been so immersed by the floods, that although the sun is the most scorching, the swamps are still full of water. The camp to me presented the most ludicrous appearance, for I happened to go on what is called the 'washing-day,' all the soldiers washing away like the black women on the beach in Buenos Ayres. Soft soap and suds on all sides. What an extraordinary sight, yet highly necessary in order to prevent disease.

I have been to the battery Mallet, which is constantly pounding away at the enemy. Whilst I was there, they kept up a continued and well-directed fire, but with apparently little or no effect. It seems to me to be a useless waste of gunpowder, firing at such distances. There were wounded men on all sides: a scrimmage in the night. Scarcely a night passes that there are not 'guerillas' all round.

A Paraguayan, of the 7th Cavalry Regiment deserted to the lines, and stated that his name was Juez Martinez, of Villa Rica, sent out to catch some deserters, and deserted himself. He was sent to General Mitre's tent, and when I was there they were taking down his declarations, which I believe are all pure inventions. These Paraguayans are far too wide-awake for the Allies. They come over as deserters, with uplifted hands, swear they are dying of starvation, and when they get all they want, in the way of information, they are gone.

The only way to stop this is to send all these deserters to Corrientes and lock them up; but then if this is done, there will be no more deserters; there is the rub. Meanwhile Lopez knows everything that is going on in the Allied camp as well as the Commander-in-Chief, and this is proved by the fact that whenever the Allies attempt to move in the morning, the bugle sounds in the enemy's camp an hour earlier than usual.

The Paraguayans are ceaseless in their hostility, and are as active to-day as when President Mitre landed first in Paraguay with his sword, cloak, and his fortune. I can compare them to nothing else: save the ants, for they are everywhere, click, click, on every side. These eternal 'guerillas,' they amount to nothing you think in B. Ayres, but believe me that it is not so; and more men have perished in these 'guerilla' fights than in pitched battles. This I have from a Brazilian officer, who knows what is going on. Then again the lightning in this country is fearful, and scarcely a storm passes that there are not one or more stricken down. A soldier of the 7th of the Line, Brazilian, was reduced to ashes; and his wife terribly burnt; also, the other day. Even the very elements seem to conspire in favor of Lopez; for the last floods have been a feather in his cap; but I leave

more dangerous than fighting an enemy. Dozens have gone to their last home by not picking their steps properly. Yesterday an artillery soldier went down never to come up again, trying to cross an old blind 'arroyo,' which few could suppose deep. Then, again, Cazon and his 'vigilantes' are not on the Itapirú road, and if you are well dressed you must look out for the new Diel: Turpins of the day. Killing and shooting about here is so common, that people are as it were getting accustomed to it. "Where is so and so?" "Shot by mistake." Nothing more is said about it. There is no coroner to sit on the corpse, no Standard to publish the story. I advise no man to travel alone on the Itapirú road; the diligences are stopped, and though horses are plenty still the ride should be avoided. When up at the camp I learned that the most ferocious and daring of Lopez's troops are some regiments of slaves recently brought down from the interior, and I am given to understand that a very large force of these slaves is being concentrated at an estancia of the Patria, a few leagues from Humaitá. These men fight in the true sense of the word for their liberty, for their names are enrolled; and on the conclusion of the war Lopez not only agrees to give them their freedom, but also a farm of land each in the new Paraguayan province of Matto Grosso.

The expedition through the Gran Chaco has been abandoned, and the story about the mutiny in Lopez's troops proves to be, after all, a mere 'canard,' an invention of some Paraguayan spies to find favor with the Allies.

The men and boats sent up the Paraná by the Marques Caxias, have been ordered to stop the contraband trade going on, and not to look after the Paraguayan rebels. How long the present rule and system of Government may last in Paraguay it is difficult to say, but the English public of Buenos Ayres should not swallow the 'rot' and nonsense I see published in all the native papers. The people of Paraguay stand by Lopez with an adhesion, which is the most convincing proof of the vitality of the Paraguayan people and the innocence of the masses. Corruption has as yet made little headway in Paraguay, and the dream of politicians to subjugate a people who hold true to themselves, is a political error which can with difficulty be excused or extenuated. I cannot now dilate on this topic (heat 118 Fah., in the shade), but if the Allies are ever to effect anything in Paraguay, it must be by means of their own strength and power, and not by the deflection or debility of the enemy.

In March they say here the war will be all over. This is believed both in Argentine and Brazilian head-quarters. I can give you no reason or motive for this, but it is the belief here.

What keeps Osorio? He was expected here long ago with from 7,000 to 10,000 men. As yet there is no sign of him. Some say he is marching across the country, others that he is coming up in steamers. I believe that he finds it hard to get the men. Some Argentine and Brazilian troops arrived here the other day and are gone up; and as for hay, the arrivals are on such a stupendous scale, that I verily believe all the 'alfalfa' in Buenos Ayres must have been cut down. The horses cannot eat it up fast enough, and large quantities of bales are made on the river side.

The Commander-in-Chief is getting quite strong, but only allowed to smoke three cigars a day: his digestive organs have given way. The doctors have done a good deal for him, but he is not the man he was: were his frame iron it could not resist. He is at present engaged about the Itapirú Custom-house question, and the draft of a decree has been sent down to Buenos Ayres.

Time passes on, and week follows week, with a rapidity which can hardly be credited, where affairs wear such eternal monotony: yet so it is, organizers and Italian harp boys drive a brisk trade. Even the theatre is doing well. But this is all artificial and hollow: the reflecting mind shudders at the human and national exhaustion going on. Posterity will yet reap the result. National honor and national dignity are all very well in their way, and should be maintained; but the secrets of this campaign have yet to be published. I can say no more.

The row and turmoil about the missing ammunition and the trading stipends has in a measure subsided. Every vessel comes to this port is now watched, every creek in the Gran Chaco guarded. 'Chasques' from the Alto Paraná are hourly expected. When they arrive I shall send you the news of the cattle trade up there in my next.

Yours truly,
MARRYATT.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

London, Nov. 23, 1866.
The Bank Directors met yesterday, but after a very short sitting separated without making any alteration in the Bank rate, which therefore re-

mainly in anything, and the stock of jobs and jobbers are enjoying what is termed a long vacation. Still the are preparations going on for some new speculations, to appear with the new year, but which are not yet to be talked of publicly. The Russian loan has been received quietly, and the rise as usual worked on 'Change by the interested parties. But private capitals have not been locked out of their retrenchments; it is only the Lombard and Threadneedle streets public who have speculated, and confidence is not established.

Your valuable journal, as usual, has been quoted by all the London press on the disastrous affair of Curupaity. Paraguay has been enquired after—where is it, and what is it; and by its bravery and courage—the true appeal to English sympathy—it has gained itself more friends here of late than Brazil with all its influence, and in spite of the gold which it bestows most lavishly on certain papers, particularly . . . but which paper, strange, is little seen in any circles except that of its writers. Even the Times, that mighty power, has thought fit, since the discomfiture of the allies, to give the affair a proper name, and has deigned to put as a heading to its extracts from your paper "Brazil and Paraguay," whilst before it was always "War in the Brazils," or "War in the Plate," &c. Everyone sympathetic with General Mitre, and he is pitied for his bad luck in being associated with such a fleet and such men as the Governments have sent to him, and who seem to appreciate so fully the advantage of fighting at a distance or taking to their heels. People here generally believe the war at an end, from the inability of the allies to carry it on.

Brazil has been negotiating for money, but the money is not opportune. Some iron-clads which she has ready here, will not be taken now, and the Brazilian officer who was here superintending their building goes home by next mail.

I hear that Mr. Bareiro, the Paraguayan Minister at Paris, has been congratulated by the Emperor on the bravery and heroism displayed by the Paraguayans.

The River Plate Mail, in its number for the packet, is very bitter against all the London press, but vents its onslaughts more particularly on the Star and Spectator; probably not considering itself strong enough to attack the Daily News, Morning Post, Globe, Sun, Morning Advertiser, Observer, or London Review, all of which have written the truth concerning affairs in the Plate, but which the Plate Mail finds objectionable.

Mr. Delgado is appointed, in place of Mr. Huergo, who resigned, secretary to the Argentine Legation in London (!); he arrived here by the last French mail.

We have been asked, and should like to repeat the question to your public, do Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. keep the bonds for 2 million sterling, sanctioned by Congress to the Argentine Loan, for the £500,000 or £800,000 remitted to Buenos Ayres? And do the Portefios submit to this? If so, it is unparalleled generosity.

The half monthly settlement at Frankfurt was extremely easy, and speculation on 'Change is again at its height, having taken three items as its favorites, viz., 1st. American securities; 2nd. South German Bonds; 3rd. Austrian papers of all kinds, out of old love probably. In Austria we see the same phenomena as at your city, gold does not rise in spite of the continuous issue of paper currency, and the presses work day and night, and to some of the new issues they have not even accorded numbers, so that it is inferred they are innumerable. The Bank of Prussia has augmented its capital by 5 million thalers.

Railway shares are in little demand at present on the Continent, and at Frankfurt there were no subscriptions for either the North or Nahe Lines. In Austria they have commenced the long-talked-of Francis Joseph Line, the Government giving the concessionaires 5 million forins to begin the work with.

Markets very firm, but little doing.

LATEST FROM RIO.

FIVE MORE IRON-CLAD BUILDING.
IMPORTANT ITEMS.

PERUVIANS INVADING BRAZIL.
Rio de Janeiro, 22nd Dec. 1866.

To the Editors of the Standard.
I last, wrote you by the Arno which left this port on the 10th inst. and has, I presume, by this time arrived with you.

The office of correspondent is just now devoid of all interest, no stirring events having occurred, no political changes or movements being talked of and nothing for the "Man about Town" to dot down in his note-book for subsequent transmission to the papers. However I will give you all the news of any importance since the date of my last, and hope to do something or other worthy of being stamped in your journal, and

from the Alcazar Lyrique on 14th inst. which was unfortunately attended with the death of the sufferer. In the 3rd act of Offenbach's opera "La Belle Helene," when the favorite "dansen" Mlle. Chateau was dancing, her dress took fire from the foot lights and although Mr. Arno, the director of this theatre, succeeded in extinguishing the fire, the unfortunate "artiste" injured that she expired the next night. Mr. Arnaud was almost burnt about the arms and hands.

Nicolas Luiz de Maria, the Italian who was serving on board the Oyapock, as pilot, when that transport was wrecked, came up for trial in charge of "wilful destruction of property and attempt on the lives of the passengers and crew of Oyapock," before the Jury on 13th inst. when he was acquitted by 9 votes, but the presiding Judge appealed to a Higher Court for a new trial!!! so that the unfortunate young man will have two months more imprisonment.

On the 14th inst. at 10 a.m. His Majesty the Emperor, accompanied by His Highness the Conde d'Eu, and other functionaries went to the Ilha das Cobras and performed the ceremony of laying the keels (cavername) of five ironclad monitors in construction there and which are to be named: Pará, Rio Grande do Sul, Ceará, Planhy and Alagosa. The construction of these monitors is under the able direction of Messrs. Level and Bracannot, who have already proved their scientific knowledge and abilities by the production of several ironclads which already form part of the Brazilian squadron in the rivers Paraguay and Paraná.

On the 15th inst. the big bell weighing 4,430 lbs. which for the last fifty years has been lying in the body of the church, Matriz da Nossa Senhora da Candelaria, was again hoisted up and replaced in its proper tower.

A meeting of twenty of the largest subscribers to the concern of Mauá Macgregor & Co. was held on the 17th inst. at the offices of the Bank and after some discussion on matters relating to the interests of the Society, the following resolution has been passed:—"The fiscalisation committee, together with three subscribers who shall be chosen from the 20 largest shareholders residing in Rio de Janeiro, shall come to an understanding with the Baron Mauá respecting the acceptance of the proposal contained in his report, in all that relates to the interests of this Society.

The Crown lawyer has appealed to a Higher Court to obtain an order for a new trial of Dr. José Mariano da Silva; there is great discussion now going on in all circles on the question of whether the Doctor ought to have been acquitted or not; various articles have appeared in the daily papers against the verdict and in support of it; each one forms his own idea of the guilt or innocence of both the unfortunate wife and her assassin. Where there is so much difference of opinion, and the matter is so difficult to decide, how much better it would be for all parties, and for the cause of justice, if the decision of the competent legal tribunal, where the matter was fully discussed and ventilated, were acceptable as conclusive.

The National Exhibition was closed with due form and ceremony by the Emperor on the 16th inst. The total number of visitors to the building since its inauguration is 55,176 persons, and the amount received from sale of tickets and catalogues is put down at Re.35:534:000.

The heavy rains and violent winds we have had all this month have done great damage on the line of the D. Pedro II. railway, and since the 18th the traffic has been obstructed on the 1st and 2nd sections—the tunnels much damaged, embankments washed away and the telegraph poles and wires knocked down, broken and carried away. Active measures are, however, being employed to complete as soon as possible such repairs as will enable the traffic to be resumed.

The reports current with you and transmitted to us by your papers of an attempt at a revolution by some 300 Paraguayans, are firmly believed here, and the Brazilians consider it an important fact—which we hope to bring the war to an earlier termination.

The American Mail Steamer America arrived here on the 11th and brought 220 emigrants, who at once taken care of by the National Society of Beneficence, next mail sat from Rio.

Morning Star is reported as being a further bit of an emigration.