

The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

No. 998—Fifth Year

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY MAY 24, 1865

Circulation 1,550.

MAUA BANK, CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101—103

The Offices 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:

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

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

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing money and transferring securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously conveyed under current 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 depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques, part or full amount as they wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars, currency, in which case forty-eight hours' notice is required to be given to the Treasury of the Bank. Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fe, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazil, England and Rio Janeiro, and 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 9 a.m. till 4 p.m.

P. P. MAUA & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

MAUA BANK CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101—103.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.
For balances in our favour, ... 12 per cent.
For balances in favour of Customers, ... 12 per cent.
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.
For balances in our favour, ... 12 per cent.
For balances in favour of Customers, ... 12 per cent.
Deposits for 6 months term in specie or currency, at conventional interest.

P. P. MAUA & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE
April 1, 1864.

MONEY ORDERS.

Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand any of the fifty-two branches of the NATIONAL BANK.

Drafts are also granted on
Messrs. FRASER, GREGG, & Co., Bankers, LONDON;
and on J. HARRISON & Co., Bankers, LIVERPOOL.
Timely application should be made at the Office of Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Exchange Broker, No. 66 Calle San Martin (opposite the Bolea).

THOMAS B. HALL.

Briton & Medical General (Incorporated with the Utility General) Life Assurance Association
Chief Office—WEST STRAND, LONDON, W.C.
Capital—3,000,000. Sterling.

Proposals for Life Assurances are received, and immediate attention paid to the same. A Prospectus and other particulars will be furnished on application to the Company's Agent in this City.

GEORGE WILKS,
7 Calle Mayo.

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company.

Established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.

Office—118 CALLE PIEDAD.

DIRECTORS.
Sr. Don Tomas Armstrong, President.
" Jacob Farras, Vice-President.
" Eduardo Lumb.
" Ambrosio P. Ledesma.
" Enrique Tomkinson.
" Mariano Casares.
" Bernardo Youngberg.
" Francisco S. Moreno, Gerente.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1821, and empowered by special Act of Parliament.

Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and River Plate: DRABBLE, BROTHERS and CO., CALLE PIEDAD 12.

The Zingara and Istri.
All Parties indebted for passage money to the above-mentioned ships are requested to call at my Office and pay their passage, within two months from this date, otherwise a special order will be given by Government to the different instances of force to detain in Buenos Ayres all defaulters.

D. G. WILKS, 7 Calle Mayo.

Dr. P. Bourse, SURGEON DENTIST,

Has removed his Office to the New Building, No. 200 CALLE 25 DE MAYO, MONTEVIDEO. The beautiful and airy rooms are fitted up in the most modern style, and are light with facility for dental operations, combining the most perfect facilities for privacy and comfort. He has recently received an addition of the most modern and approved instruments of the latest and most important improvements in Dental Science. Also, by the latest improved gas apparatus, can always afford relief to those suffering from Toothache, or might as well as in the daytime.

Montevideo, May 3, 1864.

Just Received ex "Herschell"
Muttons Limerick Hams.
Do Bacon.
Cork butter first brand; in Kegs.
Cheshire cheese.

All in prime order.

Hibernian House,
66 Piedad 66.
166. Im d w a 28.

GUANQUAYCHU STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

S. S. "ERA"

WINTER TRIPS.

On and after the 8th of May (Monday), the Era will resume her weekly trips to the ports of the Uruguay, leaving Buenos Ayres every Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock precisely, and returning every Saturday morning at daylight.

Agent, E. DOWSE,
1 Calle Cuyo.

GERMAN BUREAU.

Consignatario de Frutos del Pais,
Wool and Produce Broker,
70—CALLE BOLIVAR—70
78. x14 BUENOS AIRES.

Pailey scarfs and all wool Scotch plaid do.
9, 10, 11, and 12 quarter Blanket.
Heavy Plaids—Cashmere and Linseys.
White and coloured quilts.
Lamb's wool inside vests and drawers, ex heavy.
Winter hosiery: Crimson Shirts, &c., &c.
68 Piedad 48.
168. Im 168.

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA. Life Assurance and Saving Fund Association.

FOR THE CREATION OF CAPITALS, LIFE ANNUITIES, INSURANCES, &c.
Approved by Government and founded in accordance with Law.

Capital subscribed up to 31st December, 1861—
In hard dollars, ... 244,467 do.
In paper currency, ... 22,000 "

Purchase of the Houses Nos. 214, 216, and 218 Calle Corrientes; No. 170 Calle de Santiago del Estero; and Nos. 249, 251 and 253 Calle de Moreno.

DIRECTORS.
D. Miguel Acuña, President.
" Bernabé Ocampo, Vice President.
" Antonio Marro del Pont.
" Jacobo Paravicini.
" Constante Sabaterra.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.
D. Estanislao Pena.
" J. A. Fernandez.
" L. B. Wilde.
" Mariano Billinghurst.
" Ludolfo F. Martinez.

GERENTE—D. JUAN CASADO; Domicilio, Buenos Ayres, Herrera—The Casa de Monte de Piedad, Buenos Ayres. This Society has for its sole object to render fruitful the savings of all classes.

By the agglomeration of small sums, capitals are created for the purchase of real estate property within the municipal bounds of the city.

Subscriptions are received with or without loss of capital. With loss of capital gives a right:
1st. To compound interest on such capital.
2nd. To a proportionate share in the capital, interest and premiums of those who die in the respective section.
3rd. To a proportion of the interest and premium of all who may forfeit their shares.
4th. To a proportion in the gain from investment of capital.

Without loss of capital gives a right:
1st. To compound interest on such capital.
2nd. To a proportion of the interest and premium on those who die.
3rd. To a proportion of the interest and premium of forfeited shares.

Deposits for 6 months term in specie or currency, at conventional interest.

P. P. MAUA & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE

BILLS OF EXCHANGE—SIGHT DRAFTS.

Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from WANKLYN & Co.
No. 104 Calle de San Martin.

On the following places:—
LONDON,
LIVERPOOL,
All branches of the National Bank
IRELAND,
Antwerp,
Hamburg,
Paris
Genoa,
Cadiz,
Bayonne,
Buenos-Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864.

WANKLYN & Co.
104—Calle San Martin—104.
20 d3 x.

American Dentist.

Dr. N. O. CORNWALL
Calle Rivadavia, 275.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH
Inserted in the neatest and most approved manner, or to have a beautiful life-like appearance, cause no irritation in the mouth, and serve all the uses of the natural organ. Teeth fitted with gold or metallic cement, so as to last for years or for life. Tartar cleaned off teeth, and roots extracted, and all operations performed with the least possible pain.

THE "IRISHMAN."

The National Journal of Ireland.
Price—Stamped, 4d; Unstamped, 3d.
Registered at the General Post Office,
London, for transmission abroad.

Terms of Subscription for the Stamped Edition, payable in advance—
Yearly, 17s. 4d.; Half-Yearly, 8s. 8d.;
Quarterly, 4s. 4d.; Unstamped—Yearly 13s.; Half-Yearly, 6s. 6d Quarterly, 3s. 3d.

Subscriptions received at this office.

For Sale.

At the Estancia Estrada del Norte (Mr. Leslie's) 5 leagues from San Pedro and Baradero, 300 manas of the following breeds:
Rambouillet 4th cross, Negretti 3rd cross, Imperial Argentinas, Rambouillet pura. Also ewes of the same breeds as above. Apply on the Estancia. 28. x p w & d 1

Finest Jamaica Rum.

1 Robin's and Hennessy's Brands.
Martell do.
66 Piedad 66.
166. Im d w a 28.

The "La Zingara."

The undersigned calls the attention of his friends and countrymen who feel inclined to settle passages for their friends, that I would recommend them to Captain Stokes, who has won the esteem and friendship of all who have sailed under his charge for his kind treatment towards them. I for one of the parties, and the McDonnell family join in returning our sincere thanks to Captain Stokes and his Lady.

Yours truly,
A. B. K.
114. 3p. m 19

Agency of Commissions.

CALLE PIEDAD, 246.
The undersigned having opened the above mentioned office, offering his services to the public, having practised in ten years in this place, he is ready to business, and is tenacious to all in money, requesting particular commissions to all in money, and to place his and servants. He will endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage, by not overcharging for his services.

Buenos Ayres, May 15, 1865.
T. RIBI.
115. 1p. m 19

Commercial notes.

The undersigned notifies the public, that having purchased the house of business of H. Rivers & Co. in the month of January last, in an agreement with the creditors of said firm, the business will be honorably carried on under the name and firm of William Allinson & Co.

WILLIAM ALLINSON.
60. m 12 1 m.

Important Notice.

MEDIANEROS O PUESPEROS. Wanted! forty to fifty, with or without sheep to go to Entre Rios. The camp for which they are required is the best in the Province, about 7 leagues distant from the City of Parana. English, Scotch, Irish or German preferred. As the above Estancia is larger than the owner requires, he will sell from a quarter of a league to ten leagues. Parties who may wish to buy had better visit the Estancia as soon as possible as they will thus be enabled to pick out the best lots. Sheep can be bought there at from 10 to 16 silver rials a head. There is an abundance of excellent water and large tracts of wooded land.

For further particulars please apply from five to eight p.m. at the office of WELLS BEKHAUS & CO., Piedad 173 where a map of the Estancia may be seen.

TO RENT from one quarter of a league to one and a half leagues of magnificent camp on the banks of the Salado in this province distant thirty leagues from this city. Please apply as above.
137. 3m w a 28.

FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE. DIAS DE FIESTA.

ESTACIONES.	TRENES.
Parque	10 30
San Martin	11 30
Almirante	12 30
Mercedes	13 30
San Pedro	14 30
San Juan	15 30
San Carlos	16 30
San Luis	17 30
San Felipe	18 30
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San Juan	63 30
San Carlos	64 30
San Luis	65 30
San Felipe	66 30
San Marcos	67 30
San Antonio	68 30
San Juan	

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 com-
munications. Whatever is intended for
insertion must be authenticated by the
name and address of the writer; not
necessarily for publication, but as a
guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil fatidendum, nil veri non-audeam dicere."
Cicero.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1865.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

PARAGUAYANS IN BELLA VISTA.

RECKING BARBARIANS.

THE 'DOTTORÉ' AGREED.

Esquina, May 19, 1865.

We have now war in good earnest, in word as well as deed. Nothing else is thought of but driving the Paraguayans out of the province, yet little has been done to attain the desired object. Till now the only blood spilt is that which circulates in the veins of 'novillos' and fat cows, large numbers of which have died suddenly, and continue to do so at the rate of 600 per day, to say nothing of those the invaders may have appropriated for their own private use and benefit. Horses and mules come in for their share of misery in the general ruin. In some respects it is like the pestilence that prevailed among the redoubtable Greeks while beleaguering an old town,

"On mules and dogs the infection first began,
And then the dire contagion fell on man."

It is now more than a month since the pest appeared, mules and other quadrupeds have suffered severely by it. You are aware we are not like the inhabitants of certain islands who deem the flesh of dogs a delicacy, nor is the brute's skin worth anything. It is not so with 'novillos,' horses and mules, the hides of which have a tangible value. The day is not far distant when man will be made sensible of "the dire contagion." Yesterday the allied army was located at the Rincon de Soto two leagues North of Goya, it is said to be composed of 10,000 men: the Brazilian steamers are also there. The invaders are in force at Bella Vista and are coming this way; at any moment a formal fight may take place. May Providence protect the allies. Should the Paraguayans triumph, woe betide us, we have little to hope for from them, still less from the more merciless Correntines, who in case such an event would happen, would be seen "flying like thin clouds before a Biscay gale," in every direction never more to rally or unite, fighting with themselves for the sake of a 'poncho,' a horse, or avenging some old grudge, doing all sorts of devilish mischief uncurbed. Our army is badly armed and clothed, and winter has set in a month earlier than usual. The Correntines have a superabundance of horses as well as beef; they have no camp equipage of any kind, no surgeons, no hospital stores, no money chest, in a word, nothing but the eternal beef roasted in its own fat, without bread, vegetables, or any other condiment, not even salt. Fearing you may doubt the truth of my assertion I will not state the enormous quantity a Correntine soldier consumes daily of it, to say nothing of that which is wantonly wasted or made use of for firewood. The estancieros are often called on for 'auxilio.' Mortal I would fain see so sturdy as dare gainsay or disobey the call; if the war continues, this province will be left bare of horned cattle, horses and mules, its only riches. Novillos that a month since six dollars were refused for, may now be had for half the money, and no buyers. The Government pays with 'helotas' for novillos five dollars. We have four different sorts of current money, viz., a doubloon which is worth 17 dollars silver, 16 patacons, 21 bolivianos and 250 paper dollars, the vile medium of credit or cash. The estancieros are not quite sure in what currency the payment will be made, some have strong doubts if they will ever get anything at all. The Paraguayans have made it their particular study to destroy every paper dollar that comes in their way, your humble servant ap-

proves of this. Our Governor's star is on the wane. There are a dozen candidates for his post. In his 'beginning' from the capital he left his family to the tender mercy of the invader; his papers, the National and Provincial funds, some ox carts loaded with arms fell into the enemy's power. It is said by his order the 'calabosos' were opened, a hundred or more desperate criminals, for the most part assassins, some of whom were under sentence of death, were set loose, and are now at large plying their trade with wretched activity. Last week an armed steamer passed upwards showing English colors: she did not communicate with the shore. Not far above Goya she grounded on a sandbank. While sticking hard and fast three big guns were fired on board of her, which caused much confusion and dismay in Goya. The low state of the Parana is much against the allies. It is on the rise for some days past. A Brazilian steamer that has been aground for many days past not far hence, has finally got afloat and gone upwards. Three men quite naked, two of whom were Danes, the third a Lombard, were picked up by a grounded Brazilian steamer as they came floating by her on rude raft; upon their refusal to join the steamer they were set ashore here. They gave a confused account of themselves: they were probably deserters from the troops of Buenos Ayres.

Gentlemen, you must bear in mind the belligerents are but six hours' gallop distant from each other. Again and again, why are not the barbarians checked? It would be much easier to do so where they are now, than in the jungles of Paraguay, 'where the path is rough, and mounted men must singly march and slow.' From the Rincon de Soto, until you reach the ground occupied by the foe, all is one open, level plain of prime land; no trees, arroyos, lagoons, or anything to impede military movements. One thing certain in our favor is, the Correntinos, in no case, take sides with or go over to the enemy. We have the most thrilling accounts of the wickedness done by the Vandal hordes. Our village and district is in a great measure depopulated.

Yours
SINBAD.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

LATEST MOVEMENTS.

The news given by the evening papers confirm that of our correspondent from Esquina, given elsewhere.

The 'Nacional' says "The Paraguayan army which seized Bella Vista numbered from 20 to 25,000 men, of whom the vanguard counted 10,000 infantry and the rest were all cavalry. The Brazilian fleet retreated down the river to Holterhoff's saladero at the Rincon de Soto, near Goya, and Gen. Paunero removed his head-quarters to same place, waiting the arrival of General Urquiza's army.

An officer of the gunboat Jequitinhonha writes to excuse the retreat of the Brazilian fleet from Bella Vista, on the grounds that the Argentine land forces were unable to cope with the invaders.

The 'Nacional' says that Lopez has ordered the whole fleet of Paraguay to come down the river, so that if the Brazilians make a stand at Goya we shall hear of a great naval battle.

By latest advices the Paraguayan army had come down the river to a point only 12 leagues from Rincon de Soto, the allied head-quarters. It is thought Paunero may bring his men down in the gunboats to Goya or Esquina.

The 'Dottorel' was fired on by the Paraguayan steamer 'Ranger' when passing Corrientes, being mistaken for a Brazilian, but on hoisting the Union Jack, apologies were offered to Captain Johnson.

THE ENTRE RIOS ARMY ON MARCH.

URQUIZA AT ARROYO GRANDE.

The Uruguay arrived yesterday with dates from Concepcion to the 18th, and Gualeguaychú to 21st inst.

A correspondent from Calá writes as follows:

General Urquiza started from San José on the 17th and arrived here same day, when all the commanding officers paid him their respects at the Comandancia: General Basalibazo and Almada visited him next day, and the enthusiasm of his reception was very

great. Over 4,000 men were on the ground. General Lopez Jordán and Col. Navarro arrived on the 10th with 600 more. But for the want of arms and clothing the army would have started next day, fresh arrivals having increased its number to 4,000 cavalry and 2,000 [mounted] infantry. Urquiza had despatches every 24 hours from San Roque.

Another writes from Puntas de Sta. Rosa, 16th inst:

"After arming the Victoria and Gualeguay divisions, the whole army set out yesterday at 8.30 a.m. from Calá, forming in columns on the slope above the magazine: 4,000 men set out towards Santa Rosa, Gen. Lopez Jordán leading the van. This does not include two divisions at Concordia and one at La Paz. The night of the 15th was awfully cold, and the ground next morning covered with frost. At three o'clock to-morrow [Wednesday] morning we march again.

Latest advices inform us that the army arrived at Puntas de Arroyo Grande on the 18th (Thursday), but Urquiza had sent home the Gualeguaychú division, 200 strong, and General Almada. It is said Gen. Pablo Lopez marched from Diamante with several officers to join the army.

The Concordia paper mentions the arrival, on the 14th, of 42 boxes of arms from Buenos Ayres for Urquiza's troops.

None of the above places are marked on any map, but lie between Concepcion and Concordia.

SKETCHES OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

NO. III. EMPEDRADO.

The name of this insignificant hamlet is already familiar to the public from its having been six times occupied and evacuated by the contending parties during the last month. It promises, however, to attain a very considerable importance as a strategic position, and in the event of active hostilities on the bank of the Paraná, the possession of this place will be hotly disputed.

Empedrado is about half-way between Corrientes and Bella Vista, and sometimes used as a port of call by river-steamboats. On the occasion of our visit, last year, the Justice of Peace Sor Pómba (who is a native of Buenos Ayres) was exerting himself to get up a company for cotton-planting, and to erect a bridge over the Empedrado river which in dry weather is only two feet deep, but after heavy rains becomes an impassable torrent. So little are postal necessities attended to that few people ever think of going by land from Corrientes to Empedrado, although the distance is hardly 12 leagues: the usual course is to hire a whaleboat and drop down the river. The high-road is very lonely, and flanked by woods, in which tigers (and runaway criminals it is said) abound.

Between Corrientes and the Riachuelo the only objects of interest are the Quinta of ex-President Derqui, where the fallen ruler at present imitates the ambition of Cincinnatus, by humbly cultivating the soil while the tide of battle surges around him; and the famous La Torre plantation, with its 7,000 orange-trees and rare collection of fruits, plants and flowers, the oranges alone yielding a revenue of 5,000 silver dollars per annum. The country intervening between the arroyos of Riachuelo and Empedrado is flat, and the road (3 leagues) intersects numerous thickets. Three leagues further brings us to the port of Empedrado, which has a population of about 500 souls, the principal trade being in quebracho wood brought from the interior. In the neighborhood there are large tracts of corn and sugar cane, and some patches of cotton planted by Sor Pómba's friends.

Governor Lagragna in his flight from Corrientes, on the Paraguayan invasion, made his first stand at Empedrado, but subsequently moved on to Salinas, leaving Col. Alsina in command of the place. The latter also had to fall back when the enemy crossed the Riachuelo, but again occupied the place when he found General Robles detained his vanguard on the bank of that stream. In the last week of April he again withdrew and published a fanciful repulse of the whole invading army by his little band of 125 patriots, which never took place, the enemy quietly quartering a cavalry force in the village. On the 11th of

May, for some reason unknown, it is said the Paraguayans abandoned the place shipping their troops on 7 steamers, and Lagragna again entered Empedrado. Whether or not this be true in four days the enemy again walked in, the native forces unresistingly yielding them the position which has so often changed masters and is now in the hands of the enemy.

Five leagues southward of Empedrado, on the road to Bella Vista is the village of San Lorenzo on a stream of the same name. Here there is a very fine estancia belonging to Sor Zeballos, and as we learn the vanguard of the enemy visited this locality, they will have found plenty of fat cattle. The scenery is very picturesque, the soil fertile, and the land gradually slopes down to the Paraná. But before reaching Bella Vista the country is difficult for the movements of an army, being broken for a distance of five leagues by numerous arroyos and ravines which run down to the Paraná.

From San Lorenzo the road starts inland for Salinas, which we will describe in another chapter.

THE RURAL CODE.

Without any disposition to find fault with a work which has cost Dr. Alsina so much labor we cannot avoid calling attention to some articles in the Rural Code which admit of alteration. We hope Dr. Alsina will take our remarks in good part as we have no other object in view than to perfect the work which he has so creditably begun, and representing as we do an immense camp interest, our views we submit are deserving of weight and merit attention.

Article 6, section 1, says—"The superficial extent of an estancia, as also the number of animals on same is purely discretionary, the owners being always liable to the special laws and regulations in this code contained."

Now it is right to observe that one of the greatest evils which afflicts this country is that parties who have only a few hundred yards of camp keep on it more stock than it can support, and although the code in question prohibits trespass and specifies fines, damages, &c., yet it does nothing to prevent the evil which it so heavily punishes. According to Article 6, an estancia may consist of ten yards front by a league and a half deep. People may laugh at this hypothesis, but we are in a position to prove that such estancias exist, and that although the width of the land hardly allows for a good-sized breakfast parlour, the lord of the soil has his rodeo of mares and cows, and possibly even a small point of sheep. We have known of a piece of land 250 yards in front by a league deep in the partido of Zarate, belonging to over twenty different owners, all of whom resided on the land and had more or less stock, to the eternal annoyance of the neighbours. Now it is idle to say that the provision of the code in question by dictating fines for trespass meets the present difficulty; on the contrary it creates litigation and gives rise to every species of annoyance and recriminations, the very thing of all others which should be purposely avoided. We propose therefore the following amendment to Article 6—

Article 6—The superficial extent of an estancia shall be discretionary, provided always that no estancia shall have less frontage or width than five hundred yards; the number of animals on every estancia shall not exceed what in the opinion of a jury of six estancieros said estancia can properly contain or support without trespassing on neighbours' land.

It is obvious that if article 6 is amended as we propose, the law will prevent the nuisance of trespass which is now a sort of chronic camp - evil and which we insist demands legislation. As to the objections which will be urged on the plea of injustice to the present occupiers, this can only be regarded as frivolous when the common weal demands the measure; the 'hinders' can be compelled to purchase all such lands at the valuation of a jury, or tolerate the nuisance. Those who would suffer from the carrying out of such a law are the least entitled to consideration, since the mud sheds on these little strips of land are but too frequently the haunts of crime and the homes of noon-day robbers. These

squatters or infelicitous owners of land have neither stock sufficient to support themselves or their families, nor industry enough to cultivate the ground which though small for estancia purposes is sufficiently large for charr or farm lots.

We purpose to go through the code at our leisure, as there are many other points which neither meet the evils at present existing nor are sufficiently explicit to avoid misinterpretation.

NEWS FROM MONTEVIDEO.

FLORES WONT GO.

PETTICOAT GOVERNMENT.

THE CODES.

A HUNT FOR ZOZIMUS.

The old story again, no news; and nothing, positively nothing to write about save the shocking state of the streets and weather. Two columns in such weather as this, why there is nothing else for it but to copy out the advertisements from the 'Tribuna' or the 'aforos' from the 'Siglo.' Today every one is dressed in Indian rubbers, and Governor Flores was seen walking with a sort of white Agnascutum trowsers which became him amazingly. But why should I conceal the fact from you, we are all under Petticoat Government here: the Governor is all very well in his way, but there is a row every day in the Cabinet owing to the domestic influence brought to bear on his Excellency; he won't go to Paraguay now I'm told, and if your readers are anxious to know the reason, why because he won't be let. To my mind this is all for the better, for the temptations and allurements of the fair Paraguayans so far away from home might prove ultimately the cause of a divorce "*apmusa et thoro*." There is no divorce court here, and the subterfuge of the bonds, or as the lawyers call it, "*é vinculo*" is totally out of the question.

We are all busy here now with studying the posthumous editions of Acevedo's Codes; they are to be the law of the land here. I borrowed a copy from the Consul and will send you my notes on them as regards the personal responsibilities of newspaper correspondents when I find the chapter.

An English gentleman has recently arrived from the North Western part of this Republic with some samples of gold and silver quartz which will shortly laid before the Government. There is no Rickard here, and I question if the discovery will amount to much; however, as all sorts of projects for developing the hidden wealth of this country are now in vogue, I should not be surprised if a joint stock mining company was started. It is a miserable fact that the great wealth of this Republic is so hidden that nobody as yet can find it, and I am gradually coming to the conclusion that the hidden wealth of the Oriental Republic is as hard to discover as the Philosopher's stone, or perpetual motion.

There has been such a frightful storm here; first a blow, and then rain and mist. The millmen have to swim into town, and as a matter of course, the milk is all water. [Excuse the bull.] The Chief of police got some chalky water in his coffee the other day, and you may shortly expect to hear of a descent on the tin cans.

In consequence of the repeated attacks in several French and German papers on the present Government it is thought here that one of our Oriental editors is very busily employed in Europe. This affair is causing great annoyance to the Government. When I see the Minister I intend to tell him that if he will subscribe to the 'Standard,' I will write such a review for Europe as to completely eclipse Le Long. The ministers know well that the only paper read in Europe is the 'Standard,' so before the packet leaves I hope to arrange this business. Just imagine Venancio Flores on your books as a subscriber for 20 daily papers and fifty packet numbers: wouldn't it look funny? but wonders will never cease. The Banks have been busy buying up all the English and American shovels in town. One of your friends who is in the hardware line has made a rather nice thing of it. These shovels are required for the paying tellers when specie payments will be resumed, as the demand it is thought will be so severe and the anx-

ety of the managers is so great to pay that the only plan is to shovel the gold into the scales.

There is a regular hunt going on through town for Zozimus. I strongly suspect that there is one of your subscribers who knows him. The owner of the Oriental nearly smashed a whole trayful of plates and dishes the other day when he heard that Zozimus was stopping at the hotel. Such a furor to discover this extraordinary correspondent who frequents the head-quarters of scandal" never before was known. Flores told Battle privately that he would give five hundred dollars to find the fellow out. I told the minister that I strongly suspect that Zozimus is employed in one of the saladeros, and there is a sharp look out kept after all the gentlemen employed at Lafone's. The joke is really capital, but they may all travel from the Buceco to Spuyten Duyvell's Creek before they discover your humble servant.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The mayorales of the diligences report the camps North, South-east, and West, as completely covered with water; the rain could not be more general from Rojas to Tandil. The rain has been the same in many parts, it was much required, particularly in the partidos of Pilar and Capilla del Señor.

The Government has paid Mr. Campbell one thousand silver dollars on account of his fees for surveying the lands for the Argentine Central Railway.

A friend from the South informs us that owing to the want of proper precautions, being taken by the Government, the very men who should be compelled to serve as soldiers have all escaped, and now the capatazes, who are useful and good men, are made to march. Our informant states that had the Government put a guard at the different passes of the Salado, all the gamblers and 'vagos' would have been caught, but owing to the neglect to take this precaution, several hundreds of these characters have passed out to the southern frontier, preferring to live amongst the Indians, rather than serve in the defence of their country.

The rails of the Southern Railway are now out as far as within 6½ leagues of Chacomus, and the earthworks are finished the entire way. There is every prospect that the road will be open to public traffic on the 1st September next.

Mr. John Marshall, the great steamboat-builder in Barracas, has been paid four hundred and seventy silver dollars for repairs on the Argentine war steamer Pampero.

The National Government has just paid two thousand silver dollars for the construction of several houses of refuge on the Copiapó pass of the Cordillera. This is money well spent and Government deserves every praise for attending to the wants of travellers across the Andes.

The debates in Congress this session up to the present have been of very trifling public interest. The secret sessions now hold, so frequently interrupt the public business that few save the actual members and employees know what is going on in Congress. The last discussion on the conscription bill resulted in the defeat of the Government; one of the Deputies opposing the measure made a most extraordinary speech, comparing the crime of rape to that of breaking the Constitution. The bill authorising a foreign loan is passed, and in fact with the exception of the conscription law every measure of the Government has been carried.

A rather amusing attempt to rob an Irish sheep-farmer from the Villa Luxan, occurred in Calle San Martin on last Saturday night. It appears that the farmer had been in an adjoining confeitaria taking some refreshments; in paying the confitero he pulled out a large roll of five thousand dollar bills. Some parties observed this, and our friend was followed when he left the shop. Our countryman smelt a rat and wheeled right round to see who the fellows were and what they wanted—"Your money or your life" was the answer. In the twinkling of an eye he knocked them down and set too in the most scientific manner to pommel the highwaymen; in a few moments he had both of them lying in the street, he then kicked the

