



...to the "Standard" ...

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We notice...

The Standard. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1865.

THE DAYS LATER FROM THE STATES.

ARRIVAL OF THE "LORD OF THE MANOR."

Yesterday the English ship, "Lord of the Manor," arrived in port bringing...

General Sherman, who made such a daring march into the very heart of the South, has at last been heard of...

General Rosencrans had a great engagement in Tennessee, and defeated the Southern General Rucker, who with 1500 of his men were made prisoners.

General Sherman appears to have met with very little opposition. He did not lose even a single wagon during the journey, and had established his communications with Farragut.

It was reported that had Hood been defeated by Thomas in Tennessee after three days' hard fighting.

General Butler, with Porter, started on an expedition to Wilmington, 150 sail and a large army.

The success of Sherman's expedition had caused universal joy in the North. In New York it was believed that the South was completely reduced and would sue for peace.

The attack on Savannah was to have taken place on the 19th or 20th of December.

Beauregard is in command at Savannah; his position is very difficult to hold.

The bombardment of Charleston has been suspended. Colonel Mulford is busy exchanging prisoners.

Generals Hardee, Smith and Taylor are assisting Beauregard in the defence of Savannah. Sherman had cut up the railways and cut off the garrison from receiving any supplies.

Very important news had been received from Mexico. Artega's army had been totally defeated and dispersed.

A formidable guerrilla band which was causing great havoc has been completely destroyed.

Honora it was said was about to declare in favor of the empire.

Cortina was engaged by General Canales and completely defeated; he was captured and at once executed.

Donna's army is still in the same place; some heavy firing was heard at the Gap.

Women's corps are back in their old position. General Lee has sent in his report of the Weldon movement.

Very important news has been received from Louisiana; a body of five thousand cavalry has made a successful raid into the state.

Congress was occupied discussing the conduct of the Canadian authorities in liberating the St. Alban raiders.

This will lead to a serious quarrel, as the general feeling of indignation should not be stronger.

General Dix has issued special orders to the military commanders, instructing them to shoot down all rebel sympathizers on the northern frontier, and to pursue them into Canada.

Congress has ordered the construction of six revenue cutters for the coast.

The absorbing topic in New York is the great lawsuit which was going on between James O'Connell and Mr. ...

Bowery in New York. Several houses were burnt. Loss estimated at a quarter of a million dollars.

The steamer Nashville still proceeded, and the operations of the gunboats on the Cumberland river were very successful.

General Rousseau was all right at Murfreesboro. A great raid had been made into Kentucky by Capt. Bridgewater.

All unemployed generals are to be dropped from the rolls.

Mr. Chase has been appointed the new Chief Justice of the supreme court in Washington.

Congress had passed a general bankrupt law to operate throughout the United States. It is a very important law.

Money rules easy in New York, and trade good. The shipments of gold to Europe were very heavy; gold was quoted at 236.

On the whole the news is very favorable for the cause of the north. The "Herald" from which we extracted the foregoing, has the most afflicting accounts of the distress of the South-erners, and the general feeling in New York and Boston is that the end of this disastrous war is at last approaching.

DINER'S TABLE.

The news market, yesterday, was rather brisk than otherwise; from Montevideo, the Uruguay, Matto Grosso, and even New York, all which will be found in their respective columns.

The great event of the day was the arrival of the Paraguayan plenipotentiary and suite, which is variously construed, but the selection of Sor Caminos, ex-consul at Rosario, is regarded with ill-favor, as he is said to be of very anti-Unitario tendencies: he is said to be bearer of an important mission.

On Sunday, people went to enjoy themselves in different directions, some to Deacon's at Belgrano, others to lunch at San Isidro or have a dinner sur l'herbe at Olivos, other again rusticated at San Fernando and Tigra. We learn from those who went by the Western railway that it rained heavily at Moron and Merlo about mid-day, but to the South there were only clouds of dust.

Several accounts from the camp concur in saying that torrents of rain fell on the 1st and 2nd inst. and the news from all the quarters are very cheering.

It is rather ominous that the official organ (Nacion Argentina) of Sunday has a bitter censure on the Chilians for their pretensions to Patagonia: the Chilean Minister was received by Pres. Mitre only the day before. Can the indian sagueries about the comet be likely to prove correct?

No. 20 of the Revista de Buenos Ayres was sent round yesterday: we will review it shortly. The "Argentine Citizen" will in future be printed in this city, but published in Rosario.

The death of "Le Progrès" will prevent any French daily paper being attempted in Buenos Ayres for some time it was the 6th in a term of 5 years.

We read of a shocking murder at the Gas-house on Saturday. It appears a German or Englishman had some words with an Italian about Garibaldi, when the latter drew his knife and stabbed the other to the heart. The murderer is under arrest. Further particulars to-morrow.

MacGovern's Bar-room at the corner of calles Piedad and Reconquista has been re-fitted in great style, for the wants of his increasing customers. He apprises us that sandwiches and draught ale are becoming the vogue among natives.

The steamer Salto arrived yesterday from Paraguay bringing down a valuable yerba cargo and some 20 passengers. We notice the arrival of Sr. Cominos, who comes accredited as Paraguayan Minister to the Argentine Republic: his secretary arrived with him. We suppose President Mitre will receive him this week. The new Minister is a Sr. Cominos, who was formerly Paraguayan agent in Rosario and Parana. He is a gentleman of great intelligence and long experience in these countries.

The Rio de la Plata arrived yesterday also with 200 passengers, from Montevideo. The reports which the passengers give of the state of Montevideo are very interesting.

The steamer Era arrived yesterday with a full complement of passengers. She leaves to-day at ten o'clock precisely.

The Estrella del Norte is due to-day from up the river. She will bring startling news from our friend, Mr. Le Long, who is running about the islands of the Parana.

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THE ORIENTAL REPUBLIC.

(By our own Correspondent)

Public attention being now fixed on the Oriental Republic to a greater extent than usual, on account of the foreign and domestic war with which it is at present afflicted, and considering that some statement of its relative population, as well of its imports and exports with the different nations and countries with which it carries on commercial intercourse may be of utility, by affording our readers data from the best authorities, which will perhaps help them to form their own judgment as to some of the causes of the complicated political disturbances of the country, and at the same time facilitate any commercial or agricultural enterprises which they may be hereafter inclined to undertake in this country, we have determined to lay under their eyes certain facts, taken from the "Statistical and Mercantile Notes on the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay," compiled by M. Adolphe Vaillant, and published in Montevideo in 1863:—

1st. Extent of territory.

According to General J. M. Reyes, in his "Geographical Description of the Oriental Republic." The area of the Republic is 7,036 square leagues (of 20 to a degree).

2nd. Population.

M. Vaillant, taking as a basis the census of 1860, which he has completed by approximations, has been enabled to give the following as the population of the country, separating the 13 departments into which it is divided, and giving the relative number of natives and foreigners in each—

Departments—Montevideo, natives, 30,187; foreigners, 27,674. Total, 57,861.

Do. Canelones—Natives, 13,165; foreigners, 7,303. Total, 20,468.

Do. Cerro Largo—Natives, 10,464; foreigners, 7,011. Total, 17,475.

Do. Salto—Natives, 6,820; foreigners, 9,001. Total, 15,821.

Do. Paysandú—Natives, 9,466; foreigners, 4,755. Total, 14,221.

Do. Soriano—Natives, 11,660; foreigners, 2,478. Total, 14,138.

Do. La Colonia—Natives, 9,544; foreigners, 3,625. Total, 13,169.

Do. Minas—Natives, 11,087; foreigners, 1,765. Total, 12,852.

Do. San José—Natives, 10,573; foreigners, 1,954. Total, 12,527.

Do. Florida—Natives, 10,325; foreigners, 1,844. Total, 12,170.

Do. Maldonado—Natives, 3,670; foreigners, 3,330. Total, 12,000.

Do. Tacuarembó—Natives, 4,673; foreigners, 4,320. Total, 9,993.

Do. Durazno—Natives, 7,558; foreigners, 1,415. Total, 8,973.

Total—Natives, 144,193; foreigners, 77,055. Grand total, 221,248.

We see by this table, that the mean number of inhabitants is 31½ per square league, but that there is a great disproportion between the different departments in this respect, Montevideo rising as high as 2,316 inhabitants per square league, while Tacuarembó has only 8½ in the same space. It is also seen by this that the native population is to the foreign as 144 to 77: the latter thus forming more than a third of the whole: but if we take into consideration the proportion that exists between the two sexes in the native and foreign population separately, following the comparative tables given by the "Statistical Office," we shall find that the proportion of natives of the male sex alone to foreigners of the same sex, is 63 to 45, that is to say, foreigners make up 41½ per cent. of the total male population, instead of 33 per cent. of the whole, both male and female. This results from a table made according to the census of 1860, i.e.—

Males natives, 63,595; female, do., 62,462. Male foreigners, 45,447; female, do., 27,321.

3rd. Census of the years 1852 and 1860 compared. If we compare the

Population, foreign and native, in 1852, 151,300; in 1860, 221,248; increase, 69,948; per cent 47.

Again, according to the census of 1862, the foreign population only amounted to 26,536 individuals.

According to the census of 1860 it amounted to 77,055 individuals; increase, 48,409, or 170 per cent.

4th. The following table gives a general view of the number of inhabitants in the Republic according to their respective Nationalities, with the exceptions of the departments of Maldonado and Paysandú, the censuses of which were not taken:

Table with 2 columns: Nationality, Residents. Includes entries for Orientals (126,057), Brazilians (19,106), Spaniards (18,337), Italians (10,055), French (8,891), Argentines (6,337), Africans (2,300), English (1,062), Portuguese (1,032), Germans (723), Paraguayans (179), North Americans (114), Swiss (20), Belgians (17), Dutch (12), Greeks (7), Poles (6), Russians (3), Turks (2), Moors (2), Nationality not ascertained (832), Total (195,584).

MONTEVIDEO.

Standard Office, Feb. 2.

Nothing could take place more fully calculated to exemplify the folly and unwarrantableness of war than what is about to take place at Montevideo: if justice and right is on the part of the Government of the city it must surely be bad policy to trust its assertion to the issue of a contest of cannon, musket, and bayonet, and against an adversary so far better provided with these appliances, for if victorious not one title will be added to that right unless it chooses to consider glory as equivalent to justice. The same may be argued of the Brazilians and Flores, with the difference that the chances are in their favour instead of against them at this murderous work; the duellist and his adversary risk their persons voluntarily and as nearly as possible on equal terms, but do not forcibly draw in other parties to share their danger, yet few people can be found now-a-days to uphold the system of settling differences by single combat, but national war always finds advocates ready to defend the necessity that exists for its horrors, though in theory they may declare themselves the opponents of bloodshed. Unless then that it can be proved that some of the great principles on which the progress of the human race depend are involved in the contest, neither of the parties who have recourse to this "ultima ratio" can expect the sympathy of reflecting and impartial observers, the most that they can expect is that such persons will naturally and logically desire that termination which they consider the shortest and most capable of preventing the recurrence of the calamity. It is natural that the parties themselves, whether from patriotism, conviction, or right, the example of their friends and countrymen or all these and other causes combined, should become momentarily blind to the evils of a struggle in which perhaps their interest, pride, and self-love are engaged, but let them not expect others whose passions are not at play to participate in their delusion; for them it is merely a question of who is the strongest, and it so happens that once force is had recourse to, the strongest usually wins: this certainly ought to be a lesson to the weaker partisan in a dispute to yield somewhat of its right, however strong it may consider itself to be, rather than run the risk of losing everything by allowing a pretext to an enemy superior in force to having recourse to violence, the very game that is most advantageous to him. This thought trite we hold to be common sense, and at the same time to be the reason that accounts in a great measure for the reign of force, so much complained of in certain publications, in every part of the world.

and ultimate fruitfulness of war gained ground, so will contests be looked upon by those who do not take part in them as nothing more or less than a combat of gladiators, in which the most powerful or most dexterous comes out the victor. We would not have entered on these reflections had our object not been to indicate what we consider the direction in which each foreigner in his own place ought to try and exert his influence in the civil broils or national contests in which these countries are but too prone to engage. We can both understand and feel the spirit that animates the inhabitants of these Republics; proud of their newly acquired but still menaced independence, of their fertile and extensive territory, zealous to maintain their stand in the hierarchy of nations, to which they have been admitted members, they are naturally outrageous at anything that has the most remote resemblance to coercion; for whatever may be the defects attributed to them, there can be no doubt in the minds of those who have long lived in and studied these countries, that the feeling of independence is deep-rooted in their hearts, and that the majority of their inhabitants would take into consideration neither the powers nor the number of their enemies, when once convinced that that independence, so much cherished, was menaced. This, we believe, was the secret which Rosas made use of to arrive at the pitch of power and despotism that he did. This is the pretext always eagerly seized on by one party as a reproach to throw in the faces of their opponents, and to strike the chord in the hearts of their countrymen, which is the most likely to respond with a sympathetic vibration.

Rome could be put up to auction in the Forum, and sold at the ordinary price. The greatest and most powerful nations cede to circumstances: witness France, Austria, and Italy, in the Italian question; witness England in the Danish one, and it is difficult, or rather impossible, for these powerful states to have it all their own way. How much more so is it not for weak but extensive Republics, distracted with civil war, and with neighbors more puissant than themselves. We have every reason to hope that if peace blesses these Republics, British capital and emigration will pour into them in a far stronger stream than it has yet done, and that the number of our countrymen will take a higher numerical stand, with relation to other foreigners; and we think it much to be desired that papers written in English should set the example to their countrymen by stating fairly, frankly, and with good feeling, what they consider the points in which the Governments are retarding the prosperity of their countries, and putting obstacles in the way of their real independence.

We here give the note of Tamandare— By this it will be seen that Montevideo is at any moment exposed to an attack, and that the last thing that the Brazilians think about is treating. The notification speaks for itself.

As to the number of the enemy's force it may be fairly estimated at from 12 to 14,000 men on board and ashore. The local papers admit that Mena Baretto is at Santa Lucia with 2090 cavalry and 150 carts. Flores's army has also much increased in numbers since the taking of Paysandú, and the abandonment of the country by the Government forces. Vessels are not allowed to enter the port; the Rio de la Plata is anchored outside.

A meeting of British residents was to be held on the 5th, at two o'clock; great apprehensions are entertained of disorder being committed by the troops of the garrison: as yet we see no provision, except the guards at the banks, taken to preserve the neutral population from such a calamity. We most sincerely hope that this fear will turn out unfounded, for should any disorder take place the results may be terrible to all parties, for it is an absolute impossibility for the great mass of foreigners to leave the place, and many bear in mind what happened at Buenos Ayres after the Battle of Caseros. But the sooner the storm breaks now the better, for this delay and suspense is exasperating the minds of all parties.

Feb. 5th, 2 o'clock.

The captain of the port will not permit any boat to leave for the Cerro, so

our part absolute prohibition of communication beyond the city, according to Tamandare's circular, and on the other the Government authorities will not allow people to pass over to the Mount. Tamandare recommends the British Minister to warn the people to be off.

BUREAU FOR FLORES AND ALL REVOLUTIONS.

An English estancero of the Banda Oriental residing in this city received yesterday the following interesting letter from his Barraquero in Montevideo.

"Montevideo" Feb. 1, 1865.

"Sir,

At this moment the Gefe Politico of the capital at the head of an armed body has presented himself at my barraca with a written order of the Government to take the wool necessary for the entrenchments.

"re refused to comply with the request because as you know well the wool in the barraca does not belong to us; they accordingly burst open the door and took the wool out.

At the same time that we notify you of this scandalous business, we think fit to say that you may rest assured we will take every step necessary to protect your rights.

We are, sir, yours, &c.

N. N.

NOTE—Take the letter to Mr. Thornton.—ED. STANDARD.

CIRCULATION OF THE "STANDARD."

It is amusing to observe the pertinacity with which our colleagues endeavor to make out that the "Standard" exaggerates its circulation, although they are afraid to take up the bet which we offered to be decided by two of our severest opponents. Our proof of good faith can go no further, as we do not think it necessary to make an affidavit of the figures, but it is better to be envied than pitied, and we are flattered to find the "Nacion" reduce the 500 conceded by the "Nacion" to 150!

There are few even among our readers who have an exact idea of the growth and dimensions of the "Standard"—the only English journal in Spanish America, and the 3rd newspaper of the Argentine Republic. With its numerous faults, it has somehow attained a popularity wholly unprecedented and peculiar as embracing many distinct elements of foreign opinion, from the union of which, alone, can an English paper command in this country such marvellous success. The following table will show how our circulation has steadily increased, and how it is distributed:—

Table with 2 columns: Date, Circulation. Includes entries for May 1861 (500), 1862 (650), 1863 (900), 1864 (1200), Jan. 1865 (1485).

These figures represent the medium circulation, but our impression often reaches 1750 copies, this maximum figure including our total list both here and abroad which runs thus:—

Table with 2 columns: Location, Copies. Includes entries for City and province (1250), Banda Oriental (100), River Ports and Paraguay (100), G. Britain, N. America &c. (300).

We remind our readers of the proverbial difficulty of pleasing all parties, a task in which we are almost warranted in claiming some credit for tact and moderation. But it must be confessed we have a very friendly public, whose complaints are less frequent than our faults, simply because they know we labor constantly night and day in their services, and try to do our best. Our colleagues may well be jealous of us, when they hear it repeated at every street-corner "the 'Standard' is the best foreign paper ever published in Buenos Ayres."

NEWS FROM PARAGUAY.

The steamer Salto arrived on Sunday from Asuncion with dates to the 1st inst. The news of the occupation of Villa Miranda caused great joy, removing the disagreeable impression of the San Lorenzo catastrophe. On the 23rd ult. the gunboat Aquidaban arrived from Corumbá with 12 brass pieces of cannon and other arms, besides 6 Brazilian prisoners of the crew of the Anhangay including the commissary and chief officer. A great crowd assembled to receive them, but offered no insult. A grand ball was got up in the Plaza Muroto to celebrate the capture of Miranda, and serenades permeated the streets. A number of commercial clerks waited at the Way

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