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The Standard.

"Nil falsi audiam, nil veri non audiam dicere." FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1865.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The new Liverpool steamer 'Cordoba' was forced to put into Pernambuco by stress of weather: in that port she met the French mail-steamer with dates much later than her own, and arrived in Montevideo on Wednesday. We learned yesterday that one of the passengers per 'Uruguay' had brought us papers, and at one p. m. we were favored with the following:

GREAT BRITAIN

The Edmund's scandal has caused great sensation, as the frauds of the Patent-office unfortunately involve the Brougham family. The Prince of Wales was present in the House of Commons during the debate on the defences of Canada. The Parliament will be dissolved in July. The navy-estimates are fixed at 69,750 men. Mr. Ewart M. P. for Liverpool complained of the seizure of jerked beef in Liverpool and London, but Sir G. Grey denied that it was by order of Government. Viscount Amberly (Earl Russell's son) has fallen into disgrace at Leeds by retracting his former liberal sentiments. The distress in Lancashire continues, the number of distressed operatives exceeding 100,000. The idea gains ground that as soon as the American war terminates, our cousins will invade Canada. The citizens of Liverpool have presented Sir Rowland Hill with some beautiful oil-paintings, by Stanfield. A memorial to the late Cardinal Wiseman is spoken of in the shape of a splendid cathedral at Westminster.

The bank returns are good, but there is an uneasy feeling on the stock Exchange about America.

The mail steamer from Austria had arrived with a quarter of a million sterling in gold.

Several failures had occurred in England.

T. S. Begbie, iron merchant, London, for £100,000.

A. Falchiri & Son, Levant merchants, for £90,000.

J. W. Burstall, Hull, & M. Burstall, Bombay, } £300,000

David C. Lewis, railway broker, liabilities unknown.

Atwood & Co., bank, Birmingham, liabilities unknown.

The Montevideo loan had risen to 8 1/2 per cent. premium, and was much looked for.

Buenos Ayres 6 per cents, 90 to 92.

*Cotton has fallen nearly six pence per lb. within the last few days and looks drooping.

Tallow quiet, P. y C. 40s. 6d.

Money on the continent easy, Bank of France rate 3 1/2.

IRELAND.

The International Exhibition at Dublin occupies all attention. It is rumored that the Queen will visit Ireland on the occasion, and among the visitors will be the Prince of Wales, the Prince of Denmark, Prince Humbert, and Prince Oscar of Sweden. There is great distress in Galway, and meetings have been held without success to devise some relief. The Fenians are still giving trouble, and a Ribbonman, named Masterson, was convicted at the Longford assizes and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. There is, however, a great decrease of crime in Ireland, the Spring Assizes of Roscommon only showing 27 cases against 88 last year.

FRANCE.

The obsequies of the Duc de Moray were celebrated with great pomp on March 13th, at Pere la Chaise, and the Emperor has elected a splendid statue of the deceased statesman. There was a great clerical debate in the Senate on the 15th, and Cardinal Bonchasson defended the clergy: the debate on the Convention was con-

tinued from the 15th till the 17th, General Goumaz, Cardinal Donnet and others opposing the pretensions of Victor Emmanuel regarding the Papacy. On the 18th the Mexican question was ably defended by Marshal Forey: the Minister read a letter from General Bazaine, announcing the capture of Oajaca, and that things were progressing favorably in Mexico. The Address to the Throne was voted by 130 against 2, fully approving the internal and foreign policy of the Emperor. The reply from the Throne was short and flattering.

ITALY.

Victor Emmanuel arrived in Turin on March 18th, and was received by the Ministers. Brigandage has diminished in Benevento. The National Committee of Venice has published a proclamation about the celebration of the Victor Emmanuel Festival. A treaty is under arrangement between Italy and Switzerland by the Commissioners, General Lamarmora and M. Poida.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Twenty-two editors of the Madrid papers have protested against the press law. The Democratic Committee has published a forcible manifesto, demanding the abolition of the National Guards. The salary of the Spanish ambassador to the court of Naples has been suppressed from the Budget. The army is reduced by 10,000 men, which will effect a saving of 60 million reals. The Portuguese Ministry has received a vote of confidence.

AUSTRIA.

The English Government has notified Count Mensdorff that it will recognize the provisional arrangement of Sleswig-Holstein, provided Austria and Prussia respect the rights of the German Diet: the French Government has done the same.

PRUSSIA.

There was a warm debate about heavy taxation in the Berlin Chambers on March 16th: the opposition proposed to reduce the army to 180,000 men, but the Government resisted, and demanded an increased revenue. In the debate of the 21st, the Minister of War declared it was necessary to prepare against French invasion, as the Emperor Napoleon may not declare war to-morrow or next day, but will do so as soon as his interests demand it.

RUSSIA.

The assembly of nobles in Pskoff is about to petition the Czar: 18 of the number have been prosecuted. The editors of the newspapers who published the address of the nobles have been sentenced to two months' imprisonment, also the Czar's chamberlain.

AMERICA.

REPORTED SURRENDER OF GENERAL EARLY WITH HIS ENTIRE FORCE OF 18,000 MEN. New York, March 8 Morning.

Nothing authentic has been received from Sherman.

It is reported that Sheridan has occupied Charlottesville, having defeated and captured Early.

The American Consul was expelled from Matamoros for not recognizing the Emperor Maximilian, on behalf of the United States. In consequence of his expulsion General Hurlburt, commanding at New Orleans, has ordered the temporary suspension of permits to vessels with merchandise bound for Matamoros.

The Confederate scheme has been defeated at New Brunswick.

Grant is compelled to remain inactive, owing to the condition of the roads.

Deserters continue to come in, and they reiterate that the Confederates are preparing to evacuate Richmond and Petersburg.

The Virginian Senate has adopted a resolution recommending retaliation for Beale's execution.

The amendment confining the trial of civilians to civil courts has been defeated in the Federal Senate.

San Francisco advices state that 80,000 lbs. of cotton have been shipped from Hong Kong—half for New York, and half for San Francisco.

The American consul at Halifax has telegraphed a report that one of the French Confederate rams had entered a West Indian port, but the report is not yet authenticated.

Official despatches from Admiral Dahlgren of the 26th and 28 ult. announce his unopposed occupation of Georgetown, on Black River, fifty miles north of Charleston, and state

that he had despatched a naval force up the River to communicate with General Sherman: who was reported to be about thirty miles inland. This appears to confirm previous Confederate accounts that Sherman, after his evacuation of Columbia, moved towards the sea coast.

Federal accounts from Wilmingly confirm the reported repulse of General Schofield, ten miles from the city, in an attempted advance to communicate with Sherman.

Mr. Stanton announced on Monday last, that General Sherman had commenced a movement against Lynchburg on the 27th ult., and had forwarded to General Dix despatches from General Grant, reporting, on the authority of deserters, that a great battle was fought at Charlottesville on the 2nd inst., between Generals Sheridan and Early, in which the latter was compelled to surrender, with his entire force of 18,000 men, and that Sheridan was marching rapidly upon Lynchburg, whither Lee had despatched four brigades of re-inforcement. No confirmation of the story has been received, and it is believed to be entirely unfounded and to have been hastily published by Mr. Stanton with the view to augment the public enthusiasm in the celebration of Monday.

The 'Times' telegram says:—The Federal Senate has passed bills resolving never to recognise the Confederate debt, and removing the colour disqualification.

Four blockade-runners were taken by the Northerns on their arrival, after running the blockade.

The Moravian, from Portland on the 11th, brings the following:—

New York, March 10.

The report of the defeat of Early by Sheridan is revived. The battle is now stated to have been fought at Fishersville, near Staunton, Virginia, but the date is not mentioned. 1,300 Confederate prisoners, and eight cannon, captured in the battle, are asserted to have arrived at Winchester on the 8th instant.

New Orleans dispatches state that General Gamby would leave the city on the 1st for Pensacola or Pascagoula, to conduct the new operations against Mobile.

A naval and military expedition for the capture of St. Marks, Florida, left Key West on the 24th ult. No news of its progress has been received.

Admiral Porter stated yesterday before the congressional committee on the conduct of the war that the principal object of General Bank's Red River expedition was the capture of cotton, and attributed its failure to that fact.

The cotton captured at Savannah is being rapidly brought to New York. The 'New York Tribune' states that Secretary McCulloch has decided immediately to trans-ship it to England.

New York, March 11. Afternoon.

Richmond papers to the 9th inst. report the news from the Carolinas highly encouraging, though still suppressed. They intimate that Sherman is retreating.

Refugees from Newbern report that General Sherman occupied Fayetteville last week, and was within 40 miles of Raleigh. The Confederates were deserting by companies and going home. The people were not heeding the Governor's call, and in many cases were welcoming General Sherman. A panic prevailed among the negroes since the announcement that they were to be conscripted into the Confederate army. The Confederate slave owners were arming their slaves. The result of the conscription was that numbers of slaves were flocking to General Sherman's army with the assistance of their masters, promising to return to work for wages as soon as safe.

The Federals from Newbern have arrived near Kinston. The Confederates are reported to have abandoned the country between Newbern and Goldsborough, evacuating Kinston on the 3rd. General Beauregard is reported to be at Raleigh. Goldsborough is being fortified.

The 'Washington Republican,' of yesterday, says General Thomas has telegraphed to the Government that scouts had arrived with information of General Sherman having intercepted and crushed General Cheatham's corps, which was moving from Alabama to reinforce General Hardee. General Hardee was not up in time, and did not give battle.

General Johnstone is supposed to have attacked General Sherman in front, but is said to have been defeated. The locality of the battle is not given. It is reported to be probably in the north of South Carolina.

Prisoners report that a heavy Federal force was advancing from East Tennessee towards Lynchburg. Unconfirmed rumours report the capture of Lynchburg.

General Grant is reported to be awaiting fine weather for another attack on the South Side Railroad.

General Lee is strongly fortifying his line on the Roanoke River, to secure the possible retreat of General Johnson to Roanoke.

The bill for arming the slaves slightly amended, has passed the Confederate Senate by a majority of one.

Mr. Lincoln has issued a proclamation warning deserters to return to their duties within 60 days, under pain of being deprived of the rights of citizenship. The same penalty extends to persons who, being liable to military service evade its performance.

Chief Justice Chase has decided that the cotton captured on the Red River was not a lawful prize of war, and should have been delivered to the Treasury department as abandoned personal property, subject to adjudication.

The 'Richmond Enquirer' says that a plan existed to force President Davis to resign in favour of Mr. Hunter. It hopes the plan has miscarried. "Lee," it says, "with the consent of the army and people will grasp the sceptre if wrenched from Davis. The Congress is a failure, and the power should be entrusted to Davis and Lee alone."

Mr. Seward has rescinded the Canadian passport order. It has also been agreed not to increase the naval force on the lakes.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

We return our sincere thanks to our kind friend Capt. Batty, Commander of the Steamer Cordoba, for sending us up the latest papers from England. We were the only party in town who had the news sent and but for an unfortunate delay in their delivery we might have published a supplement.

The name of the new President of Matto Grosso, appointed by the Emperor of Brazil, is Drago; no relation we suppose to the leading broker of that name.

We read in a Rosario paper that an Englishman has been robbed by a 'sereno.' It appears that the Britisher was returning home, having spent the evening with a friend, when he met the 'sereno,' who, in a friendly, social way, asked him what o'clock it was. The Englishman replied, after looking at his watch; the 'sereno' then remarked on the state of the weather, and they both walked on, chatting in the most friendly manner, until at last the 'sereno' accepted an invitation to drink. Time rolled by fast over the genial cup, and at last both got up to retire. The 'sereno' must have been frightfully drunk, when he even wanted to pay; but in the most friendly manner possible, one word brought another, the 'sereno' at once drew a pistol and fired, hitting the house opposite. The Englishman ran down the street, shouting murder. Up came a 'vigilante' who arrested both parties, and they both are in prison now. The Englishman will probably get heavily fined, and the 'sereno' marched off to fight Lopez.

We hear on good authority that a certain fixed price is about to be established for 'personeros.' Six thousand dollars, which sum being paid into the Government, liberates the donor from service during the present war. This we think a capital plan, as it will put an end to competition and keep down the price of substitutes.

A Rosario paper calls upon President Mitre to 'embargo' a house in this city belonging to the common enemy Lopez. We believe our colleague refers to a certain magnificent house in Calle Cangallo. This house, however, as we are informed, does not belong to Lopez, but to a certain wealthy Paraguayan family in this city.

The Minister of War, Sr. Gelly, we hear, is the son of a respected Paraguayan. We wonder if he is any relation of Lopez.

In the interior provinces there is at present a large stock of home-manufactured candlewick, 'pavilo,' made

from cotton grown in the provinces. There is a beginning to everything, and probably this is the commencement of cotton raising on a large scale in the Republic.

Several mails from the interior have now arrived, and yet we have not heard one word about our Minister of Education. We fear that something has happened to this distinguished gentleman. We suppose that wherever he may be, he will hear of the Paraguayan outrage, and make as much haste back as possible, as we want all our public men here now; besides, Congress is about to be opened and he should be present.

Our universally-esteemed friend, Mr. Thomas Eastman, who is now residing in Montevideo, has duly remembered his country in the hour of need. He has forwarded to the Government five thousand paper dollars to pay for a 'personero.' Such patriotic conduct, on the part of Mr. Eastman, deserves our unlimited praise. Montevideo is crowded with Argentines, but how few will act as Mr. Eastman has? This act redounds still more to Mr. Eastman's credit when it is remembered that he is the son of an Englishman, according to the English law he could not be made to serve when out of B. Ayres, which is his native country.

We regret to hear that Sr. Molina's, 'registro' in the city of Corrientes, which had been recently opened in that town, has been sacked of everything. We hope this rumor may prove incorrect.

The Government despatched the National schooner Argos up the rivers the other day, on a special mission. We suppose she takes up arms!

We are informed that the Brazilians are building no less than nine iron-clads at present, and that very shortly we may expect a couple on the River Plate.

Both Mr. Wheelright and Dr. Rawson were expected to arrive in Rosario in time for the last steamer. Neither of these gentlemen, however, made their appearance.

A body of marine foot guards is about to be organized at the Captain of the Ports, by Captain Segui. Lieutenant Morris has been named to command the Hercules.

The Legion of Students is rapidly filling up. It will be a regiment of boys; but what they want in years they have in enthusiasm. President Mitre has accepted their services. He evidently believes in the words of Tommy Moore—

Give me back, give me back, the wild freshness of morning, Her clouds and her tears are worth evening's best light.

Sr. Oroño, Governor of Santa Fé, has arrived in Rosario. He has called out the National Guard. Sr. Oroño is a very active, good man, and we look forward to his having the Provincial contingent ready at the very earliest moment.

Colonel Conesa goes up to Zarate, we suppose to raise men. A well-known specie broker, we understand, will serve as an officer under him.

The first steamer which arrives from La Paz, we expect will bring us a truthful statement of how things are up there from our fellow-countrymen, who unfortunately are residing in that locality.

General Hornos is on the ground; we saw him yesterday morning in the yard of the Government house with his 'poncho' on, big silver spurs, top boots, in fact, ready to march. Around him were gathered a motley crowd of recruits: we were well pleased to see Hornos so active and determined.

Señor Varela, our talented diplomatic colleague, arrived yesterday morning in the Uruguay from Montevideo. Admiral Tamandaré and Gov. Flores were to have left last night: they will probably arrive here this morning.

A Brazilian gunboat arrived yesterday morning from Montevideo with special despatches. We heard, we know not with what truth, that the whole Brazilian squadron at present in Montevideo, six or seven gunboats and one corvette, will at once proceed up the Paraná.

The 'Zingara' which is expected out with nearly two hundred passengers, left Liverpool on the 10th of March; she is therefore not expected for some time.

We shall probably have the French packer in the morning. Owing to the enormous freights charged on the

French railways, we have been unable to arrange as yet about getting supplies by this packet.

The 'Triton' has not left Montevideo; the 'Spider' and 'Shell-drake' were there also. At last, dates, we learn that Admiral Elliott, responding to our appeal on behalf of the dead 'Bombay' men, has ordered the 'Spider' to proceed to the Magdalena coast to pick up the scattered bones of the drowned sailors, and give them decent burial. We cannot too highly praise the conduct of the Admiral in thus attending to this matter the moment his attention was called to it.

Yesterday morning it was currently rumoured through town that Captain Batty, of the 'Cordoba,' had sent us up the latest European papers from Montevideo. We, however, received no papers; and the only European news we could pick up was that the Southerners had suffered another defeat near Richmond, wool had risen slightly, hides and tallow the same.

The British Consulate is now almost as crowded as the Spanish Consul's in Calle Reconquista. It is really astonishing the number of newly arrived British subjects in town. These are fine times for the Consuls.

GERMAN PASSPORTS

We are requested to state in answer to a communication which appeared yesterday concerning German passports, that the proper course to be followed by unrepresented Germans is to call a meeting, appoint a committee composed of well known German residents, and apply to the Government requesting that said committee be officially recognised and their certificates considered valid. The Government in all probability would consent; in fact the precedent is already established, for in 1859 during the Cepeda war, D. Felipe Llavallol and several other gentlemen were empowered to give papeletas to Paraguayan citizens.

It is believed by many that the Prussian Consul is empowered by the small German states to give protection to their subjects. Many Germans, however, have sympathies almost hostile to Prussia, and it would be advisable for Government to take immediate action in the matter by determining what course unrepresented Germans must adopt or whether their passports are to be respected.

PATRIOTIC CONTRIBUTIONS.

The present war with Paraguay has in some manner excited the patriotism of our wealthy Argentines. Among the recent donations to Government we observe the following—D. Ambrosio Lezica 50 revolvers, D. Juan Cano 12 medical chests, Juan F. Aguirre 10 men, Thomas Eastman \$5,000 mje. Dr. Galarce \$4,000 and his own services, Nicholas Anchorena \$200,000, Thomas Foley 1 man, the Commissary-General \$10,000, Sr. Gelderen free education of 10 children, Sor. Lezama 12 ambulance-waggons, Sor. Ortiz Velez, \$10,000, D. Manuel Cobo 4 men, Club Progreso 35 men.

Besides the above, President Mitre has received numberless offers of men and money and the volunteer services of several youths. In fact every rank and class of society has come forward with a spirit highly creditable to Argentines, shewing how popular is the present war against Paraguay.

Before the war is over we shall probably have to report still more striking instances of patriotism, and the country has need of the support of all in order to come out of this great struggle with honor and success.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS

The foreign public has so often expressed an anxiety to learn something about this wonderful plant, that we gladly extract the following particulars from El Norte of Santiago del Estero, in which province the Eucalyptus already rivals in popularity the Salado navigation project.

"The Argentine provinces have received a first proof of the care of the National Government in a package of seeds of the Eucalyptus, which, as the Minister of Interior says in his circular, will become to-morrow an important source of national riches." It has been imported by Government from Tasmania, in Australia. Among its many valuable properties we may observe that the wood does not corrode with time, and it grows, as Australian

travellers affirm, to the height of 259 feet [80 metres.] The bark may be woven into water-proof roofs, as it is far superior to straw, tiles or zinc for covering ranchos and kitchens. The leaves possess a fragrance which perfumes the ambient and purifies the atmosphere where malaria may exist.

"The only difficulty in its cultivation is in sowing and transplanting. The seed being very small runs much risk from drought or heavy rains, and in transplanting it is necessary to take up much clay with the roots, and as the latter do not strike deep in the ground much care is requisite in clearing around the plants lest the roots be injured.

"If sown in the open air, the best season is October or November; the plant must be kept well-watered, and protected from sun and wind, and transplanted when a year old. For the first few years it must be propped up, or the wind would blow it down. Mr. Berech has grown six thousand Eucalyptus Globuluses in Sor. Pereira's quinta at Buenos Ayres with perfect success: he advises to prune the plant after the first year and cut off the suckers, but others allow all the sprouts in which every person may follow his taste or judgment."

In view of the above we have only to repeat the 'Standard' motto that we prefer cotton-planting.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

THE GRAND BALL AT LAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE CORDOVA.

DEPARTURE OF THE CONSUL.

Since last I wrote there has been a terrible row here; few of your readers will imagine what it was; but they will readily admit that it was no very slight "fandango" when I state that at Cranwell's I saw several hundred dead "Argentine Citizens" on the floor. When the news spread through town there was a sort of panic, as few, very few, knew even of the existence of a newspaper with such a River Plate name, and the public generally supposed that the great ball had terminated like a Donnybrook fair entertainment, resulting in the demise of innumerable Argentines. Cranwell was the agent here of that out-and-out industrial organ; twice a-month he received packages of "Citizens," which, for convenience, he was obliged to throw them under the counter in the back room. So long as the paper lived he thought there there might be some demand for them, but when the gloomy news of the death of the journal arrived he very properly paid the final tributes of respect to the defunct Citizens, in the presence of a weeping concourse of fellow-countrymen. I am so afflicted that I have put on mourning for a few days and have taken to Hesperidiana, to "school the heart's affections and teach me to forget."

The ball came off on Sunday night; the Solis Theatre was decked out with unusual care; mirrors, pier glasses, and lights formed the principal feature. Fronting the entrance I read in large letters, "To the land and sea forces of the Empire, and the Oriental Republic, Feb. 20, 1865." All the lower tier of boxes was beautifully draped with crowns, flowers, etc., and the names of the heroes of the 19th Feb., 1865. The stairs, lobbies and passages were all neatly carpeted and lighted; these were crowded with persons anxious to escape from the heat of the saloon, where the dancing was going on. On a very minute calculation I estimate the number of persons present at 1,997, including myself. As to the ladies, they were dressed in Parisian elegance, every one danced with everybody, and nobody stood looking on. We all amused ourselves. I danced with every married woman in the room and then with the spinners, but as I can hardly articulate two words in Spanish, I leave you to imagine my perplexing condition, "what with the great heat of the place, the inconvenient crush, my utter inability to converse with two-thirds of my partners. Still, some hundreds present were in precisely the same dilemma, so I rather enjoyed it than otherwise; the ladies, too, were so determined to please that they even stimulated an acquaintance with our vernacular.

Tamandaré arrived early, dressed in full uniform. Flores, dressed as a

General, entered very late: but the great feature of the ball was the master of Cerimonias. At every corner of the room there was a quasi diplomatist—quadrilles, polkas, lancers; the Consuls were found every time tripping the light fantastic toe. The English ladies were, as the sheriff says, 'non est inventus,' with the exception of the elegant and beautiful lady of an English officer. We are all so extremely religious down here, that the English ladies it seems kept away, it being Sunday; but this was a great mistake, as the most of the dancing was on Monday morning. Some Paraguayan spy had, it appears, walked off with all the chairs. It was a most unfair joke, for at the supper table there was no such thing as sitting down, not a chair in the room. We all had to sup standing. The supper-table was beautifully laid out, and the best wines in Montevideo flowed, but the champagne was really frightful. In honor of the Brazilians there was a dance called the Imperiales got up. Not ten people at the ball knew how to dance it, and one of the most amusing features was to see the Consuls all going wrong. One Englishman was so enraged that he began a sort of Scotch jig; the confusion was frightful. The English navy mastered strong, and the officers created much jealousy amongst the Orientals, as all the ladies in the room seemed anxious to dance with them. I remarked this, and it was precisely the reverse with the Brazilians, towards whom the girls were positively rude. The Brazilian officers strutted about, arm in arm, apparently disconsolate, as all the ladies invariably told them they were engaged. M. Varela was also at the ball, but as I don't know the difference between one Consul and another, I could not recognise him. The supper was supplied by the Oriental Hotel: it cost the trifle of five thousand Nat. dollars. The ball concluded at half-past 5 o'clock a.m. A party of gay Englishmen waited till the very last, and then started off in procession, chiming in "We won't go home till morning."

On Monday the town wore a sleepy appearance, nothing doing any where, not even supplements. Tuesday there was a stir; great political meetings at the Government house, the Nat. Guards about to be called out. People opening their eyes after the ball, general belief that the Brazilians instead of dancing at the ball, should have been pushing up the river. Whilst I write I hear that Flores and the Baron will not go up with the Consul, but will wait until to-morrow. General Ozorio goes up along with him. People here are very nervous about poor Gomensoro, he should have been supported.

There is a steamer from England coming in supposed to be the Cordoba, I will board her to get the news, and will send you papers if possible. Send us down some terriers for Rat Island.

Yours &c.,

Zozimus.

ORIENTAL TOPICS.

Montevideo, April 22.

The question of Rat Island is again being discussed. Sr. Barbolani thinks of establishing a market there. It would be more tangible than your market in the 'outer roads,' especially in a 'pampero,' and would not be a bad spot for illuminations, especially the electric light, when the Italians should feel inclined for a display. The effect on the ships in the harbor would be magnificent. The Government, however, objects, fearing the existence of a market might increase the number of rats, which appear to be increasing of late, and talk of sending some Oriental infantry to hoist the banner of the Republic there. The Italian Minister finds this very inconvenient, as he is expecting a transport from Europe with materials and provisions for the island. Who knows that it is not a cargo of terriers or Italian greyhounds, and that he does not want to make a good thing of it, like Sr. Cazon of the Cathedral pigeons in your town?

In my last I gave you an account of the illuminations of the 19th. Yesterday night we had an illumination of a slightly different character. It appears that about twelve o'clock some worthy, wishing to be the originator, without bearing the expense of a blaze, set fire to some hundreds of

The light was very brilliant, and had the effect of attracting a great crowd to the spot, who, however, all agreed that it was not quite the thing, and soon turned it into smoke. The people in the neighbourhood of 'el cerro' have subscribed between themselves, and are determined to have a *fete* to celebrate the peace. There is to be a ball, we are told, kiss in the ring, and 'asado con cuero.'

Talking of balls, by the bye, the grand ball has been postponed until to-morrow, to allow the fair Blancas time to recover from the effects of the late north wind. To-morrow also there is to be a grand bull-fight; so you see there is no lack of fun here. We are not, like your folks in Buenos Ayres, who think of nothing but raising a foreign legion to frighten Lopez.

To-day the Brazilian troops encamped near the Cerro embark for Corrientes on board three gunboats. Their luggage was put on board yesterday afternoon. The ball thus loses some of its attraction in the shape of pretty uniforms.

What, with the tears shed by the fair Orientals for the postponement of the ball, the departure of the pretty uniforms, and the abundant supply of water sent us from the heavenly reservoir, this has, on the whole, been a damp day.

Business, I hear, is far from being brisk, and it is thought it will be some time ere confidence is restored in public opinion.

The Herschell leaves to-day. She is unfortunately the bearer of news not of a nature to reassure parties at home intending to emigrate to these parts.

The Valparaiso steamer is shortly expected. She will most likely be the bearer of very important news from the States, unless she be preceded by the French packet, which we think unlikely.

The report that the Herschell is about to be purchased by the Brazilians for this war, appears to be without foundation, as her comparatively great draught of water would render her useless in the rivers.

THE FLORES FETE.

To-day the great Brazilian and Oriental chiefs are to arrive.

The Niteroy when she appears will salute the Standard office 21 guns and the Argentine battery will kindly reply Baron Tamandaré.

G. P. Flores and staff. General Netto. General Osorio. Sr. Castro, Foreign Minister and his official Mayor.

Flores, it is said, will stop at Mr. Varela's private house. We suppose Sr. Castro will stop at the Tribuna office; Baron Tamandaré, at the Nacion Argentina office; General Netto, at the Nacional office, and General Osorio, at the Eco del Comercio office. We intend to make room at our office for Captain Battý.

AFFAIRS IN CORDOVA.

The files of the 'Eco' to the 21st inst. represent the special commission as in statu-quo, nor can we find anything to justify the news in Wednesday's 'Nacional' that a satisfactory arrangement has been come to. On the contrary there was much excitement about the murder of the unfortunate Pintos, who is a new victim to the reign of terror. This man, who was stabbed by the officer Arraigada, is said to have been poisoned, as he was suffered to die without any declaration being taken, and the murderer was not arrested, nor a medical examination of the body made, previous to interment. On Wednesday in Holy Week the corpse was exhumed, probably by order of Minister Rawson, but it was so decomposed that no autopsy could be effected. A brother of the deceased is in prison and also badly wounded. On the whole, this new tragedy is regarded in Cordoba as an attempt either to intimidate the National Commissioner or throw ridicule on his enquiry.

There is no mention of Dr. Rawson having (as the 'Nacional' reported) sent to San Juan for the 6th batt. of the Line; but we read of some angry notes interchanged between him and Governor Ferreyra in which the latter charges him with being a disturber (anarquista). The Commission will of course end in nothing, as the power of the Pizarros is supreme, and the people are afraid to shake off the yoke.

Dr. Rawson will probably avail himself of the war with Paraguay to declare the matter ended, and ask the authorities and citizens to embrace over the tombs of Posse, Ciris and Pintos.

Mr. Wheelwright was preparing to start for the interior on his surveys of the intended prolongation towards July. Public roads seem to occupy much attention in the provinces, and letters from Rioja, 7th inst, report over 250 leagues of highway already opened for traffic in the departments of Arauco and Llanos.

ENGLISH MINING CO. IN RIOJA.

CAPITAL \$ 500,000.

The 'Cosmopolita' reproduces with unfeigned joy the following important and startling intelligence contained in a letter from Don Manuel Serrey to Sor San Roman, under date, Fama-tina, April 3rd.

"This place has been suddenly electrified by the arrival of a mining company under the auspices of Messrs. Gallo, Mata and Escobar with a capital of half-a-million hard dollars. It is under the management of two first-class English engineers, Messrs. Charles Plinson and Alexander Tibet, assisted by D. Ignacio Moreno an Argentine miner of much experience and capacity. They are accompanied by twenty picked workmen, and have already begun assaying. This is glorious news for Rioja, which will now take the lead among the sister-provinces, and pour out its stores of mineral wealth on the whole Republic.

The 'Cosmopolita' adds that the initiators of this company come from Chile, and that Messrs. Gallo, Mata, and Escobar are men of immense fortune, being among the mining-princes of the West Coast. The success of the enterprise is therefore guaranteed not only by the glowing accounts we recently published of the prolific mines of Rioja, but also by the high-standing and capital of the initiators, and the experience of our scientific countrymen who have already commenced operations and will perhaps in a few days astonish the world with reports of treasures far exceeding those of Major Rickard and Mr. Klappembach in San Juan.

THE SEA SERPENT AGAIN.

Captain Charles Aubin, of the Blonde, of Jersey, recently in the St. Katharine Docks, London, from Vermin Vas, with ebony, barwood, palm kernels, &c., part of the cargo shipped by Du Chailu. reports as follows:—"Sept. 4, 1864, lying at anchor three miles off the River Vermin Vas, lat. 119 S, lon. 9 E, at about 7 1/2 p. m., noticed on the port quarter a long white streak of great length approaching the ship. When within 12 to 15 feet of the vessel's bow observed that it was a fish of immense length, at least 200 to 250 feet, apparently in shape like a eel, about three feet thick in the body. This fish moved in an undulating motion against the current, moving very slowly and without noise. It was witnessed by myself and the whole of the crew."

ON CHANGE.

Table with exchange rates for various currencies and goods, including Paper price of ounces, Do sovereigns, First and last price of putacons, etc.

DEATH.

On the evening of the 26th inst. Louis James Beare, aged 11 months and 27 days.

TEATRO COLON.

OPERA ITALIANA. El Viernes 28 del corriente. Ultima funcion del primer abono. Primera representacion por la actual compania de la opera.

LA FAVORITA. Por la senora Marriotti, y los senores Porzolini, Walter y Norini. A las 8 en punto.

TEATRO COLON.

OPERA ITALIANA. Gran Temporada de las Fiestas Mayas. Abono de 25 funciones. Esta abierto en el teatro del Teatro desde el Lunes 24 del corriente, de la mañana a las 5 de la tarde.

Frank Goods Just received ex "Herschell."

Ladies Cold Petticoats. Striped Winesy for Petticoats. All Wool Scarfs, and Shirts. Neck Scarfs. Ladies Wool Head Dresses. Fine fine Flannel. Ladies fine Wool Noco. Ladies Sontags. Knitting Cotton. 8/4 to 12/4 all Wool Blankets. Bents Shirts without Collars, and a variety of Dress Goods all of the above are offered at the lowest possible price at ALEXANDER FULTON & CO. Nos. 25 & 27 Callo Defensa. 163. 14p a28.

Just Received ex "Herschell."

Mattersons Limerick Bacon. Do do Bacon. Cork butter first brand: in Kegs. Cherrishir choice. All in prime order. Hibernian House, 66 Piedad 66. 166. 1m d w a28.

Finest Jamaica Rum.

I Robin's and Hennessy's Brandy. Martell. 66 Piedad 66. 166. 1m d w a28.

Palmy scaffs and all wool Scotch plaid do.

9, 10, 11, and 12 quarter Blanket. Heavy Plaids—Cashmeres and Linseys. White and coloured quilts. Lambs wool inside vests and drawers, ex heavy. Winter hosiery: Crimean Shirts &c., &c. 66 Piedad 66. 168. 1m d w a28.

Lady's maid.

Wanted a respectable woman to accompany a family to Antwerp. A free passage will be given. Apply 45 Paseo Julio. 164. 3p a28.

Shop-assistant.

A young man who understands a little Spanish and has had two years experience of shop-keeping seeks an employment in either the dry-goods or grocery line. Apply "shop-man" at this office. 165. 3p a28.

Housemaid.

Wanted a housemaid at 8 Call Temple. 3 159. 1 dp.

Wanted.

A Soap-maker: a European who understands the manufacture of common soap. A permanent situation and liberal wages will be given. Apply at the Standard office. 49. 6p a28.

Employment Wanted.

A German well recommended, speaking French, Italian, English, and writes a good hand, is desirous of a situation as book-keeper in a store or tutor in the camp. Apply to Mr. Jaegerli, Watch-maker, Calle del Papi No. 2. 148. 3p a25.

Wanted.

The beef packing Establishment (formerly Saldorero Urquiza) at Rosario wish to hire immediately

- 50 Laborers. 10 Butchers. 10 Coopers. 2 Carpenters. 1 Blacksmith. 1 Workman. 5 Herdman (Troopers) 2 Tinsmiths.

To English, Irish, Scotch, Germans or North Americans permanent employment and liberal wages will be given. MORRIS BROWN & Co. Proprietors. 94. 12p a18.

Tuitions.

A gentleman lately arrived in this country is desirous of giving private lessons in English, French and German languages. For particulars apply to Messrs. Mackern, Calle San Martin. 164. 6p a26.

REMATE.

POR JOSÉ MARQUEZ. De una casa de poco precio en la calle de Balcarce número 305 entre Estados Unidos y Europa. El Lunes 1.º de Mayo a las 12 del dia se rematará a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado la referida casa edificada en terreno de 6 varas de frente por 18 de fondo con 3 piezas, pozo de balde y demas oficinas necesarias. Por mas pormenores Bolivar 116. n168. 4p a27.

REMATE.

POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En su casa calle Potosi. De efectos de almacén. El Lunes 1.º de Mayo a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado lo siguiente: 20 cuarteros priorato, 5 idem malaga seco, 6 idem dulces, 10 cajones aceite jerez en latas de una ar. 10 latas chocolate, 20 id dulces de menta, 10 docenas jalea de membrillo barrilotes de 2 ar. de vino pajarito, tintilla moscated, oporto, Pedro Gimenez, vino jerez en cajas y en cajones, 30 pelotas tabaco corvantino y otros articulos.

Al mismo tiempo. 30 fardos pasto, 15 bolsas arveja, y un lote tabazon, perteneciente a las dos ultimas de carneros que se han vendido. 160. 3p a 27.

POR EL MISMO.

En la casa habitacion calle de Corriente número 270, por ausentarse su dueño del pais. El viernes 28 del corriente, a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, todos los muebles y demas menaje de dicha casa consistente en lo siguiente:

SALA—Un piano perpendicular de jacaranda, 1 sofa forro de crin, 12 sillitas id, 12 sillitas asientos de esterilla, 1 mesa redonda con piedra marmol, 1 espejo grande marco dorado, 1 espejo mediano id, 2 gravados ingleses, 1 retrato de Vitor Manuel y otro de Cavour, alfombras y adornos de sala. 1.º dormitorio—Una cama de fierro con colchones, 1 laboratorio de caoba frances con utensilios, 1 mesa de lux, 1 cómoda de caoba, 4 sillas, 4 cuadros, cortinado, alfombrado y demas adornos. 2.º dormitorio—Una cama de fierro, 1 laboratorio de caoba, 1 mesa de lux, 1 cómoda de caoba, 4 sillas, alfombrado y demas adornos. 3.º dormitorio—Una cama de fierro, dos mesas de lux, 1 alfombrado, 1 laboratorio. Comedor—Una mesa y un aparador y dos matras de cocina algunas plantas en macetas. 147. 3p a 28.

Will be Sold.

At a reasonable price the well known first class PHOTOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT of BATE & Co. Calle 25 de Mayo No. 369, Montevideo, together with a large and lucrative clientele. It is furnished with the best Instruments, Chemicals, and all requisites for conducting the business and has an immense collection of over 7,000 negative plates, comprising many eminent personages of this and neighbouring countries. This collection evidences the extensive patronage conceded by the public during the last few years and the duplicates are a source of daily revenue. Further particulars will be furnished by addressing BATE & CO. 129. 6p a21.

JOHN GENTLEY.

Watchmaker and Jeweller. 171 Calle Defensa, opposite the Church of Santo Domingo. 165. 3m a27.

For New York.

The superior A. I. at Lewis' British built best ALONZO. Will be ready to receive, in a few days and will have quick despatch. For freight please apply to Messrs. S. B. Hale & Co. or to Taylor & Upton, Shipbrokers, 39 Escompuentes. 167. 9p a27.

Furnished Rooms.

To be let at 85 Callo Tarque a comfortable furnished Sala and two Bedrooms. 151. 3p a28.

Furnished Lodgings.

A bedroom and parlor with five-places in an English family: board if required, 85 Callo Parque. 232. 1m a1.

South Down Cheap Wash.

Stockholm Tar, and Spirits of Tar. For Sale at W. S. WYLLIE & CO'S. Clascosmas 127. 1ma 20.

The History of the Argentine Republic.

In English, price \$20 currency. Also Vol. 1 of the River Plate Magazine, price \$100, now on sale at Messrs. Mackern and Mr. Loodal's Book Store, Calle San Martin. 161. 1y April 27.

JUNO from London.

The Consignee of 28 tons of coal on board the Juno from London are requested to communicate their names to the undersigned within three days, after which the coal will be discharged on account and risk and at the expense of whom it may concern. MOORE, PUNCH & TUDOR. Peru 83. 158. 3p a27.

Nuevas Mensajerías Nacionales.

El empresario de dichas mensajerías avisa al publico que desde esta fecha ha mudado sus salidas de diligencias, que en vez de salir de Moreno al Sedor de la Villa de Lujan para la Capilla del Señor todos los dias impares y regresan de la Capilla del Señor para la Capital los dias pares: Su Agencia calle de la Victoria No. 223. JULIO MESQUITA. Mayoral y Duñoco. 162. 8p a 27.

THE "WEEKLY STANDARD"

(40 columns) Of April 28th contains The Paraguayan invasion. Occupation of Corrientes. Governor Legaria in the field. Preparations by Gen. Urquiza & Coocera. The Brazilian and Paraguayan fleets. Departure of troops for Rosario. General Mitro's harangue. Demonstration in Rosario. Rejoicings in the Flores revolution. The Germans to give aid. General Urquiza's proclamation. Assembly of the vanguard at Cali. The future seat of war. Arms seized in the Esmeralda. Mr. Wheelwright in Cordoboba. Mitro's speech to the Brazilian envoy. Circular to the Foreign Ministers. Report of Consul Phibbs. Latest from Chascomus, Areco, &c. Review for the Packet. Fortnightly commercial report. The Germans in the River Plate. News from Bolivia. News on Change. News of the Week &c. &c. Price 55.

LADIES BELTS.

A splendid variety just received. PERRECE NOVELTIES. Of Silk, Moore Antique, Water, &c. Wide and Narrow. Black and Colored. 61. CORRIENTES—61. 162. 9p a25.

BUENOS AYRES GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

In consequence of the increasing number of people travelling with the Trains conveying messages upon the Railway, the Contractors are obliged to give notice that hereafter, persons accompanied with the Works will not be permitted to travel on the Line (except in urgent or special cases) when printed Passes may be had at the Contractors offices. But such Passes do not entitle the holder to be set down or taken up at any point except where the requirements of the Works necessitate the stoppage of the trains. Buenos Ayres, 26th April 1865. 163. 3p a27.

MICHAEL McCARR.

Who was drowned in the river Sanborombon in December 1856, leaving some little property; the Heirs or Relations of the deceased may apply at the office of the undersigned, who will give all the necessary information respecting the said property. Buenos Ayres, April 22nd, 1865. J. T. FOX. Calle Boliver No. 164. 143. 3p a23.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MULVANY'S HOTEL—CALLE CUYO. C. MULVANY begs leave to inform his friends and the Public that he has removed his Hotel from No. 6 to No. 32 CALLE CUYO 32.

This Establishment, which is conducted on the home style, affords every comfort to strangers arriving in this city. Shopkeepers will also find it central, convenient, and clean; the house is one of the finest in Buenos Ayres—good airy bedrooms, and an excellent kitchen. Breakfast from 8 to 10 o'clock. Dinner " " 2 to 4 " " " " 6 to 8 " " " Buenos Ayres, April 18th, 1865. CHARLES MULVANY. Proprietor. 92. 1m L18.

Removal.

The office of the undersigned has been removed from Callo Reconquista to Calle Parque 140. JOHN KEMSLEY.

Nueva Libreria Inglesa.

76 Calle San Martin 76. Nearly opposite the Exchange. A splendid assortment of Copy-books, comprising 12,000 of middling and best qualities, from No. 1 to 6 opened yesterday and now offered at uncommonly low prices with a liberal discount to wholesale purchasers. N.B.—All goods marked in plain figures. Goods delivered to all parts of the city free of charge. 64. Cp a5.

Engineers and Millwrights.

36—Calle de las Piedras—36. HOTEN BROS. Turning, Fitting and Pattern Making Machinery of every description repaired. N.B.—A liberal commission allowed to parties introducing work. 86. 6p a18.

Notice.

The "STANDARD" receipts for the month of March having been lost or stolen in the Montevideo Post-office, our subscribers in that city will please not pay same if presented.

Notice.

All goods delivered from the Railway Station will be direct to the consignees Town and Country receipts of goods. THOMAS WATSON. 64, 66, and 68 ESSEKAD. Feb. 7, 1865. 20. 1m d & w a5.

