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The Standard.

"Nil falsi audiam, nil veri non audiam dicere."
 CICERO.

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1865.

IMPORTANT FROM PARAGUAY.

NARRATIVE OF AN EYE-WITNESS.

Don Jose Maria Galarraga arrived in this city on Wednesday: he left Asuncion on the 16th ult., the capture of the Argentine steamers being already known there. This gentleman belongs to a respectable family of Corrientes, and procured permission to leave Paraguay on pretence of visiting his friends in that city, through the favor of the Prime-Minister, Sor. Berges. On passing Humayta, next day, he found two chain-cables thrown across the river, which are taken up when any vessel has to pass: there were also two brigs laden with granite, which if all came to the worst can be scuttled and sunk in the narrow-channel, thus completely barring the progress of an enemy's fleet. He counted 137 guns in position, of which 30 are Armstrong pieces. On the morning of the 18th he arrived at Corrientes, where he found the Paraguayan flag flying at the Government-house, and Sor. Berges in possession of the Governor's office: the Argentine flag was flying at the Capitanía del Puerto.

The invading forces in Corrientes under command of General Robles amounted to 2100 infantry at the Riachuelo, 700 in the city, and 2000 cavalry under Colonel Aguiar, aide-de-camp to Lopez: the latter forces had recently entered by Paso de la Patria, bringing their horses over on rafts. The infantry battalions comprise 700 men each, under a captain and three subaltern officers: their uniform is a cap, blouse, and pair of drawers. Instead of knapsacks they carry bags on their shoulders, which impede their movements, and their state of discipline is reported inferior to what we believe the fact. The only Paraguayan steamers in Corrientes were the 'Tacuari' and 'Paraguari'; the 'Ygora' being half-a-league lower down, and the 'Jeju' at the mouth of the Riachuelo. On the barranca of Santa Catalina they have mounted a battery of 6 small guns captured in Corrientes, and close to the shore five flat-boats each carrying one 68-pounder and manned by 4 sailors, but these cannot be rowed and are only serviceable when taken in tow.

The Paraguayans committed no excess of any kind in the city, but collected a great number of horses and horned cattle through the camp, without even giving the owners any receipt, stationing the cattle about 7 leagues from the city. The Junta is said to have committed many arbitrary acts, and furnished Governor Lagraña's house inside out. The local authorities mostly continued unchanged, Sor Aguiar remaining as Chief of Police, and Dr. Vivar as chief judge. Ex-president Derqui took no part whatever, but kept shut up in his house: among the few Corrientes who joined the invaders were Sros. Duran and B. Lopez. On the other hand, Virasoro, Sotero, Azula, Martinez and other leading men escaped to Oca-cati and joined Governor Lagraña.

Over 200 of the invaders were in hospital from eating too much meat. Aguiar's cavalry made a descent on Empedrado where they found the pass disputed by 250 badly armed militia under Col. Perez, and although the enemy were eight times as numerous they were forced to retire.

Sr. Galarraga remained six days in Corrientes, and says there was great alarm at the rumor of the Brazilian gunboats approaching. The houses were closed and no one went out, the place being full of spies, and only soldiers with drawn swords pacing through the streets. Dr. Opens Becar was stopping with Galarraga's sister-in-law, and some of the

Gov. Lagraña's residence. The Governor's family had taken a sailing vessel to remove to Buenos Ayres, and the Jews gave passports without any difficulty to parties wishing to leave the city. By latest accounts the enemy had received large reinforcements, the division at Riachuelo being increased to 5,000, and a body of 1,000 horse sent to occupy San Lorenzo, seven leagues from the city.

On the 24th ult. Galarraga left Corrientes in a boat laden with oranges, and called at Empedrado: on leaving the latter place, 27th ult., the Paraguayans had not yet seized the place, but Col. Alsina had fallen back to Saladas to incorporate with Lagraña, appointing Perez to succeed him in the command. There was a rumor that Capt. Mazini had been shot by the Paraguayans, and that the latter said he died of his wounds, but this lacks confirmation.

The expedition to Matto Grosso has returned, leaving only some garrisons at Coimbra, Curubá and other important points: Colonel Barrios had paid a visit to Corrientes and returned. The whole army under arms was stated by Paraguayans to number 110,000 men but does not much exceed half that figure: there are three corps—12,000 at Humayta, 14,000 on the frontier of Corrientes, and 20,000 at Asuncion; the rest being probably kept as reserve or forming the invading column which are said to have entered Minas Geraes and the Uruguayana Misiones. The only forces in the upper Paraguay were 1,500 men, and 3 steamers, including the gunboat Anambay.

It is said that Sor Barboza, the Brazilian ex-consul was mortally wounded in a street-commotion at Asuncion, but D. Anaeris Lanuz was neither molested nor put under arrest, and awaited a favorable opportunity to ask permission to leave for Buenos Ayres. The steamers 25 de Mayo and Gualeguay were telegraphed off Humayta going up stream.

The 'Seminario' states that General Robles occupied Corrientes on the 14th ult., at 6 a.m., Governor Lagraña escaping to the south with 50 infantry and 300 cavalry. There were 70 criminals in the prison whom the fugitives had locked up, taking away the keys. Col. Baez, who defended the Gualeguay, is a Paraguayan, and was formerly an officer in that army. Governor Lagraña, intending to seize the Esmeralda at Empedrado, the Iguerey was despatched to her aid, but arrived late. It was rumored the Brazilian army in Rio Grande was breaking up, some troops having wintered at Alegrete. There was no dread [says the same paper] of the Brazilian gunboats coming up the river, as they were afraid to fight.

Sor Galarraga met the 8 gunboat, on the evening of the 26th near Esquina, with Minister Camelino on board, but later accounts represent them as high as Goya or even Bella Vista. General Paunero left Paraná with his division (1800 men) on the 29th and arms for 3000 men of Lagraña's army: he hopes to overtake the Brazilians.

DEPARTURE OF GOVERNOR FLORES.

At 5 minutes past 4 o'clock Governor Flores arrived at the mole head in the Government coach drawn by four splendid white horses. In the coach with His Excellency we noticed President Mitre, Admiral Tamandaré and Minister Elizalde. They were accompanied by six other coaches, amongst whose occupants were Consul Varela and Lady, Señor Lezama, Admiral Murature, Captain Pym, Señor Somellera, Captain of the Port, Col. Segui and Adjutants, Morris, Rodriguez, &c., &c.

A guard of honour with a band of music was in attendance at the entrance of the mole, and accompanied the party to the stairs at the extreme end, where Flores embarked in the Captain of the Port's boat, followed by a number of Brazilian man-of-war boats. I believe that the 'Netherhoy' takes them to Montevideo.

On passing the 'Pampero' she saluted with 21 guns.

NEWS FROM MONTEVIDEO.

POLITICS AND GARRIC.

SCHEMES ON TRADE.

A NEW SUIT OF CLOTHES.

It requires a man to be so intensely Oriental in his tastes to relish the present flat, stale, and unprofitable topics

which occupy the Montevidean public, that I confess I feel disposed to relinquish the honorable post of correspondent to the 'Standard' and return to the States with my friends the Photographers. Could I bring myself to spend my time like the British clerks, playing billiards in the morning and whist in the evening, I might possibly survive the monotony of the day, but I own to an antipathy to such shifts to pass away time. Your readers can hardly form an idea of the present state of Montevideo, for in Buenos Ayres such calms as the present are rarely experienced; Congress one-half the year, the Opera every night and the Bolsa every day, there is always something to do in the Portefa capital. But here in Montevideo we are all either sunshine or cloud: yesterday the Germans had the city to themselves; today the vacation has set in, and there is positively nothing to occupy attention; we have no patacons to speculate in, and unless we dabble in old boots and shoes, or invest in securities which are unsusceptible of fluctuation, there is nothing else for it but politics. Murray I believe it is who says that there are towns in Spain where no Englishman can reside for twenty-four hours owing to the insupportable smell of garlic. Politics are the garlic of this town: as fast as strangers arrive here they set off for Buenos Ayres, because having neither the ambition of the Colorados, nor the aspiration of the Blancos, everything is insipid. The seely Blanco will sit for hours in the 'café' chatting with his companion on the chances of the Paraguayans and the dangers of the Brazilians, whilst the inveterate Colorado, whose very dress indicates his opinions, will read from top to bottom the lengthy Government dispatches on either side of the Plate, to satisfy himself that his heel is on the vanquished party never again to rise in the River Plate. I say that to enjoy Montevideo at present, a man must be intensely Oriental in his tastes; foreigners are not, generally speaking, so, and therefore we all feel a miserable ennui.

Flores is expected back here to-morrow, and a great deputation is to wait on the mole stairs to receive him; if he comes in the night, the Custom-house is to be illuminated; if in the morning, a few Chinese crackers are to be let off and the guns on the Cerro fired. Your account of his reception in Buenos Ayres caused great amusement here, particularly the anecdote of the German who was fifteen days getting back from the outer roads. That man must have been a Holsteiner: some of your subscribers here would like to know his name.

Next month is looked forward to with great anxiety by some of the merchants here. On the 15th the day arrives when the banks must resume specie payments: over three hundred thousand patacons of Oriental gold is said to be in Buenos Ayres, so if specie is, as you say, tight at present, I am anxious to know what way you will be in the end of the month. Certain leading men here insist that the commerce of Montevideo is much sounder than in Buenos Ayres, where you do such a sweeping trade on credit. I heard an English gentleman say the other night that there is scarcely an importing horse in Buenos Ayres that has made a decent profit last year owing to the multitude of bad debts; the last failure (I refer to the German saladerista) is said to be a very bad business: it is hushed up in Buenos Ayres, but here they say the assets will not give 20 cents to the dollar. The plain fact of the matter is, that business is not so much pushed here as in Buenos Ayres: the stock of dry goods at present in Montevideo is sufficient for the Banda Oriental for the next two years, and yet each day there are fresh arrivals. Up the goods go to Buenos Ayres, for here we have more than enough: there you are crowded also. What's the consequence? Send the goods to Nazar or Balbin, an auction is called, the good dealers won't buy for their stock is heavy, the bad ones bid but their credit is weak, and the wind-up is that the auction is a failure. The old established auctioneers can get no bidders, because every shopkeeper is in their books. New auctioneers start: their mart is crowded with the very men Plowes, Billinghurst and Gowland would refuse to sell to. How long may I ask, can this business last? The plain

truth is that the importing trade is too brisk for Montevideo, and ruinous for Buenos Ayres. If, as is expected, there is a speedy termination of the war in the United States, the fall in the price of manufactured goods will ruin all the small shopkeepers in the River Plate; and I should be sorry to stand in the shoes of some of your biggest merchants. There is not a 'tienda' in a country town in this Republic that has not its shelves crowded with 'lieuzos,' 'bramantes' and 'zarzas' purchased more than a year ago, and not yet paid for. Still business is not so pushed here as in Buenos Ayres, and our banks are not so full of auctioneers' endorsements.

There has been a Te Deum and a military parade, at which all the Government-House people attended; after it was over there was a déjeuner. I went there: paper cigars and cerveza del paiz, with a large supply of Oriental garlic. The Deputy Governor made a short speech, to which some Major replied, expressing a hope that Orientals will be united. A tertulia was got up in the evening, but very few knew anything about it.

All Mr. McEachen's furniture is to be sold by auction on Wednesday; the wealthy owner is going to the camp.

Sr. Sorna has sent in some proposal for building a market at the port, for the convenience of ship captains. It is not probable that the scheme will be carried out, as Eves & Newnam are opposed to it.

Geo. Bell & Co., have some splendid North American balances or scales for sale. It is rumored that Gov. Flores, when he marches for Paraguay, will take up a couple with him so that if he passes Humayta he may be able to weigh Lopez in one and himself in the other, and thus demonstrate to the Paraguayans the true equilibrium of the Plate.

People are all anxiety to see Mr. Lettsom's letters to Earl Russell on the war. I have been assured that the Consul does not at all relish the idea of publishing these documents, but your subscribers are all most desirous to peruse the simple rebel epistles.

The new Post-Master does not seem to get on a bit better than the old. Complaints I hear on all sides. In fact Gov. Flores, now that he is in Buenos Ayres, ought to bring Mr. Posadas back with him, for he is wanted badly here to put the place in order.

Juanicó has written out to some of his friends that he does not at all despair of getting Napoleon to take up the cause of his country against the Brazilians. The Emperor of Brazil it appears is no great friend in the Tailor's; his son-in-law is looking about the ship-yards in Germany to get another "Monitor," as the French Emperor is determined not to allow the embargoed one to depart. Juanicó wrote to Earl Russell telling him that he is accredited to the Court of St. James also, and that the reason why he went to Napoleon first was simply because he came to Europe in the French packet.

The German Concert was a great success—every seat in the house was occupied. H., I hear, has sent up a full, true, and perfect account last night. Nothing too much can be said in praise of the singers. The Buenos Ayres club is even better than the club here. They say that the new Music Hall in Calle Parque in your city will shortly be finished, and then the Montevidean club will go up to assist at the inauguration.

There is as yet no news of the Pacific, but a shipbroker tells me that a steamer for the same line is shortly expected in Montevideo from New York. There are several parties here waiting to go to Valparaiso, who are greatly disappointed at the non-arrival of the Pacific.

I am getting an Oriental suit of clothes made expressly to order: a Flores overcoat, a Caraballo pantaloons, a Suarez waistcoat, a Borjes (burgess) hat, a Moyano cravat, and a Villalba waterproof two sides to it. What will the natives then think of. ZOZIMUS.

GRAND CONCERT AT MONTEVIDEO.

At an early hour on Sunday morning the Mole was taken possession of by the members of the 'Trohsinn Club' awaiting the arrival of the members of their fellow-club, the 'Teutonians'; various German banners, and a band of music being also in attendance.

Seven o'clock was the hour appointed for the landing and reception of the Teutonians, but the Tevere not being up to time, the 'Trohsinn's' were evidently growing impatient. For some time anxiety was depicted on their countenances, and cigars were at a premium, but at a quarter to nine all fears were at last dismissed, for the Tevere had anchored, and in a very short time the 'Teutonians' disembarked amidst the 'hurrahs' of the 'Trohsinn's' and the enlivening strains of the cymbals. From the Mole they all marched up arm-in-arm, with the band at their head, to the Hotel Germania, where breakfast had been for some time awaiting them. The 'Teutonians' lost no time in finding their seats, and did ample justice to the beefsteaks, chops, and German sausages, &c., thus hiding all traces of sea-sickness. The breakfast-table soon presented a very lively appearance, being neatly decorated with evergreens and flowers by the able proprietor and his wife.

After breakfast the members dispersed to perform their various ablutions, and at 1 p.m. were again assembled at the Solis for rehearsal, which augured well for the ensuing day, every member doing justice to his club and its director. Among the singers was an English gentleman famed for his powers as a comedian, and whose deep voice could not be mistaken. At his side stood one whom I fancied I had known in former years; but, on further reflection, found I was mistaken, having only seen something resembling him on the title-page of a novel called 'Verdant Green.'

In the evening the ball was still kept rolling; champagne, beer, and Groseille being the prevailing liquors. Some very comical songs were sung, causing fits of laughter from all, and more so from your poor correspondent, who had to hold his sides. One gentleman distinguished himself in the cat line, imitating the animal to perfection, to the delight of everybody. At 11.30 p.m. silence reigned in the Germania, the festivities of the day had ended, and the 'Teutonians' and 'Trohsinn's' were on their road to Morphous. So much for the first day.

Thousands of people attended the bull-fight, and every one came back disgusted, the bulls being nothing more than tame oxen.

On Monday morning but little of the clubs 'Teutofia' and 'Trohsinn' was to be seen. Some took advantage of the sharp, cutting cold, and went for a ride; others, wiser far, went in for 'pool.' The 'Victoria Cricket Club' played an agreeable game of cricket. Messrs. Getting and Hore, of said club, and Mr. Taylor of H.M.S. Satellite, distinguished themselves. This being the saint-day of the country, the soldiers were paraded and reviewed, a 'Te Deum' was sung, &c., but the day being so intensely cold, the proceedings were but little heeded. In the evening sky-rockets as is usual in this country.

About 7 p.m., after having partaken of a rather bountiful repast, the members of the Buenos Ayrean and Montevidean Clubs were to be seen wending their way to the scene of action, viz., the Solis Theatre. The theatre presented a most enchanting coup d'œil. The boxes were crowded, and all the beauty of Montevideo was present, dressed out to their utmost: several English families were also present. One young lady, known on your side of the water as the 'Bella Oriental,' was the great attraction of all the Montevidean swells. The box was crowded the whole evening.

At 8.15 the performance commenced by the orchestra playing the 'National Anthem,' everybody in the house standing uncovered. The curtain then drew up, and both clubs executed with great taste and effect, 'Die Wacht am Rhein,' which was loudly applauded. The singers then withdrew, and Mr. Dancla made his appearance, tidle in hand, and favored the public with a splendid air by Paccini. He was accompanied by Mr. Carius on the piano, who played with his usual precision.

The other attractions of the evening were the 'Rebogado' air for bass, sung with great taste by a Montevidean gentleman. The German 'National Anthem' was loudly applauded, and the singers kindly favored the public with

a repetition. A piece from 'Norma,' on the flute, by Mr. Caberudo, was loudly encoored, but that gentleman declined making his appearance a second time, at which the public seemed decidedly displeased. His execution was really surprising.

The leader of the 'Teutonia' was presented with a splendid wreath by the Montevidean Club.

After the performance there was a grand banquet in the 'foyer' of the theatre. It would be difficult to say at what time it finished. All I can say that at five a.m. there was little or no sign of an ending.

On Tuesday, at about ten o'clock, there was a grand banquet at the Germania, after which strolling was the order of the day until two p.m., when the procession formed to accompany the Buenos Ayreans to the Mole.

For an account of speeches, &c., at the banquet, I must refer you to some of the 'Teutonians,' as one who was not there was

TOBY.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

A gentleman who arrived here in the steamer 'Cordoba' has informed us that shortly before his departure from England some person who had recently returned from Buenos Ayres gave a lecture at St. Leonard's-on-the-Sea on "The past, present, and probable future of the River Plate." The lecturer evidently met with some serious disappointment on here, as his recollections of Buenos Ayres were not the most flattering. We are promised a copy of the lecture which we shall probably publish if not too wordy.

The bearer of the letters from Berges, the Paraguayan Minister, to General Urquiza, has been arrested, and it is rumored will be tried by court-martial: he is a man of great respectability, and politically opposed to Paraguay. It was, however, a rather hazardous business bringing such letters to Urquiza. It appears that he met Urquiza on the mole just as he was going off, when he handed them to the General, who at once smelt a rat. Where did these letters come from? was the General's first interrogatory, the Paraguayan Minister in Corrientes was the reply; "then take them to my friend Mitre," he rejoined, and jumping into the boat he put off for the steamer.

Yesterday a gentleman who has recently arrived from Chile informed us that on the other side of the Andes he met with Major Rickard, who was dressed in full Argentine regimentals and posting at all speed for Valparaiso. Mr. Heurtley, the Major's brother-in-law, remains in San Juan looking after the affairs of the Company.

The British war steamer Sharpshooter arrived in port yesterday. We salute the commander and other officers.

The Pampero, we hear, is getting ready to leave for Corrientes: she will take up Col. Matias Martinez and some troops of the line.

From the nature of the news received on Wednesday from Corrientes there can be no doubt as to the courage and determination of Gomensoro. At the late diplomatic dinner a friend enquired of Baron Tamandaré what he thought of the Paraguayan squadron; the Admiral at once replied that he only hopes Gomensoro can catch them, there can be no doubt as to the issue.

'Personeros' are now as much looked for as good cooks: the papers are full of advertisements for 'personeros': the current price now paid is from four to five thousand dollars per man. We have not heard lately about our friend Capt. Irwin: we believe, however, that his condition about the land warrants could not be complied with: we hear that he has a small corps at present under his command, and that with Professor Daly, the renowned North American band master, he purposed marching through town to recruit. But the land can't be given, and of course the recruits are in 'nubibus.'

Governor Flores visited his Minister at the Hotel de la Paz yesterday: he was in what we call undress, but it was rumored through town that the fashionable tailors, Messrs. Gibson and Co., have received orders to make him a new suit.

A marriage in high life in Buenos Ayres is rather a quiet business. One of President Mitre's beautiful daughters was married on Wednesday night to Sr. Drago.

The magnificent new steamer Cordoba, Capt. Batty, which has the most superior accommodations for passengers, will leave for Liverpool on the 10th inst. This is a very favorable opportunity for parties about to leave for Europe; the price of passage is low, the cabins large, airy, and comfortable, and the commander one of the most popular captains that ever traded with this port. We understand that there are already several passages engaged.

We understand that the Hon. Mr. Kirk, American Minister, proposed to toast whatever at the late diplomatic dinner; he merely replied to Baron Tamandaré's complimentary remarks towards the United States.

The emission of paper money promises to become fashionable in Paraguay; by decree of 25th March, Lopez has increased the paper currency from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000, by emitting the sum of \$3,000,000 in notes of one real up to 10 dollars. This will probably drive down the Paraguayan dollar, formerly worth about 30 pence, to little more than a shilling.

We read in the 'Nacion Argentina' that the Brazilian commander at Uruguayana has transmitted despatches announcing the invasion of 10,000 Paraguayans on that point of the Rio Grande frontier, and that they are carrying off all the horses.

Sor. Rocha, manager of the Mañá Bank at Rosario, has presented Governor Oroño with 400 revolvers for the officers of the Santa Fé battalion.

Congress now sits every day, but has not yet taken up any important questions. Several members have asked permission to march as volunteers.

The letter of Sor. Berges to Gen. Urquiza, which the latter sent unopened to President Mitre, invites him, as the father of the Argentine people, to join against Brazil and Buenos Ayres.

The formal declaration of war by the Paraguayan Congress against the Argentine Government bears date March 18th, not April 3rd. We will publish it to-morrow.

We have to thank Governor Saavedra for the Message to the Legislature, which we will review at intervals.

We are happy to notice that the talented writer, Don José Manuel Estrada has become co-editor of the 'Nacion Argentina.'

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

[Continued]. INTERIOR.

The Provinces of the Republic, in the enjoyment of peace under the liberal institutions of our present system, have attained a degree of prosperity and advancement that would surprise anyone not fully aware of their immense resources, which have lately begun to be developed as the gradual consolidation of peace gave increased confidence to capitalists for investing herein. The unjust war which the country is now forced to wage will in some measure paralyze this growing progress, since it will deprive trade and industry of thousands of useful hands, but Government trusts that this evil will be of short duration.

The spontaneous self-sacrifice of the Governments and Provinces is laudable and worthy of the Argentine people, in responding to the call of the National Executive, ex-masse, as soon as they learned of the offence done to the honor of the Republic by the Paraguayan Government. A noble example of patriotism is displayed in the readiness with which all the elements necessary for war were unreservedly contributed by the provincial Governments of Buenos Ayres, Entre-Rios, Santa Fé and Corrientes, which being most immediate to the seat of the National authority have been the first in aiding to organize an army of operations.

The Government feels assured that the other provinces will proceed in a like patriotic manner, but would on the present occasion especially recommend to public gratitude and the thanks of your Chambers the conduct of the Governments and Provinces above indicated.

A few local commotions have occurred in some provincial towns, which however did not disturb the peace or order so happily existing.

Some unfortunate events lately came to pass in the Province of Cordoba, which placed that Government in a false position and induced it to solicit National intervention. The Government acceded to this request, and sent for this purpose, as Commissioner, the Minister of Interior, in order to exercise there the peaceful and constitutional action which corresponds to the national authority in such cases.

The war on which the Republic is entering will not paralyze the great enterprises which are being carried out in various parts of the provinces, and which are intended to improve the present means of communication between the several towns, to form new ones for the greater development of our rising commerce, to throw bridges over the rivers and passes where most requisite, to establish steam navigation on all the fluvial high-ways of the Republic, and provide all possible facilities, speed, and security for the post-office mail service in all parts. Much has been already done in this sense, and much more will soon be undertaken.

The Central Argentine railway works, as well as several in the province of Buenos Ayres in course of construction, are being rapidly pushed forward: the contract has also been signed for making a railway from Concordia in Entre Rios to Mercedes in Corrientes, besides another projected line which will soon be commenced between two other towns in Entre-Rios.

The ordinary revenues of the Republic in 1864 have increased to a high figure notwithstanding the confusion of import duties caused by the change of the Custom-house law.

With their product and the loan contracted by Government we have been enabled to meet all the ordinary expenses of the administration and the heavy debt passed from 1863 to 64, which had its origin in the outlay for the pacification of the Republic.

As the reimbursement of this loan is provided for in the Budget of the current year, this item becomes an ordinary expenditure and will be satisfied with the ordinary income of the nation.

Although the Budget for this year shows an apparent deficit, the transaction concluded with the Bank of the Province, for handing over Bonds of the Funded debt in lieu of two millions of currency monthly, destined for amortization of the paper-money, diminishes the excess of expenditure very much and restores the Budget to equilibrium, which result would infallibly have been obtained if the Republic had continued in peace. In spite of the extraordinary outlay necessary for the war inflicted on the Republic by the Paraguayan dictator, the Government has in view certain operations which will, without seriously affecting the Budget, supply all the ordinary and extraordinary requirements of the war.

Congress will be duly apprised of its intentions in this particular when the necessary credit will be demanded for the expenses of the war. Government has punctually discharged all its compromises, and feels assured of being always able hereafter to discharge them in like manner, being deeply interested in consolidating its credit, which has already gained great strength from its religious observance in this particular up to the present.

The items of expenditure will be laid before Congress early in this session. (To be continued).

THE BRITISH MINISTER'S SPEECH AT THE DIPLOMATIC DINNER.

As 'doyen' of the diplomatic body in this Republic, I have much pleasure, in the name of my honorable colleagues, in offering to the distinguished persons here present our warmest thanks for the honor they have done to the nations we represent, by the toast proposed by his Excellency the Minister of Brazil. I believe I faithfully interpret the sentiments of my colleagues in expressing how deeply we deplore the necessity in which the Republic has found herself of accepting the war which has been waged against her, and which tends to interrupt a state of prosperity such as she has hardly known since her Independence. We know that the Treaty of

1856 between the Argentine Republic and that of Paraguay has expired, and that treaty had laid down a wise and civilizing principle. It had been stipulated that in case of war, hostilities were not to commence between the two countries without six months' notice. It would have been much better if Paraguay, notwithstanding the expiration of the Treaty, had allowed this principle to survive. The term would have given time for reflection, for explanations, and perhaps for reconciliation; for we are convinced that the Argentine Government desired to preserve peace and to observe the strictest neutrality in the war which had been declared by Paraguay against the empire of Brazil. Now, however, that the war is unhappily a fact, we earnestly hope that it may last as short a time as possible, and in accordance with this wish I propose that we drink to the speedy and happy return of his Excellency the President of the Republic, and of the distinguished generals, officers, and men, his companions in arms.

MEETING OF THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY CO.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman, in moving, that the report be received and adopted, said he hoped the shareholders present would allow him, on behalf of himself and his colleagues, to express the very great satisfaction which they felt at meeting their constituents for the first time since the formation of the company. He, however, exceedingly regretted the absence of their chairman, Mr. Hegan, the more especially as it was caused by the serious illness of a near relative. It was in consequence of that absence the honour of presiding on the present occasion had devolved upon him, and therefore he had to rely on their kind indulgence whilst he endeavoured to fulfil the duties of that post. The report entered so fully into the position and prospects of the company, that it became unnecessary for him to occupy their time with any lengthened observations, and he would therefore content himself with referring to one or two points which it was perhaps desirable he should bring to their notice. He would begin with the statement of accounts. That statement had been presented to them in an unusual form, namely, in the shape of an account current between the contractors and the company. They had been induced to take this course for three reasons. First, that those the least conversant with figures might be able at once to learn the exact financial position of the company; secondly, that as the directors had contracted for the completion of the line, including permanent way, stations, rolling-stock, and all the charges of administration both in the Argentine Republic and in this country, at a fixed rate per mile, namely £6,400, it might be seen that no other charges were introduced into it; and thirdly, that when the whole work was brought to completion, they might be able to take out the items of payment from each account, add them together, and having ascertained the sum, divide it by the number of miles on the line, and thus satisfy themselves that the cost per mile did not exceed the stipulated amount, and that the agreement had been kept to the letter. He had now to speak of the progress of the works. If they turned to the report of the engineer, they would find that eight miles of the line had been already completed, that eight miles more were in a forward state, and that the first station, Carcarañá, about thirty-two miles from Rosario, now in course of construction, would very shortly be completed, and that distance opened for traffic. It was also confidently expected that by the middle of next year the line would be open to Frayle Muerto, or San Geronimo, the most important town on the route, and about midway between Rosario and Cordoba. The rails, the sleepers, and everything connected with the permanent way, were of the best kind, and subjected to the strictest supervision before leaving this country: indeed, the rails were unusually heavy, weighing no less than eighty-two pounds to the yard. The rolling-stock was of the best material and workmanship. The stations, too, were to be of a permanent and durable character, and built upon a scale contemplated to accommodate the great

aid increasing traffic expected to be brought on the line. In the concession as originally granted to Mr. Wheelwright, it had been stipulated that the guaranteed of 7 per cent. should be based upon the condition that the working expenses did not exceed 45 per cent. of the gross proceeds of the line. The shareholders would, he had no doubt, be gratified to learn that all *bona fide* charges would be now allowed the company, and the 7 per cent. guarantee still remain. It had also been stipulated in the concession that the company should be placed in possession of two leagues of land, extending nearly the whole length of the line [about 900,000 English acres], and that, as the line progressed towards completion, so they would be placed in possession of this land in sections. He was, however, happy to say that negotiations were now in progress, with every likelihood of their proving successful, which would place them in possession of this property at a much earlier period. The value of that land was every day improving, for there were great numbers of persons purchasing property and settling in the neighbourhood of the railway, all of which was calculated to increase the value of their property and bring traffic to the line. In all their negotiations with the Argentine Republic, the authorities had exhibited the greatest willingness to meet the wishes of the board, and to do all in their power to further the interests of the company. It was especially due to the judgment and foresight of the eminent statesman, General Mitre, the President of the Argentine Republic, that the company had been so favoured, for his Excellency took a very deep interest in the railway, as he did in everything else calculated to further the interests or promote the welfare of the country over which he presides; and there is every reason to hope that his firm attitude and wise counsels will preserve to the Argentine Republic the blessings of peace, whilst some of the neighbouring States are unhappily involved in the miseries of war. He believed he had now touched upon all the points with the exception of the interest warrants, which would be made out on the 20th of April and 20th of October in each year, a portion of the report which he however, thought it unlikely the shareholders would forget, and it only remained for him to say, that he would be happy to answer any questions they might wish to ask him; indeed, it was the earnest desire of his brother directors and himself that every information should be given them touching the affairs of the company, feeling assured that the more that was known regarding it the more would it rise in the estimation of the shareholders and the public. The directors believed also they were engaged in a great undertaking, which, apart from its remunerative character, was calculated to introduce the arts of peace and commerce into an extensive and rich country, a country highly favoured by the hand of nature, and requiring only the aid and energies of man to develop its almost unlimited resources; and these resources could not more effectually be brought into play than by the introduction of that great pioneer of civilization and progress, the locomotive engine, laden with, and scattering broadcast in its track, the seeds of commerce, agriculture, and national wealth—seeds which, when planted, as they would be, in such fertile soil, could not fail, under God's blessing, and in His own good time, to yield a rich and an abundant harvest.

ON CHANGE.

Table with exchange rates for May 4th, 1864, listing items like Paper price of ounces, Do. Sovereigns, First price of patavens, Last, Cash sales, TIME SALES, For Wednesday, Friday, Saturday, May 31st, Monthly May, Total sales, NATIONAL BONDS, For cash, BOLIVIANOS, 2,400 Bolivianos at 21, ARRIVAL, Steamer Uruguay from Montevideo with passengers, British war steamer Sharpshooter, from Martin Garcia, Business was rather dull on the Bolsa to-day, specie kept very steady; no news from Corrientes or Paraguay, some was nothing to refine the monotony of Bolsa yesterday like. One or two noted bears bought for Saturday, but it had little or no effect on the market, as it was remarked the Government would sell in the afternoon.

Exchange has at last opened for the market: some bills on Huth & Co., London, were passed at 49, and on an equally loading London house connected with Buenos Ayres at 49. There were some bills passed at 49, but for small amounts. In the South Plaza wool sales were pretty active: one broker sold 2700 arrobes at from 50 to 60 dollars, and several lots of lambs wool at 65.

British barque Robert Jones, to load bone ash and bones at Guadagny, at 37s. in full. Dutch schooner Ida, salted hides and tallow, for onlors, at 46s. and 6 per cent.

The splendid Liverpool steamer Cordoba, Captain Batty, will sail from this port on the 10th inst.

DEATH.

In this city, on the 3d inst., Mr. George Clapperton, aged 33 years, a native of Scotland, but a resident in Liverpool for the greater part of his active life. An invalid during his short residence here, Mr. Clapperton was little known to the public but by the few who enjoyed the privilege of his intimate society, his amiable disposition, his general intelligence, and his thorough business acquirements were duly appreciated, and by them his memory will be long cherished.

TEATRO COLON OPERA ITALIANA.

OPELA ITALIANA. El Viernes 8 del corriente. 2º Funcion del 2º abono. 1ª Representacion on este ano LA OPERA RIGOLETTO. A las 8 on punto.

TEATRO COLON OPERA ITALIANA.

Gran Temporada de las Fiestas Mayas. Abono de 25 Funciones. Esta abierto en el Escritorio del Teatro desde el Lunes 24 del corriente, de la mañana a las 5 de la tarde. Los Sres. abonados a la actual temporada seran preferidos en sus localidades avisando hasta el Jueves a las 5 de la tarde.

THE WEEKLY STANDARD

(52 columns) Of May 3rd, contains News from Europe. End of the American War. Important from Brazil. Arrival of Flores and Urquiza. Inauguration of Congress. Latest from Paraguay. Governor Lagraja's despatches. Proclamation of Lopez. Invasion of Aguayguay. The Desoy territory. Captain Irwin's battalion. Military movements. Great doings in Montevideo. The San Juan mines. Progress in Rioja. Cordoba and Rosario mails. Preparations in Entre-Rios. The Brazilian gunboats. Steam to La Plata and Chile. The new steamer Cordoba. Grand performance at the opera. The Standard anniversary. News of the Week. Market reports, On Change, &c. &c. Price 5s.

For Sale. At the quinta of the late Admiral Brown a large cooking apparatus with all the necessary utensils. 13. 6p m.

Wanted. An active man, as cook in a small English family, must speak English and a little Spanish. Apply at No. 75 Calle San Martin. 12. 3p m.

Wanted. A respectable woman to accompany a family to England and take charge of two children. Apply 186 Calle Florida. 8. 6p m.

Wanted. An English family residing in the Banda Oriental, a Cook, Steward, and Housemaid. Apply to H. B. Standard Office. 19. 6 p m.

Situation Wanted. An Englishman, aged 20, wishes for a situation in a Warehouse or Office. Has been employed five years in London houses, and understands French and Spanish. Address A., at the office of this paper. 20. 3p. m.

Employment. A German well recommended, speaking French, Italian, English and writes a good hand, is desirous of a situation as time-keeper or in any light capacity. Apply to Mr. Jaegdi, watchmaker, calle del Pera No. 2. 1. 3p m.

Steward. Wanted for an English house, must present certificate of character and competency. Apply at Calle Defensa No. 66. 3. 3p m.

Housemaid. Wanted a housemaid who understands a little Spanish. It is useless to apply without good recommendation at 358 Calle Potosi. 17s. 2p m.

Wanted. The beef packing Establishment (formerly Saldora Urquiza) at Rosario wish to hire immediately 50 Laborers. 10 Butchers. 19 Coopers. 2 Carpenters. 1 Blacksmith. 1 Watchman. 2 Hensman (Troopers) 3 Tinsmiths. To English, Irish, Scotch, Germans or North Americans permanent employment and liberal wages will be given. MORRIS BROWN & Co. Proprietors. 12p m.

Not a gentleman lately arrived in this country is desirous of giving private lessons in English, French and German languages. For particulars apply to Messrs. Mackers, Calle San Martin. 184. 9p m.

To Let, the House No. 314, Calle Bolivar, containing six rooms, all newly done up, with boarded floors, fireplaces, alcove, wall, &c. Apply 200 Calle Estados Unidos. 17. 3p. m.

To be Let, at 86 Calle Parque, a comfortably furnished bedroom. 18. 3p. m.

Three or four unfurnished rooms in a commodious house, rent moderate. Apply to 409 Calle Bolivar. 10. 6p m.

Casa de sagna. A cuadro y media de la bolsa de comercio una casa con las comodidades necesarias para establecer una casa de comercio, ocurrir para tratar a la calle de la Reconquista núm. 113, de 9 a 12 de la mañana. 4. 6p m.

REIMATE. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En su casa calle de Potosi núm. 70, de 20 carteros padres de la raza Rambouillet, 11 lejitimos y 9 mestizas producto de una cabaza del pais. El lunes 5 del corriente a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falla alguna a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado 11 carteros padres raza ramboillet de padre y madre europeo de la cabaza Imperial, pero nacidos en el pais; 9 de padres ramboillet europeos lejitimos de la cabaza imperial y madre mestizas finos de primera clase. Los animales que se aparacen en venta son dignos de verse son muy nuevos y tienen la ventaja de estar ya animados, desde que todos ellos han nacido en la pais. 11. xp m.

POR EL MISMO. En la casa habitation del Sr. Dn. Francisco Hincarrito No. 180. Por ausentarse del pais El Viernes 5 del corriente, a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falla alguna a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, todos muebles y de mas menaje de alta casa consistente en lo siguiente. Sala: ANTESALA—Un rico piano de sacardana perpendicular, un confiteño 2 sillones y un taburete de caoba con forro de terciopelo verde mar 12 sillas, caoba asiento y respaldo de esterilla una mes ocagonsa de caoba un cheffavier de idm, con piedra marmol, un escritorio de Sra. con gradas para libros, varios cuadros, alfombrado de trapo, cortinado y de mas adornos. Coorntinao—Un sofá 2 sillones forro de seda floreade, 1 mes ocagonsa con piedra marmol, un costurero, 1 mesa para naipes de caoba, cuadros y de mas adornos. TOILET—tres roperos de caoba, 3 cómodas idm, una con escritorio, un chayer, sillal de caoba y otros adornos. Dormitorio.—dos camas para matrimonio con colchones, dos lavatorios con todos sus útiles de porcelana, 2 mesas de luz, dos butacas una necesaria y de mas útiles de ese de paramento. Dos Cuartos mas—amueblados para dormitorio de niños y huesperos y una maquina para planchar, salunas &c. Comedor.—Un juego de muebles completo de Roble á la rustica á sea á la mamarino compuesto de una mesa para 24 cubiertos, 12 sillal asiento de esterilla, un aharrador y una mesita para platos porcelana cristales 30 docenas vino de pinh mosell, cocina economica de hierro lataria de cina de cobre fierro y loton y todos los de mas en ceres de una casa de familia.

For Sale. An Estancia, in the Partido de San Vicente, comprising more or less 3000 by 3000 yards with a good Estancia house and Puestos, with their respective corrala, a fine Quinta with fruit trees, alfalfa, &c. For further particulars and terms, please apply at GEORGE BELL & SONS, Calle Moreno, 151, or at 137 Calle Maypá. 5—m 26p.

LADIES BELTS. A splendid variety just received. PERFECT NOVELTIES. Of Silk, Mohr, Antique, Velvet, &c. Wide and Narrow, Black and Colored, 61—CORRIENTES—61. 152. 9p m.

Genuine Champagne. From the renowned house of Lelegarde & Co. of Rheims Champagne. We have just received a small lot of this exquisite wine which is on sale in boxes of bottles and half-bottles at our barraca. P. GUERIN & FILS. 121—Plaza Moncorrat—121.

To Shipmasters and Others. On sale at the French Bazaar, 44—Calle de la Florida—44. Double China, strong Glassware, Cutery, etc., for mess and kitchen use. Mess and Dining Rooms supplied. All these goods are imported direct from the makers and manufactured expressly for ships' purposes. 155 FIXED PRICES d28,x

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS to be the ONLY GOOD SAUCE applicable to EVERY VARIETY of ISH. CAUTION. LEA AND PERRINS. Bewt caution the Public against spurious imitations of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. L. AND P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the L. and P. brand. L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their attorneys to sue in the various parts of the world, to advise of any infringement of their rights. ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE. L. and P. are sold Wholesale and Retail, by the Proprietors, Messrs. LEA & PERRINS, 25, Abchurch Lane, London; and by Messrs. Barclay and John, London; and by Messrs. Green and Oulton, Liverpool. 1r dis lip

DRUGS & CHEMICALS. GEORGE CURLING & CO., Wholesale Druggists, 16, Cullum St., Fenchurch St., London. Draw the Attention of Druggists, Chemists, and Storekeepers to their Old Establishment House, no Shoppers and Manufacturers of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENTRIE, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS AND APPARATUS, Newly Invented Chemicals, Col. Liver Oil and Soap, CAPSULES OF COCAINE, GUMBER, and other Articles, and of their Remedy for the GOUT, RHEUMATISM, CALCULI, and all the Diseases of the URINARY SYSTEM. Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, and all the various Articles connected with the Drug Trade. Orders sent to their care will be executed with the greatest promptitude and accuracy. Price Currents forwarded Free Post upon Application. Parties not named through Agents are requested to direct their orders to the above named establishment. 16, CULLUM ST. AND COMPANY GENTL.

