

ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding five lines inserted three times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
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The Standard.

"Will fold andean, nil veri non andean dices."
Cicero.

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1865.

LATEST FROM THE URUGUAY.

FIRST MOVE IN THE CAMPAIGN.

By the time we write the first important encounter between the belligerents must have taken place on the banks of the Uruguay. The news brought by the Rio del Plata on Wednesday night confirms the advance of the enemy on both sides of the river, and our Salto correspondent announces that Gen. Flores had already reached the frontier of Corrientes at Mocoretá. The Paraguayan forces under Major Duarte crossed the Arroyo Guaviribi, south of Paso de los Libres, on the 19th, while the main body beyond the Uruguay, said to be commanded by General Bosco (formerly of Naples), had moved in a parallel line, evacuating Itaquí on the 14th and crossing the Ibicuy in spite of the Brazilian forces, under Col. Fernandez, drawn up to dispute the passage. On the 22nd the enemy was within ten leagues of Uruguayana. The hostile forces could not then be over 20 leagues apart, and both parties were hastening to try the first fortune of war.

We learn that Bosco's army received a reinforcement of 2,000 men from Itapua, but the estimates of the invading forces on the Uruguay seem very vague. Thus the division marching south of the Guaviribi is said to number only 2,500 men, which appears ridiculously small, although it is true that in case of necessity the Rio Grande invaders could recross the Uruguay at any moment, having a large number of rafts and canoes. They say they are on full march for Salto, and if Uruguayana falls into their hands we fear Gen. Canavaro will be unable to check their advance into Banda Oriental.

Meantime we believe Gen. Pannero is marching to join Flores, as also the Correntino irregulars under Payba and Madariaga, which would swell the expeditionary corps of the allies to over 10,000 men, more than enough to annihilate the forces of Duarte, and able even to cope with the whole 2nd Paraguayan army in case Bosco cross over to support the former.

The enemy had much trouble in crossing the Ibicuy which is there as wide and rapid as the Uruguay and bordered with dense woods in which a sufficient force must have succeeded in driving back the invaders if Flores had advanced on that side of the river as was first intended. The garrison of Uruguayana counts over 2000 effective troops under General Canavaro and the place being well fortified will probably hold out against the Paraguayans.

Latest despatches from Gen. Pannero are dated to the 21st at Santillan Pass on the River Corrientes: he confirms the news that the grand army of the enemy is quietly building winter-quarters at Empedrado, and determined to remain on the banks of the Paraná until the allies go look for them. They are almost afoot, 10,000 mules dying for want of provender.

The Correntino militias are at last being attended to. The forces of Caceres have received supplies of arms and clothing; and General Mitre despatched Cap. Paz to the head-quarters of Col. Payba with a large sum of money for distribution among that corps, which was hitherto neglected owing to the commander not having furnished a muster-roll.

There has been much activity at the head-quarters in Concordia. On Saturday last, according to promise, Gen. Urquiza went up in the steamer from Concepcion to visit General Mitre, and fully explained the affair of Bas...

leaders of the battery. On Monday, 24th inst., the General-in-chief sent word to the camp that he meant to have a grand review, and accordingly set out at 11 a.m., dressed in full uniform, along with a brilliant staff, and accompanied by General Urquiza, who wore his uniform, but no sword. The Argentine army, 5,000 strong, was drawn up in order of battle, and went through several evolutions, besides firing-practice. Colonel Conesa superintended the line of review, mounted on a white horse, and Col. Vedia had charge of the artillery. Gen. Mitre next proceeded to the Brazilian head-quarters, being met by Field-marshal Osorio and staff. The imperial forces to the number of 15,000 men presented a splendid appearance, and Generals Mitre and Urquiza complimented Gen. Osorio highly. The army then doffed in presence of the three Generals, and this ended the day.

The Brazilian steamer President arrived same evening with 600 men of Bustamante's corps and General Borges's cavalry, which encamped at the Ayui and then set out to overtake Gen. Flores.

General Urquiza returned to Concepcion on Tuesday.

NEWS FROM ROSARIO.

ARRIVAL OF THE ESTRELLA DEL NORTE

CAPTAIN MANCILLA'S CONTINGENT

ALARMING NEWS FROM PERU.

We have received the 'Cosmopolita' of Tuesday evening. Captain Mancilla arrived in Rosario with 350 men of the Mendoza and San Juan contingents, including 50 Chilean volunteers. Several Englishmen, arrived in the Uruguay, have gone up to buy lands in Santa Fé, and been heartily welcomed in Rosario.

Latest dates from Goya, 22nd inst., report Pannero again marching east to the Paso de Tala. The Brazilian fleet has come down to Bella Vista. The Paraguayans continue their winter-quarters and plantations of mandioca.

The 'Actualidad' of Santa, July 1st, gives fresh news from Peru. The rebels had taken possession of Taena, with 2000 men: they tore up 15 miles of the railway. Gen. Rios was sent to oppose them, but much alarm prevails at Lima.

GREAT NEWS FROM CHASCOMUS.

THE RAILWAY PROGRESS.

THE ENGLISH SCHOOL.

It is pleasing to notice the rapid progress of the Great Southern Railway towards completion, as it is connected with the advancement of the metropolis of the south in social and material prosperity. The station here is now assuming its elegant proportions, and appears to be substantially built; alongside are the engine and workmen's sheds, altogether occupying a considerable space of ground. The station is conveniently situated, and must have a considerable effect in increasing the amenity of the west end of the town. Already it is beginning to tell in this respect, as we observe a large house being built on the high rising ground on the margin of the lake, commanding a fine view of the country, studded with dark 'montes' embosoming the estancia-house of San Felipe, the Adla, Herados, Valle de Sta. Ana, Vitel, &c.

We can have an idea of the advantages which the railway will confer on the place, when we consider the facility of transit for passengers and goods; parties being enabled to visit town and return same day if necessary, instead of travelling in the doomed 'diligence,' with the prospect of sticking for a night in some nasty 'arroyo,' or the sinky Samborombon, the fear of a broken neck going down some 'barranca,' and the comfortable hope of reaching town after some three or four days duration of the disagreeables of intermediate 'posadas.' Now the 'Standard' can reach here the same day on which it is printed. Now a letter written here can be answered from town the same day on which it is despatched, as popular and polite agents can testify. A large house in the Piazza del Comercio has been secured for an English Hotel by an enterprising resident of Lomas de Zamorra, so that travellers and visitors, and the inhabitants of the town and surrounding country can not only find all the articles of household need or luxury of

a superb description at the English Hotel, but also the comforts of a home at the English Hotel.

To come from matters "grave to gay, from severe to lively," we may recount an incident which, with its facetious aspect, illustrates as well the generous character of our Scotch residents, as the harmony that subsists between adherents of different creeds. A well known estanciero on the "Mulas" camp, better known in the land of his adoption as Don José, though long confined by protracted illness, still shows his interest in the welfare of his countrymen by his liberal donations to the church, and his remembrance of private friends, by acts of well-timed kindness. The other day he ordered the choicest 'novillo' in his herds of fat cattle to be killed, and the quarters to be sent to the houses of four of his friends in Chascomus, one to his paisano pastor, one to his medical adviser, another to the Anglo-Iberian curé, and another to the agent of the 'Standard.' The latter knowing that the cura had gone from home in parochial duty, and being rather wilyly deemed it right, as on all occasions when the clergyman's back is turned, to take his part, but at the same time manifested the generosity of his disposition, and his hatred of all bigotry and sectarian feeling, by reserving for the absent 'cura' the Pope's Eye and a spare rib. This was sufficient to call forth an elegant reply in the Spenserian stanza.

We understand that the matter has been amicably arranged over a 'recherche' spread at the house of our unsectarian friend, causing him to acknowledge that he could not have made a graver mistake when he attempted with profane hands to touch the titles of the priest.

We are glad to learn from those who have an interest in the education of the young, that Mr. and Mrs. Gastrell are proving themselves most efficient in their important trust, and showing their high qualifications for the right training and discipline of the young. We have heard from parents who have their children at the English academy, state their delight at witnessing a marked progress in their education; even during the short time that they have been with Mr. Gastrell. This speaks well for the success of the school, and we have no doubt parents and guardians of children here and at a distance, will be glad to avail themselves not only of the opportunity of giving them a first class education, but also securing for them the benefit of a correct training for the business of life, and the refinements of society. We do not see how this institution should not compete with the 'crack' houses in Buenos Ayres, so soon as the railway is completed, when we take into account the advantages of pure air and quietude, compared with the noxious vapours and ceaseless din of town, so deleterious to the health and so unfavourable for the studious pursuits of the young.

We prefer the Grove of Acadia to the halls of modern learning amid the busy haunts of men.

TIGRE.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday was a gloomy day, the weather heavy, packet leaving, and some friends going off, 'quien sabe,' when to return. The Estrella del Norte, which was expected at day-break in the Tigre, was detained probably by the fog. Her mails were not in town at the usual hour.

Harper's and Godley's Magazines for the month of June have just been received by the agents. Thanks to the kindness of the captain of the Parana, they will be sent round to subscribers' houses.

The Captain of the Port of Montevideo seems to be a go-ahead man. He has sent to England for three small steam launches similar to that which the French Admiral had plying about the harbour when Montevideo surrendered. Flores, who has gone home for some river boats, has received the commission to get these little steamers and send them out as quickly as possible. We think if our Captain of the Port would send a like order it would not be amiss.

There seems to be the most profound affliction in Montevideo at the death of Fausto Aguilar, who, it appears, was an Indian of the most Oriental patriotism and courage. One of our Montevidean colleagues appeared in complete

mourning. Being utterly ignorant of this Brigadier-General's antecedents, we can, of course, say little about him. He fought at Cepeda, Pavon, and Canada de Gomez, and during the last revolution in the Banda Oriental was Flores's right-hand man. In some unknown skirmish he lost his right arm; the wound was an ugly one, although as Shakespeare said—'Not as deep as a well, nor as wide as a church-door.' But it was enough for the poor unlettered Brigadier. He died at Paysandú from the effects.

Our colleague, the 'Tribuna,' proposes Mr. Le Long as Mr. Phibbs's successor. As we mentioned yesterday, we learn from a friend in the Government-house, that Mr. Graham Gilmour of Glasgow has been named. The Minister could not have named a better man.

The signal flag-staff at the Captain of the Port's, is the sole topic on the beach. We firmly believe that now, as the attention of the Government has been called to the matter up it will go. We feel a pleasure in stating, however, that all our marine friends speak in the highest manner of the Captain of the Port, who is a polite, urbane man, and is not to blame that there is no flag-staff. We hope those who take an interest in this matter will keep up a running fire by means of communications in our columns until the flag-staff be put up.

We notice the captain of one of the Regiments of Santa Fé National Guards bears the Hibernian appellation, 'Ignatius Cummins.'

Within the last few days the arrival of emigrants in this port has been very satisfactory. Over five hundred Europeans have landed on our shores. This is good news for our estanciero friends, who complain that hands are so scarce.

On the 5th of August General Nazari will review the invalides; that is to say, the old fogies of the town. Obligado's regiment was cited yesterday, and all who claim exemption were ordered to attend.

The French packet Peluce made her last trip to Rio in 18 days, which is one of the quickest trips on record; but the Limeña has beaten her hollow. A subscriber wishes us to ask the English public when shall we have a direct line of steamers to make the trip in twenty-one days. Our only response is, to ask Mr. Wheelwright.

Until the other day, we never knew that Governor Saavedra kept an Aide-de-Camp. The Governor certainly walks through town without one, for we meet him almost every day. Our old friend, Captain Escola, we see, has been named to succeed the defunct aide.

On Wednesday night there was a great noise on the Barracca road, owing to the rumour that eleven deserters had passed down, and the soldiers were in chase. The residents, of course, took alarm, and every door was shut. We have not heard if they were caught, but, as they were all on foot, suppose so.

The Vicar of Parana, Dr. Miguel Vidal, has died: he it was who officiated in Rosario and preached before President Mitre on the inauguration of the School of Arts in that town.

There is a stormy opposition being made to the nomination of Sr. Don Andres Lamas as Oriental Minister at the Brazilian Court. The opposers of Mr. Lamas have even gone so far as to get up a petition against him. We regret deeply to see this. Mr. Lamas, no matter what his political opinions may be, bears a most unimpeachable character, and enjoys a reputation of being the most talented Oriental in the River Plate. For our part, we think it would be a condescension on the part of Mr. Lamas to accept the post, for, instead of Minister, he is, beyond all question, the most suitable man for President of the Uruguay Republic.

The Paysandu troops, who were so long getting ready, have at last arrived at Salta; they will be at once passed over to Concordia.

The Bishop is expected in town today from Montevideo. A rather amusing story is current through town about a certain minister who sent his servant to tell his brother to come and dine with him: the servant, who is an obtuse Gallego, misunderstood the import of the message, and went straight to the Bishop with the Minister's request that he would at once come to

dinner. As the hour at which the invitation was delivered was very late (five o'clock) the Bishop of course politely declined, but was rather amazed at the *sans ceremony* of his Excellency. Of course, when the minister heard of his servant's mistake, he turned the 'Handy Andy' out of his house, and was furious. Next day he started for the Bishop's palace, determined to explain the blunder and apologise; but he met the Bishop in the street, who in the most friendly manner thanked the minister for his kind invitation, and explained to him, owing to his proposed visit to Montevideo, how much he was occupied, and the impossibility of his at present dining out. The minister vainly waited for an opportune moment to drop in a word to explain the matter, but a third party coming up deprived him of the opportunity, so he bowed and retired.

Sr. Tezanos, one of the fighting editors, has been condemned in a libel action, to pay \$5000 or go for three months to prison. We believe the condemned writer is engaged in the present campaign.

One of the most celebrated cases ever brought before a tribunal in Buenos Ayres is the impeachment by Dr. Paz of the Villa Mercedes Judge Sr. Zavalía. The indictment has been presented and the Fiscal we understand has approved of it: so the Judge will be now placed on his trial. We have not heard the charge against him.

The new national regiment of reserves will be commanded by Mr. Dardo Roche and Dr. Keen. We notice several other very respectable names connected with this regiment.

Sr. Boschetti who has been for some time in Mr. H. N. Hart's Banking office, has thrown up his situation and joined Captain Davis's new regiment. It is rumoured that Captain Davis has already 30 volunteers, and he purposes making a recruiting crusade through the camp, where it is thought he will find many volunteers.

The Rio de la Plata, in her last trip from Concordia, brought no particular news beyond the confirmation of the report respecting Urquiza's interview with President Mitre. Those who pretend to know much about affairs in Concordia say that every hour is expected the news of an encounter between Flores and the Paraguayans, and the total cutting up of the latter.

We regret that our talented colleague of the 'Nacion Argentina' D. J. Manuel Estrada is obliged by ill-health to abandon temporarily the post he fills with so much credit in the editorial college.

The army correspondents report a terrific storm at Concordia last week which blew away all the tents.

THE LATE MR. PHIBBS.

Some instances of the benevolence of our deceased friend merit publication especially as we kept them secret during his life-time out of a sense of delicacy. On the occasion of his visit last year to Buenos Ayres, when on board the Southampton packet he perceived among the 2nd cabin passengers a man who had evidently seen better days, and (although by no means wealthy) he at once generously paid the purser the difference of passage-money to admit the poor man to the first cabin, without ever letting him know to whom he was indebted for such kindness. On arriving at Cape Verd he initiated a subscription among the passengers for the poor people there dying of hunger. We could cite many other instances.

Well has he merited the pithy epitaph on his funeral cards, one of which we received yesterday—'He loved his neighbor better than himself.'

He was only 46 years of age: "those whom the gods love die young."

MONTEVIDEO.

July 24, 1865.

As the Kepler left yesterday for England via Rio Janeiro, she was able to take the news brought by the Limeña which will be received there some eight or ten days before the arrival of the next English steamer.

I append an extract from the 'Brazil and River Plate Mail' on the Money Market. By it it will be seen that cotton had experienced a still further rise of 2d. per lb.

I notice in the same paper an account of a meeting of the London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank,

in which reference is made by the Chairman to our friend Mr. Ruding's resignation of his post as manager of the branch bank in this city. I give you the extract as a just tribute to a common friend and countryman.

By a decree issued by Government on the 22nd inst. General Caraballo is named Military Commandant of all the forces of the Capital and the Department of Montevideo.

Another Decree bearing the same date names Mr. Joseph Mundell Gefe Politico of the Department of Paysandú. Both these nominations have given great satisfaction, though some parties were desirous of having General Suarez named as Chief of the Military Department of the Capital.

I am assured on good authority that Don Andres Lamas is to leave very shortly for Rio Janeiro as Resident Minister at that Court. This election has given much dissatisfaction to some parties who look with a jealous eye to Brazilian influence in the River Plate, and pretend to forebode from Señor Lamas' Lusitanian proclivities, an undue yielding to Imperial Counsels and views.

I believe however that the fear thus expressed has its origin in party antipathies, and above all in those narrow political prejudices which warp the judgement of the most enlightened of some of our principal public men.

We have a dull time of it just at present. The mind of your correspondent is strangely troubled at the vacuity caused by that feeding pump, he political news of the day. As for the rest there is no phenomenal birth to chronicle, none of those interesting social events which go to swell the register of birth, marriages, deaths come to my aid, and even the Police Oracle is just now silent on the subject of accidents, street brawls or minor misdemeanours that go to feed the insatiate pen of a newspaper correspondent.

Even the little boys who have hitherto reaped an unwontedly rich harvest from the sale of 'Tribuna' bulletins find their occupation is gone, and the inventive properties of our newspaper presses in town seem to be exhausted in this social drought.

The 'Siglo' in a fit of desperation gave a bulletin containing news of a defeat effected by the Brazilians whose only merit was that it had been published here some fortnight back, had travelled to Rio Grande and back to us again with an increase of five hundred per cent on the loss of killed and wounded of the unhappy Paraguayans. The 'Tribuna' has vainly attempted to sustain the flagging interest of its supporters by the sale of diminutive bulletins from time to time with the professed object of denying what was said to have been reported in town. Thus the vacuity I complained of just now is working a strange transformation. The utilitarian spirit of our community, and our industrial money seekers are growing strongly theoretical.

There is a skirmishing going on between the papers in town, each one putting in a claim of proprietorship in the small instalment of news published from time to time. The bone of contention is a small one, and unprofitably it is gnawed completely clean.

A dropping fire is kept up from a that obdurate champion of pallid doctrines the 'Reforma Pacifica,' whose editors, and their name I am told is legion, have fallen tooth and nail on the 'Siglo,' which seems to be nothing loath to return the fire.

The 'Reforma Pacifica,' "sad daughter of a fallow race" must surely "have its lodgings in the desert," it is so wondrously unfertile in expedients in the present barren state of the news offices. It has lately taken up with feverish energy the question of having the shops and stores closed during the hours of the National Guards exercise. The argument brought forward to sustain this most unnecessary measure which was in its very birth when the former Government issued the decrees, the deformed offspring of a shortsighted policy, and a hampered administration.

It is difficult to imagine anyone in his senses advocating the closing movement which would of course infer a considerable loss to the whole trade of the town without any commensurate advantages accruing to private individuals.

