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The Standard.

"El fin andean, all veri non andean diore." CINCINNATI.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 6, 1865.

ARRIVAL OF THE TEVERE.

GREAT EXCITEMENT ON THE MOLE.

MONY BROKERS AND MERCHANTS.

CANAVARRO CAPTURED BOATS.

The intense anxiety to know the news from the seat of war can only be properly understood by going down to the mole when a steamer is expected: there may be seen not only half the Bolsa, but even foreign merchants and ministers. People want to know what is going on, and we are all here such victims to all sorts of rumours that when the mails from the army arrive nothing else is talked of.

The Captain of the Port's 'falua' was the first boat from the Tevere. 'What' the news, Mr. Captain of the Port, was the question put by hundreds. 'Nada,' echoed from plank to plank. Then came the whaleboats. Mr. Campbell was pounced on by hundreds as every one reposed the most entire confidence in what he would tell. 'There is nothing new,' was his reply, to all inquiries. At last we pitched on an old friend in a new boat, who gave us the following:—

Flores breakfasted on Thursday morning on the north bank of the Miriani. His men in good spirits. The Paraguayans were hard by in the woods and a fight hourly expected.

The Paraguayan army on the Rio Grande banks of the Uruguay was still pressing forward, and Canavarro had come up on their rear and captured a canoe in the river with some Paraguayans on board, who were all made prisoners.

Mitre was still at Concordia, but it was said in Concordia that the army would march immediately. In Salto much sickness prevailed, and the townspeople were getting alarmed. Paysandú quiet. Nothing new from Urquiza.

A 'chasque' from Flores brought the news that Flores and Canavarro had surprised a body of Paraguayans, and taken several canoes and a number of prisoners.

The taking of Uruguayana is confirmed, and we hear, on good authority, that the invaders are shut in in the town and besieged by Flores and Canavarro.

Private letters received from Salto state that the Paraguayans were still advancing, and the whole country clearing out, taking refuge in that town.

THE GOVERNMENT-HOUSE MURDER.

The Fiscal has sent in his sentence acquitting the three negroes named Alejandro Elder, Evaristo Fonseca, and Niconor Navarro of the murder of the lottery-boy, Ramon M. Silva, whose body was found in the Defensoria office of the Government-house. The circumstances of this horrible and daring assassination are still fresh on the minds of our readers, and if anything were wanting to confirm the general impression of the guilt of the above named, we have such testimony in the confession of Navarro as would convict them before any English jury. Yet Dr. Agrelo considers the evidence so faulty that he refuses even to allow the case to go to trial; and in a rhetorical brief, which seems to indicate him rather as Council for the Prisoners, than Government Prosecutor, he labors to show the possibility of their innocence, and strains imaginary arguments to deduce most illogical conclusions.

Elder and Navarro were porters of the Defensoria office, and Fonseca of the adjacent office of Public Lands. The murder appears to have been committed at half past nine on the morning of Thursday, March 9th, and was discov-

ered on Saturday following, by the foul smell in the office. The body of the murdered youth was found behind a press, with marks of strangulation and a cord taken from one of the clerk's drawers and handkerchief which Fonseca confessed to be his, but stated he had lost some time previous. As soon as the crime was discovered, the three men above-named were arrested, and a lawyer named Carlos Barrera who lives opposite the Defensoria office, came forward to testify that he was sleeping with his window open (it being summer) on the nights in question, and his notice was attracted by the opening of the door of said office, about 2 a. m. on Friday morning, when he saw a man of middle height open the door and enter, but he remained only about 5 minutes, without striking a light, and went away; he observed the same thing next night between 2 and 4 a. m.

On searching the prisoners a false key of the said door was found in Elder's possession, while the real key was kept by Sor Medina and neither he nor any other of the clerks knew of Elder's having a duplicate.

This evidence was very strong, but not conclusive [in our opinion] until the confession of Navarro, which explains the murder as clearly as if he were one of the actual assassins, though at most we consider he was only privy to the crime. He says:

"On Thursday morning about half-past-nine I was in the yard and saw the negro Alejandro Elder open the back-door of the Defensoria office which opens on the corridor, just as Fonseca came in from the interior of the Government-house. I asked Fonseca to come with him into the Defensoria office. I did so, both to get the cigar and take out the broom to sweep the corridor as usual. When I entered the office Fonseca told me he had no cigars, but as a boy just then passed in the street crying out Lottery-tickets, Elder and Fonseca told me to call him, which I refused to do. Elder and Fonseca then opened the street-door and began to talk to the lad, when I took my broom from the corner and went into the back-yard to sweep the corridor. When I had done sweeping, Fonseca came out of the Defensoria office, and went into the interior of the Government-house towards the Public Lands office, of which he was porter. I returned to the Defensoria to put back my broom: I saw the street-door was again closed, and found Elder shaking about the furniture of the office. I came back to the yard, and after a while saw Elder come from the offices towards the Governor's coach-house. After some time I again went into the Defensoria. I saw the clerks at work, the street-door open, and remarked nothing strange."

It would be difficult to find a stronger case of circumstantial evidence to send for trial, and we believe the proofs quite as strong as those on which Muller was hanged for the murder of Mr. Briggs, without even taking into account the collateral testimony of Navarro. The false key, the handkerchief, the cord, the place of the murder, the midnight visitations, the contradictory statements of the accused, prove clearly that the crime could not have been committed in any other manner or by other agents than expressed in the simple confession of Navarro.

We use the word 'confession', not simply because he is one of the accused, but that we naturally infer when Elder and Fonseca asked him to call in the Lottery-boy he refused from no other motive but that he suspected an ill-intent, which they may have even hinted to him, and he was in this manner privy to it. His finding Elder shaking about the furniture concurs with the body being found behind the press. It may be indeed that he was one of the principals and that the others are afraid to accuse him lest they make their own guilt if possible more evident. But it is impossible he could be the sole murderer, since Elder had the false key and the handkerchief belonged to Fonseca, and Navarro could not have committed the crime without their aid or knowledge.

The arguments adduced by the Fiscal as a reason for not sending the prisoners to trial are so absurd that we could wish, for the honor of Buenos Ayres, the whole affair was a delusion of the

public mind, that no murder occurred at all in the Government-house, and that the young black porters "just beginning to enjoy life," as Dr. Agrelo beautifully expresses it, may return to-morrow to their former avocations without a stain upon their character, and with the pleasing conviction that the ends of justice have not been defrauded.

The Fiscal says: 1st. "The act of calling the lottery-boy by Elder and Fonseca was purely casual" [he puts these words in italics.] "Hence no preconceived plan of murder can have been formed." But this does not prevent the committing of the murder on the spur of the moment, diablo suadente. And that the murder actually was committed is a fact proved by the discovery of the corpse.

2nd. "It is impossible the boy could have been strangled, tied by the feet, and put behind the press, during the short time Navarro was engaged in sweeping." Dr. Agrelo evidently forgets that Muller killed Briggs, robbed him, and threw him out of a railway carriage in an interval of less than five minutes from one station to another. But there is no reason to suppose Navarro was less than half an hour sweeping, nor is it impossible the knots and ties were done afterwards in Elder's midnight visit to the Defensoria.

3rd. "Why did not Navarro hear the struggle and cries of the dying youth?" This merits no answer, when we consider how easily two men can garrote a boy and kill him before even knowing their intent.

4th. "Could they commit such a crime for the sake of a few dollars and lottery-tickets." Not knowing the exact price of these men's horror of committing murder, nor yet how many hundred or thousand dollars the poor victim had at the time, we leave this an open question for the learned Doctor's sensitive feelings.

5th. "D. Juan Madera was in the next office at the time of the murder, and it could not have taken place without his hearing it." This objection is as futile and of the same nature as the 3rd. But the boy was murdered without.

6th. No money or lottery tickets being found on Elder or Fonseca, it must be supposed they committed the crime for the mere pleasure of killing. It is not a fair alternative, for surely in two days between the murder and their arrest they had plenty of time to hide the booty.

7th. "It was very wrong for Elder to have a false key, but the cobwebs and bolts inside shew that he cannot have opened the door with it." In answer to this we merely quote Barrera's evidence about the midnight visits.

8th. "The handkerchief spontaneously identified by Fonseca as his and found on the neck of the murdered boy was said by him to have stains of wine, but when washed they turned out blood stains; so that Fonseca must be mistaken when he claims the handkerchief, as the one he had lost."

Good God! This requires no commentary.

9th. "If Fonseca had tied the handkerchief on the boy's throat, would he have admitted it as his." Most probable he would, in order to make a virtue of necessity since it could be easily identified on asking his wife, mother and sisters or any friend of his.

10th. "Fonseca had not money, after the murder, to pay a grocer named Mulledo, but got things on credit." This is only a feeble negative argument, and of course utterly worthless in presence of positive proofs.

11th. "There is no evidence against Navarro," except his own confession.

12th. "The three prisoners are only guilty of neglect of duty, but had no hand in the murder, and should therefore be set at liberty."

In conclusion we may remark that a very important feature of the evidence is omitted, namely that he delivered the 'Tribuna' on Thursday morning and was missed from his accustomed calling at the 'Pueblo' office same evening, so that he must have been murdered that day, and if not as Navarro states, then those who murdered him elsewhere must have conveyed his corpse into the Government-house in broad daylight (which is absurd, since the murderer was seen to go in that night at 2 a. m., and his purpose evi-

dently was to try and remove the corpse delicti.

We repeat that we never met a stronger case of circumstantial and collateral evidence, and as we believe Dr. Agrelo to possess too much bonhomie and too little perspicuity, we call on the authorities to reverse his decision and send the prisoners to trial.

• It is believed that when first interrogated, Elder denied having any false or duplicate key, until actually found on his person; but of this very important fact the Fiscal says nothing.

REVOLUTION IN THE B. ORIENTAL.

It is now no use concealing the matter. The present state of things cannot possibly last. If the Government policy of indifferent generosity, and the practice of political theories broached by those of the Conservative party, who are for the most part ideal theorists in a land and people which seem to know them not, is allowed to have their way and we are likely however to have the whole country again thrown into commotion by the various pronunciamientos, on a smaller scale as to strength it is true but fertile in evil for the country at large throughout the whole of the Departments.

The danger is imminent and it is all the more so because it is carefully ignored by the sticklers for Constitutional measures, and a gentle treatment of the offending parties.

In Florida, Mayada, a notorious ruffian, though by some it is true he is alleged to be a most excellent man and an influential 'caudillo' in that Department,—had got together a few men not exceeding 25 or 30, who of course spent their time eating and drinking and gambling under the embosoming shadow of the trees which form the Arcadian Groves of the Department that Mayada had chosen for the scene of his enterprising exploits. Everything was going on well with this Oriental Philistine when as ill luck would have it he sallied forth, from his quarry one fine morning last week, "under the influence," as Dan O'Connell would have said, "of a little innocently convivial excitement."

Followed by some of his stalwart goths the whole party unhappily came across a 'policia,' and shouts being raised by the would-be revolutionary chief Mayada, of "Mueran los Salvajes," the matter took so serious a turn that arms were brought into play and blows were interchanged, Mayada falling at last severely wounded and I believe has since died.

This affair of Mayada is not wanting in significance, because there are abundant proofs that this ruffian was about to do what in nearly every other Department in the Interior there are others as ruffianly and as daring as Mayada, ready to do likewise;—that is bring together "Montoneras" and commencing by setting at defiance the authority of the Department police, and by raising the standard of open revolt simultaneously throughout the Departments. There would not be so much difficulty in this as some pretend to think and if this Government does not wake up at once from the dormant state of security in which they seem here to be now reposing, the awaking is likely I fear to be far from a peaceful one when it does come.

The 'montoneras' in Paysandú are giving a deal of trouble, and causing a certain degree of anxiety. In Tacuarémbo and Cerro Largo there are several officers staunch supporters of the fallen party who only await a signal to call their misguided followers together. There is no want of arms, because the best part of the armament that the former Government had obtained at such enormous cost and at the price of such great sacrifices, has been lost (!)

Verbum sapientibus sufficit.

The present state of things is therefore very critical. The smouldering embers of the fire are not yet beaten out, and the rancour of party hatred amongst the fallen enemies their arms and gives to their seditious and turbulent plans a more serious character, while communicating to them a stimulus which may be the origin of great loss and much evil to the country. If the Government does not resolve on taking active and very energetic measures to repress the reactionary movement, a state of things

may be brought about which may baffle even the advocates of peace principles (!) to find a ready way mode of egress from it without having recourse to violent measures which I dare not indulge the fear may prove abortive.

The 'Siglo,' has been crying 'Peace! Peace!' for some time past and people complain with a certain show of reason that such counsellors at the present moment do more harm than good. And really I believe it and what is more I am in hopes that the Government is waking up to a tardy consciousness that "there is something rotten in the state of Denmark," because yesterday Don Manuel Coronel, Dionisio Coronel's brother, and two others were placed in durango vile, and I am assured "incomunicado." The Government has made a discovery which is just what might have been expected.

Conciliabules, and correspondence between the town and the country are supposed to have led to these arrests. And even there are complaints raised in certain quarters against the harsh measures adopted by the Government. Really it is undeniable that the principle of authority is most prejudicially weakened in countries where revolutions succeed one another in rapid succession as they do here!

Now it is very possible that the 'malcontents' may be dreaming of creating a disturbance in the Departments, so as to distract General Flores' attention and make him if possible turn back and relinquish the prey he is in pursuit of. If so the plan is far from wild one, and certainly in the present state of things not at all impossible to realize in its first stages at least.

Our Montevideo Correspondent.

MONTEVIDEO.

August 4, 1865.

Those who have read Bulwer's "What will he do with it," will recollect the striking scene in that Pandemonium of villainy whither Jasper Losely bends his steps to console himself with brawl and brandy for his abortive attempt on the purse and life of Guy Darrell. The final struggle in that den of desperadoes when goaded to fury by deep libations and Jasper's blows, the assembled outlaws solemnly expel 'General Jas.,' and that worthy mounts the table in defence of his life, felling simultaneously with the uplifted chair the Forger, who falls to the ground like a stricken ox, and the final crisis, are of such an exciting kind where clasp-knives, bludgeons and revolvers play such a conspicuous part that one longs to see the end of the contest, and we utter an involuntary sigh of relief when the final exit of the ruffian Losely takes place. One desires that the final issue should end the uncertainty of suspense, and that the struggle should terminate at once even though many should fall in the fray.

To those then who watch with any attention the menacing rumble of the approaching tempest in the political world, and mark the unequivocal signs of a fresh subversive movement on the part of the Blanco faction, and the inexplicable indifference of some of the Government party, the indolent blindness of others in the midst of a reeking atmosphere surcharged with elements of discord—party passions smarting under recent losses, and burning to retrieve past humiliations, individual ambitious aching to obtain what is now so loosely held by their actual possessors, the unprepared state in short of all to resist in an efficacious manner and effectually put down any armed movement against the Government, a feeling akin to that with which one would watch 'General Jas.' on the table unarmed as yet in the presence of other ruffians, or on his way to the door, turning his back on a furious and baffled enemy, must be the experience more or less of each imaginative spectator.

I am far from applying the phrase "mutato nomine de te fabula narratur" to the parties engaged in it. Without a parity of positions, the anxious suspense is yet more painful, and still more varied the appreciation of surrounding danger, as strange: the longing for a speedy close to the crisis.

The vanity of would-be statesmen has given birth to an inordinate desire to assert liberal principles without the smallest reference to the actual state of things, or the

requirements of an abnormal situation. This is at the bottom of the unwonted tolerance with which foes as well as friends are treated by the Provisional Government. It remains to be seen whether the unarmed hand, now so gently caressing its captive, may not yet be pierced by the glistening fangs of a political reaction.

I notice in the 'Siglo' of yesterday an admission which is not wanting in importance if we consider the quarter from which it comes. If we are to have peace preserved in the State, and if we are to quench the hopes of Paraguay in a reactionary movement in the 'campaña,' it well behoves those who are at the head of affairs to turn aside from gentler counsels, and fortify a position far from impregnable by the adoption of stringent measures, and a resolute policy. The nerveless attitude of Government, and the vain and futile counsels of some of its advisers have wrought already a deal of harm, which God grant it may not be too late to mend. The rough tongue of what certain people have gone out of their way to represent to us as a harmless foe has already drawn blood from the extended hand of a too confiding master. If the gauntlet is not put on in self-defence the consequences may indeed be serious.

Everything tells us that the power of Paraguay in the field has been most unaccountably underrated, precisely by those who have had the greatest opportunities of gaining correct and prompt information. It is a poor satisfaction to have the consciousness that we individually have never allowed ourselves to be deceived, when the counsels flowing from such a conviction have fallen on believing ears, or merited reproach from those who now are forced to yield to the evidence of facts.

The news brought by the Rio de la Plata confirms the feeling of distrust which now painfully tinges the thoughts of those who are anxious to see the Banda Oriental at least at peace with itself, and free if possible from being made the highway for the desolating march of an invading army. We are assured General Paunero is retiring before the strong advancing column of General Robles' command. This force, said to be 12,000 Paraguayans, is in full march along the Parana, whilst General (?) Bosco is said to be marching on Uruguayana with a force nearly equal to that of Robles, and a corresponding advance on the right or Corrientes bank of the Uruguay is being performed by a third Paraguayan division; while the main guard, composed of some 20,000 men, according to the testimony of nearly every one who has had any means of getting at the truth, remains at Corrientes. Certainly this is not a very contemptible force to guard the entrance to the 'land of promise!'

Colonel Urugarriño's letters to the Minister of War, Colonel Battle, published in to-day's papers, show that not only is it supposed that the Paraguayan divisions are likely to turn out much larger than they were at first supposed to be, but they let us into an important secret in the operations of the invading army. This is, that their communications are kept up between the two columns marching on the opposite banks of the Uruguay, by means of a fleet of canoes and flat-bottomed boats, by means of which they can at any time, and at a short notice, transfer their forces from one bank to another.

The present state of business in town is, as might be expected, lamentably dull. The uncertainty which reigns everywhere, and the dark clouds charged with wind and lurid tempest which veil the future from our sight, is ill calculated to inspire confidence in mercantile circles where the basis for business transactions is wanting in the absence of any knowledge as to the course of events in the River Plate during the next few months.

The 'Reforma Pacifica' was again condemned yesterday to pay a fine of one hundred dollars and costs, which are likely to amount to some four hundred dollars more! This is a hard pull on the pockets of the immaculate 'alphabeticals,' and their generously disinterested supporters. However, to judge from their tone, they and the parties interested in the paper have

