

GREAT DAY FOR BUENOS AYRES.
FIRST PASSENGER TRAIN ON THE GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

On Monday 14th inst., pursuant to general notice, the first passenger train on the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railroad started from the terminus in the Plaza Constitucion. At an early hour the station was crowded: we noticed passengers for nearly every station on the line, but such were the admirable arrangements of the talented general manager, Mr. Banfield, that although the crowd and bustle was, as is usual on such occasions, great, the most perfect order and regularity prevailed — passengers were shown their seats, luggage, parcels and mails attended to, and as the clock struck eight the shrill whistle of the guard echoed through the old dull plaza and off started the train.

The road from Barracas to the Lomas de Zamora runs through chacaras and quintas, belonging to proprietors who seem to have little ambition to improve their property: not a single attractive country dwelling did we meet until we came to Mr. Temperley's quinta which is indeed a delightful place tastefully laid out, with the unequivocal appearance of a comfortable English residence.

The Lomas station, is a sweet cottage-built house 26 yards in front, containing a commodious waiting-room, a ticket office and other apartments for the use of the station master, Mr. Von Koenig.

As we left the Lomas station, on the left of the road we came on the Green estate: we had heard so much previously of this property that we confess we were disappointed: a few squares of land, wired-in, in a zig-zag manner, and covered with thistles, was what was pointed out to us, as the future town of Greenville. Was this then the spot which the prophetic vision of Mr. G. had destined for a town? beyond a few biscachas we could see no other tenants on the property.

Mrs. Kidd's chacra lies several squares to the left; and now we began to emerge from the quintas and get amongst the estancias. Sheep, sheep, on every side sheep! the lands as we approached the next station were almost covered with water, and it was with surprise we remarked the great solidity of the road as we dashed for miles through a muddy laguna.

We arrived at 9.15 a.m., at Glew, which is a small-sized station. Here we were greeted by the unpretending individual upon whose property the station is built, and whose name has stuck to the edifice.

At 9.35 we arrived at the San Vicente station, which is a fine commodious building on the cottage style: good solid brick landing and large goods depot. Mr. Hookermann is the station-master. Here we met a long luggage-train, laden with materials for the road. All was life and bustle; passengers getting in and out, estancieros galloping at full speed to catch the train. The station is 8 leagues from Buenos Ayres, and about 1 east of San Vicente. As the country about here is settled with wealthy estancieros and sheepfarmers, we have no doubt that this station will command a great passenger and goods traffic. A little from the road we could see the magnificent estancia of Mr. George Bell; several other English estancias are in this vicinity.

After a few minutes' delay, the shrill whistle announced all right, and on we pushed for the next station, Donselaar. As we came up to the station, we passed the estancia of Sr. Donselaar, which is a very comfortable looking place. A large brick-kiln indicated that the owner had other occupations besides those of estanciero. The estancia-house seems a model-building, and we learned that Sr. Donselaar's house had been three times burnt down. Spanning the Arroyo Donselaar is a very fine bridge.

At 10.35 we arrived at the Ferrari station, which being on the town side of the river of Samborombon, will be a very important place. As we came up to the station we could see old Mr. Ferrari driving up in a 'low-backed car,' followed by impatient 'gauchos,' 'peones,' &c. This station will be the outlet for Magdalena and Los Galpones; and in a few days coaches will start from the station for those places.

After a moment's delay we were again in motion, and in a few minutes we were steaming over the splendid iron bridge, which not only spans the river but the swamps of Samborombon. This magnificent bridge is over 300 yards long, and will last longer than any Republic in South America. The river was very high as we passed, but the train went smoothly as possible over it.

Precisely at 11 we arrived at the Jeppener station, which, for the present is the terminus of the line. Every one, of course, got out but the soldiers, who stated that their instructions were to go on to Chascomus. Fludding, however, that the guard paid no heed to their importunities, they also got out, and as no horses were at the station, they had to continue their journey on foot.

During the interval between the arrival and departure of the train at the Jeppener station we not only had time to explore the station and goods depot but also to discuss the contents of two superb hampers which Messrs. Crawford & Banfield had thoughtfully stowed away in the baggage van. Mr. Jeppener, on whose estancia the station is built, came to welcome us to the Jeppener station. Mr. Froud, Mr. Blacko, Mr. Wilde, and several other neighbors came with the like object. A little further on is the 'Wild Bridge' which was three times lost in the North Atlantic. The contractors, we understand, have lost seven vessels since they commenced the road, but these were passing troubles. Nothing could withstand the indomitable energy and perseverance of Mr. Crawford, who night and day kept hard at work, and ultimately succeeded in opening the line to the public several months before the most sanguine expected.

At 3 o'clock the train was to start homewards, but long before this hour the passengers began to arrive. Our scientific friend, Mr. Tilston, in company with Mr. Gaudara, one of the leading estancieros of the South, came up just in time to join us in a bumper to the "success and prosperity of the G. Southern Railroad." At 3 o'clock we started to return, arriving at the terminus in Buenos Ayres at 6 to the minute. We advise all our friends to make a trip on the road: it is indeed a work worthy of the world renowned contractors, and one which Englishmen can point to with pride as a sample of an English railway. We wish the company the most sanguine success and prosperity, and feel little hesitation in saying that we believe it will be the first railroad in these countries that will give a fair return on the capital invested.

THE REAL STATE OF THINGS IN CONCORDIA.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT OF A LEADING ENGLISH BROKER.

On Thursday we were favoured with the following important statement by a gentleman who arrived in the Rio de la Plata, from Concordia:—

I left with the Minister of war for Concordia, on last Saturday, in the Rio de la Plata, and we had a very pleasant voyage up the river, the Minister seemed at first a little down-hearted but when we passed Martin Garcia we all became more friendly and convivial. I found the Minister a pleasant travelling acquaintance, and the officers on his staff a jolly set of fellows. The steamer was crowded, there were three tables: we found it difficult to get a place at the first table; although the steamer rolled a good deal neither the Minister nor myself was sick. The accommodation on board was first-class. During the voyage nothing very particular occurred. Saturday was a fine pleasant day, and we all kept on deck. The evening was rather dull, as the Minister did not know how to play whist. Sunday was not so pleasant a day, head wind; we arrived at Concordia in the evening, and landed immediately, notwithstanding the rain. President Mitre was on horseback waiting on the banks of the river to meet us, he looked well, greeted us warmly although the weather was piercing cold. It took all the evening and a small part of the night to land all the officers and luggage we took up with us.

Concordia is a small place, nicely situated on the river but badly built. Owing to the allied camp being so near the town, all the houses are crammed full and even the patios are converted into temporary dormitories.

I stopped at the house of an English friend, and early on Monday morning having obtained a coach, for which I paid an ounce and a half, I drove to the encampment. As I neared the Ayni Chico, I could perceive the whole country covered with tents; the encampment stretched as far as the eye could reach: the camp is situated about a league and a half from town, the greatest order and strictest discipline prevails. The troops were drilling as I drove along, the men looked well, healthy and in good spirits. I looked to see if I could recognize any of my Bolsa friends who had at the first outbreak of hostilities allowed military ardor to triumph over cool financial calculation, but I saw none. Mateo Martinez had not yet arrived with his regiment from the banks of the river,

but was expected out that day. Whilst I was inspecting the camp up came my travelling companion the Minister, who disclaiming in the hour of peril the luxuries of the little town had resolved to at once establish himself at the camp. I returned to town after having the roughly inspected every nook and corner in the allied camp, with the settled conviction that Paraguay had but a very short time to live, and that Lopez had better prepare for a trip to Southampton. The roads from the camp to the town are awfully cut up, and driving in a carriage out there is almost as bad as driving down Calle San Martin.

As for Concordia, if the allied army was to remain there for another 6 months, and boasted of ten times the number of soldiers, the supply of comestibles, dry goods, and even notions, could not be exhausted; speculation has freighted all the small crafts in the Uruguay, and I see no hope for Concordia, save by shipping to Corrientes: the auctioneer is already established, the sure sign of over trading, and the last thing I heard as I stopped on board the steamer on Tuesday morning was the stentorian shouts of some rustic Billinghamst "going, going, GONE."

BUENOS AYRES AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Deputy Zuviria has introduced into Congress a bill voting the sum of 20,000 silver dollars for the purpose of collecting and forwarding to the Paris Exhibition the various articles of produce or manufacture in the Argentine Republic. The bill has been sent to committee, and we have every hope will pass favorably through both the Legislative Chambers. We only regret that similar steps were not taken last year, when we urged the expediency of Buenos Ayres appearing at the Dublin Exhibition.

The following is a list of articles mentioned by Dr. Zuviria which might compete with those of other nations at the World's Fair; but we must give Mr. Perkins (of Rosario) credit for furnishing even a fuller catalogue:

Wool, vicuña, jerked beef, horse-hair, cow-hides, horse-hides, guanaco-skins, deer-skins, seal-skins, tiger-skins, nutria-skins, ostrich-feathers.

Cereals of every kind; honey, molasses, wax, tobacco, rice, indigo, cochineal, silk, cotton, dried fruits, amised, timber of every kind, dyes, gums, bark, herbs, grain, sugar, preserves, wines; liquors, salt-petre, potash, soda. Minerals of gold, silver, copper, tin, nickel, lead, iron, coal, petroleum, porcelain, marble, rock-crystal, quartz.

Textures of wool and vicuña, blankets, carpets, embroidery, tanned hides, fancy leather, &c. &c.

This show of Argentine products is highly respectable, and we feel an involuntary regret at comparing what this country might be and what it actually is, so lavishly endowed by Nature, and so neglected. At the same time the riches of the Argentine Republic are unhappily unknown to Europeans, and we feel convinced it is only necessary to shew to the world what resources are here unexplored, for immigration to pour plentifully its tide of industry and intelligence upon these hospitable shores. The amount proposed ought to be quite sufficient as the persons who furnish samples will be fully recompensed by the honor done them and the subsequent profits of the sale at the close of the Exhibition.

THE GERMAN CONCERT.

On Wednesday evening the large saloon of Colon was crowded with the elite and fashion of Buenos Ayres, to hear Messrs. Werner & Schramm for the last time previous to their departure for Chile. The programme offered a choice collection of enchanting music, and as it was known that Mrs. Krutish and several other German ladies had kindly promised to sing on the occasion the rush at 8 o'clock up the stairs of Colon was something unusual.

The concert began by Reinken's scherzo, adagio and allegro of the trio in D major, a well composed piece, particularly the first part, which betrayed great originality on the part of the talented composer. It was excellently sung, and met with much applause. It was immediately followed by two delightful German solos, 'Impaciencia,' and 'Dedicacion,' sung by Mrs. Krutish. We have no words to convey to our readers the sweet intonation of the connoisseur artiste, and the great flexibility of Madame K.'s voice was the theme of universal admiration.

'La Meditacion,' by Gouod, two violoncellos, piano and harmonium, was next performed, and Mr. Werner's execution, aided by Mr. Carius on the piano, met with the most rapturous applause.

Thalberg's fantasia, 'Huguenots,' was next played by the unequalled Schramm. This piece was played so exquisitely and with such precision that many were of opinion the talented artist rivalled even the great composer.

The first part concluded by Gade's 'Spring's Message,' in which the following singers took part: Mrs. Krutish, Mrs. Rouleau, two Miss Krutishes, Miss Henrietta Sontag, Miss Reineke, Miss Terroe, and Miss Martins, Messrs. Gloede, Schroeder, Kropp, Fischer, Niebuhr, Fremy and Nolte, ably conducted by Mr. Keil.

After an interval of some 15 minutes, the second part commenced with a masterly quartette effectively rendered by Madame Rouleau, Miss Seeber, and Messrs. Schramm and Carius. The brilliant execution of Mrs. Rodenan attracted general attention, and the piece concluded amidst the greatest applause.

Led by our friend Mr. Nicolai the audience were next treated to that enchanting morceau, the 'Souvenir de Spa' by Serrais; and now the genius of Werner was called into full play, and quite carried away the admiring listeners.

'Ihr Traum or the Dream' was another enchanting solo by Mrs. Krutish, which even equalled her 'Impaciencia'.

The 'Sylph dance' by Schramm was we term the piece of the night: such inimitable execution and so beautifully set. Mr. Reinken, might we feel confident immortalize himself in the River Plate by adopting it to a waltz. We give him the hint. But 'Torquato Tasso' eclipsed everything else; Madame Krutish so carried away her listeners that the whole building shook with applause, and Mr. Stothort yielding to the enthusiasm of the moment, ascended the platform, and in his usual polished manner presented the fair cantatrice with a magnificent wreath.

The concert concluded with an adagio religioso and rondo militar by Serrais, beautifully rendered by Werner, and we all regretted that so delightful an evening's entertainment so soon terminated. It is to be hoped that we shall shortly have another concert before Messrs. Werner & Schramm leave for Valparaiso.

GREAT NAVAL FIGHT.

THE BATTLE OF "LAS CUEVAS."

TERRIFIC FIRE OF THE BATTERIES.

HEROIC CONDUCT OF ADMIRAL MURATURÉ.

Yesterday the steamer Espigador brought the stirring news of another naval fight between the allied squadron and the Paraguayan batterie: at a place called Cuevas. The squadron seems to have suffered very severely when passing the battery in question, which mounted some fifty heavy guns, some on the beach and others on the barranca. A body of 5,000 Paraguayans, lying flat on their bellies on the summit of the cliff which commanded the pass, poured a destructive fire on each vessel as she passed. The following particulars we gather from a letter written on board the Guardia Nacional to Sor. Varela:—

On the 9th we received orders from Vice Admiral Barroso to get ready to go down the stream to the Rincon de Soto, in obedience to orders received from Admiral Tamandare, and on the morning of the 10th, at 9 o'clock, we weighed anchor; at 2 o'clock same day we arrived at Turupi, a place about three leagues below Bella Vista, and here we remained that evening and next day, to protect some wood-cutters and their families in the Gran Chaco. On the 11th we learned from some small boats of Bella Vista that there was a column of Paraguayans in that town of from 5 to 8,000 men, under Major Cabral, which set out on the night before (10th) for Cuevas with 50 pieces of cannon to raise batteries on that point and sink our vessels if we attempted to pass. At first we laughed at this, as well as the Brazilian Admiral, believing the enemy could only mount a few small pieces, but we were soon undeceived.

On the 12th, at 9 a.m., the flag-ship gave signal to weigh anchor, and when we got within range of the batteries, our vessel was just at sufficient distance from the Amazonas and Parahyba to avoid coming foul. We were going at one-fourth speed down stream when our bow-chaser threw a grenade into the enemy's battery of four pieces '4 fleur d'eau.' The firing then became general, and the enemy poured on us a perfect storm of grape, shell, congreves, shot, and musketry, which lasted 45 minutes. One shot struck our wheel, knocking over the four helmsmen, when Admiral Muraturi

himself took charge of the wheel, but the pilot's voice ahead could not be heard in the swirl roar of 50 guns of the enemy, and ours in reply. We followed in the wake of the Amazonas.

Another shot struck Adjutant Ferré, carrying off his left leg, and he died from the wound next morning despite of medical aid. Enrique Py was killed in like manner by a shot through the forward bulwarks, his father looking on and unable to save him: he died at 7 p.m. begging to be remembered to his poor mother. One shell and a dozen cannon-shot struck our prow and gun-wales; 14 more in the keel, mostly between wind and water, one of these killing a poor fellow who was below sick, and going clean through us; two more injured our paddles, and another entering the fire-room killed a fire-man. Our fore funnel was injured, also the forward boat, armoury, main-mast, admiral's gig, and sides; in all about 30 shot.

The Cuevas batteries were in this order: 1st, 4 guns 'a fleur d'eau'; 2nd, 14 on the barranca; 3rd, 16 heavy guns; 4th, 16 spread out in line with 5,000 infantry who opened on us a galling fire, while they lay on their faces ranged along the cliff. Our men behaved well, even the starboard gunners disdaining to go below. The fight lasted 45 minutes, between our 6 guns and the enemy's 50 pieces and 5,000 infantry. Thanks to Muraturi and Py our old cockle-shell has succeeded in passing. The Brazilian surgeons, on our arriving at Goya, kindly came on board to look after our wounded.

Admiral Muraturi also writes to the 'Tribuna,' under date Goya 17th inst., stating that his war-steamer is very much cut up, with 20 shots in the hull, and the rigging damaged, but that she covered herself with glory.

The 'Nacional' correspondent states that the battle began at 10.15 a.m.; the fleet passed in two divisions; the Amazonas, Ivaly, 3 other Brazilians and the Guardia Nacional first; and then 6 Brazilian gunboats and 3 transports. The Yvaly was the first vessel engaged; the G. Nacional had 2 guns dismounted; the enemy's rifle-ship did not exceed 2,000; the Parahyba got a shot right through her machinery.

Lieut. Urtubey and several other wounded arrived yesterday in this city as also the remains of the ill-fated Py and Ferré.

IMPORTANT FROM GOYA

BATTLE OF LAS CUEVAS.

Rincon de Soto, Aug. 18th. 1865.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.'

Gentlemen:

To-day the Paraguayan army has its advanced lines extending from the Parana to the Batel, a distance of nearly nine leagues. They have sent a column along the Santa Lucia as far as Salinas which has daily skirmishes with the Correntino forces. Latest accounts are that the latter surprised a reconnoitring party of the enemy numbering 56 men, of whom 44 men and an officer were slain and 10 men and one officer taken prisoners.

A Paraguayan soldier captured by one of our outposts informs us that General Robles has not been placed under arrest as rumored, but was unwell for a few days, and has resumed the command of the army. Since his return to Bella-Vista the condition of that town has much improved as we learn from D. Felipe Bretoic and other respectable persons just arrived. The General has appointed a Gete Politico, municipal president, and several other authorities, permitting free pass to every one in whatever direction and a safe-conduct for the Paraguayan advanced lines. Messrs. Arsago, Duccio Gusta, Scotto and others have been left at liberty. The sack of Bella Vista was general, excepting one or two houses. An edict has been published prohibiting the sale of any articles that may be required for the army without permission from the military commander.

The Paraguayan fleet has arrived at Bella Vista, counting 20 vessels, between steamers, brigs, and flat-boats, besides a number of large canoes capable of carrying 50 persons each. A division of troops has also arrived, but its exact strength is not known: these men are now encamped at Isla Alta and the high grounds around Bella Vista. The Paraguayans are raising fortifications at Cuevas and Toropy, where they have a baggage train of 200 waggons, but they are badly off for bullocks and horses.

On Sunday, 13th inst., we captured a Paraguayan straggler who states his countrymen to have suffered severely at least 60 men 'hors de combat,' in the engagement between the land-batteries at Cuevas and the Brazilian fleet, which took place on the 12th. The Brazilian fleet lost 56 bo-

two killed and wounded; the Argentine vessel 'Guardia Nacional' 11, including 2 officers killed, and José Ferrer son of Brig. General Ferrer, and another officer wounded. The vessels suffered considerably: the Guardia Nacional was struck 27 times, the Amazonas 41, and the Araly 23, the last named having her main-mast cut away by one of these shots. The fleet is now anchored between Rincon de Soto and the Casilla de Goya; it was said they at first intended anchoring 2 leagues higher up, abreast of Mr. Lafone's saladero.

The wounded Argentine officer and the corpses of Py and Ferrer are brought down in the Espigador. The wounded Brazilians are conveyed down the river on board the steamer Apa. The battle began at 10.20 and terminated at 11.30 on the morning of the 11th. The 'Esperanza' printing-office at Goya has been shipped on board a vessel.

Yours &c.

TELEGRAFO.

OUR ESQUINA CORRESPONDENT.

THE ENEMY ADVANCING.

SACKING ALL THE TOWNS.

THE SHAM BLOCKADE.

PANIC IN GOYA.

Esquina, August 19th.

Gentlemen.

In my last I attempted to give you some account of the sacking of Bella Vista by the Paraguayans. We have a number of emigrants from that quarter who agree that the statements first made of the mischief by the invaders were not exaggerated; on the contrary they fell short of the truth. Subsequently other emigrants have arrived here who visited the town after the pillagers had decamped, declare that even the church was rummaged and otherwise desecrated which they assert was probably done by the 'caualla' of the place, as the church remained untouched when the banditti moved away with their booty. Those who have seen the place after the sack affirm there was no vestige of portable property of any kind to be found in the town or vicinity. The wholesale robbers had taken all that was worth the pains to carry away; whatever might have escaped the fangs of the vultures was appropriated by the vagabonds of the country composed of Indians and 'chinos,' who were disputing with each other, knife in hand for the possession of articles not worth a copper real. The column that went to Saladas with a train of unloaded carts reached there, as was anticipated (the discharged vehicles were an ill-omen that plainly foretold the object of the journey.) The town was taken possession of when whatever merchandise or anything else the thieves took a fancy to was transferred to the carts. Here as at Bella Vista the panic-stricken, infuriated inhabitants remained until the Paraguayans were close upon them, when they fled in all directions to the nearest woods. The marauders having made a finish of Saladas crossed the river Santa Lucia with another division of empty carts (leaving the plunder-laden ones at the pass), proceeded to San Roque five leagues distant from Saladas. San Roque underwent the same treatment as had been given to Bella Vista and Saladas. After scouring the adjacent country collecting all the flocks and herds, the Paraguayans moved, with the rapine taking the road for the fifty two gun battery. Imagine gentlemen the value of the booty the enemy may have gathered in his last raid. The spoil of three towns, [one was a commercial depot] which with their deposits (the aggregate number of souls they contained may be set down at twenty five thousand) was coolly embarked to Paraguay. The swaggeters in your city and elsewhere did not possess the true gift of prophecy. We refer to the prediction of the term of three months which must be fresh in the memory of everyone. Although four have passed we see no fulfillment, other than the devastation and spoliation of the unoffending Correntinos, whose wives and children are carried away into captivity, and treated as if they were so many kidnapped negroes from the Bight of Benin. Those whose sons are made to serve in the files of the enemy to kill and rob their own countrymen. A very different affair to a triumphal entry in Asuncion.

While every enormity was being perpetrated we had for weeks an army of allies, said to have been composed of 8,000 combatants, upon our frontier, within a few leagues of the spot where the ruthless invaders were omnipotent. In vain our confederates were implored or gild. One day they had no clothes,

then, they were without arms or ammunition, and when applied, unfortunately for us they had no orders how to act, which was all that was wanting to open the campaign. The Commander-in-Chief went in person in quest of instructions. He was scarcely out of sight of the encampment when a general uprising took place of officers and men, leaving the ground in a disorderly manner—all left with new arms and new clothes. The General soon came back. To the faithful few who had remained loyal to their colors, it was officially announced, take your arms 'go and do likewise.' When your services may be wanted you will be called upon. We refrain from comment. In the meantime Caceres was left to contend against twelve-fold odds with a few tattered battalions not worthy the name of an army, decimated by disease and desertion, destitute of everything a soldier requires. In justice to him, we must say he has proved himself well qualified for his work. From the beginning he has been indefatigable in his exertions to harass and worry the invaders, seldom out of sight, hanging upon their flanks, and when hard pressed gaining the bottomless quagmires or impenetrable jungles, ready to make a sally when there was an opening to do so.

In your issue of the 8th you observe, "The principal gunner in the battle of the Riachuelo was the pilot Bernardino, who has received a present of one hundred ounces and the pay of Colonel for life; this Bernardino is without doubt the luckiest pilot in South America." If you had known all the facts you would have told your readers he well deserved the favor, inasmuch as it was his cool, deliberate courage, which flinched from no danger, that saved the Brazilian fleet. When all was confusion and dismay, Bernardino Guastavino, a native of Goya, assumed the supreme command and was the Vice Admiral that led the Brazilian squadron on to their dear bought naval victory. At the present moment the allied fleets are at Goya. "Where, now, is the picture that fancy touched bright?" Suppose, gentlemen, that Brazil or any other third rate power might declare the port of Hamburg or Antwerp to be in a state of strict and rigorous blockade, when in a few weeks after it had been established, no blockader is seen within a hundred leagues of the above ports, while steamers, armed and merchant, under the flags of the blockaded, arrive and depart without molestation to any of the ports of the Elba or the Scheldt within the range of a hundred leagues. We know John Bull would not tolerate any such blockade for an hour. Here the merchants are transporting their hides and other produce of the country to an island of the Paraná a league distant from the mainland. They are also packing up their goods in order to be ready for moving at any moment. Merchandise, chiefly grocery articles, are being sent back to Buenos Ayres.

The country folks are in bad humor. On the 16th armed parties arrived here from Goya, with strict orders from Lagrains to take possession of every horse, mule or colt found in the town or department, to compel by force any opposition to the measure. Few people here will be inclined to dispute the order or say anything of it; they will think a deal of the matter notwithstanding. The Paraguayans were on the 17th at Lugnes, a solitary post-house seven leagues south of Bella Vista. They were encamped on the banks of the Paraná; they have now no let or hindrance to prevent them from coming by water to the Rincon de Soto.

There is a rumor since the last two days that they have moved northwards. Their grand plantation is preserved with. It is said they are planting extensive groves of orange trees, which trees do not give any fruit until ten years after being planted. We leave you, gentlemen, to draw your own inferences from what is meant by this work. The inhabitants of Goya are on board, at least all those the vessels have stowage or standing-room for [you must keep in mind Goya, in a commercial point of view is the first city in the province, and second to the capital only in population]; many have taken up their abode upon the banks of the river, others to the islands. Amongst others, our old friend of the Esperanza has embarked his family, journeymen printers, d—ls, presses, and types. Woe betide him, his wife, and his children, should they fall into the clutches of those who deem it an inexcusable crime even to think bad of Lopez; what may a man expect who has applied all the opprobrious epithets he could think of to the President? The sufferings of the inhabitants must be manifold. After the heavy storm, it cleared up, and we have had seven frosty mornings in succession; an uncommon occurrence.

Our latest news from the Uruguay is of an old date: Paunero had united with Flores, and the Paraguayans were close at hand, is all we know from that quarter that may be relied upon. What remains of the Correntino army is encamped upon the bank of the river Corrientes, twenty-five leagues hence. Hornos has rejoined it. Caceres, when last heard from, was in the department of San Roque, on the track of the Paraguayans. Of Urquiza we know very little, and that little is enough.

SINBAD.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

BATTLE OF LAS CUEVAS.

STATEMENT BY AN AMERICAN OFFICER.

INTERESTING DETAILS.

Guardia Nacional,

August 14, 1855,

Saladero del 'Rincon de Soto'.

On the 9th of August while still on the Chimbola we heard that the Paraguayans had again taken Bella Vista, and chased Caceres' troops. Caceres' troops numbering 600 cavalry and the Paraguayans 4500, mostly infantry and artillery.

On the 10th August we got underweigh and came down the river, and a little before sundown we came across some 'Correntino folk' refugees, on the Chaco side, below the Bella Vista and about three miles above the Barrancas of Cuevas & Turupé. We came to an anchor, a few hours afterwards; although we had ascertained that there was no necessity for us to remain another moment, we remained two days. On the night of the 11th the Paraguayan forces came down from Bella Vista and took splendid positions with their artillery and infantry on the Barrancas of Cuevas & Turupé.

On this same night we received orders to get ready to make a start the next morning.

About 11 o'clock the morning of the 12th we all got underweigh and began steaming down the river, the enemy waiting for us in battle array. We took the rear, that is to say we were the last man-of-war ahead of the Amazona, behind us came the Apa Brazilian transport, with a brig on one side and a barque on the other, and three other gunboats. The Paraguayans opened their fire with a will, both with cannon and infantry. They had from 30 to 40 guns of from 6, 12, 18, 24, and 32 pounders, and the infantry numbered about 1500 to 2000 men, if not more. They peppered the Brazilians with a will, but us poor devils they peppered without mercy and furiously. They seemed to have reserved all their fire for us.

The fight lasted about an hour, and of which time we stood the fire of a battery of 40 guns for about 45 minutes and the unmerciful fire of the whole line. We were hulled seven times between wind and water, two of the shots 12 pounders going through and through the ship; we were struck 26 times by cannon altogether, 7 times on the water line and 19 times in other parts of the ship. The rifle shots in our sides are like a honeycomb. I have not taken the trouble to count them. We were struck by 2 shells and 1 congreve rocket. One of the shells struck right by the helm of the rudder and, knocked over the four quartermasters and three officers. The congreve rockets of which many were fired at us make an infernal noise.

Our casualties have been two officers, Midshipmen, one Quartermaster, and a Sailor, killed. One officer (Sub-Lieutenant officer of the watch on the bridge) and five men wounded badly. Two men wounded slightly. One of the young Midshipmen killed was the son of our commander Don Luis Py; the other a Son of General Ferre, both killed by a cannon ball.

I had the satisfaction of dismounting one of the Paraguayan guns and killing several men; we also knocked down the colours. We fired the best shots; we have beaten the Brazilians in every way; all our men were on deck. With them, only those fighting the port batteries; the rest were all down below. We have had 4 killed ourselves alone; and they 15 in eleven vessels, every one of them with a larger compliment of men. The officers and men of this ship, have behaved very well. I was spattered with blood from a poor fellow who had his arm blown off at my 32-pounder gun.

The Brazilians speak continually of us; they say we have behaved very bravely.

Guardia Nacional,

Saladero del Rincon de Soto,

August 15th, 1855.

Dear Sir,—

I drop you a few more lines to-day, although I have but little more to say. I heard yesterday by spies of ours placed at the saladero that the Para-

guayans had again advanced towards us, but had been checked by the appearance of a force of Correntinos belonging to Caceres.

We are hurrying up, and fixing our ship, as we are burning to have another fight. We are lying below the Saladero about three miles, but intend, should the Paraguayans make their appearance, to go up and fight the devils.

The Brazilians are full of talk about us; they say we kept up a beautiful and terrible fire, and that we are a set of 'brave souls.' We fired 38 shots altogether, and we saw most of them take effect. The Paraguayans fired quick and splendidly directed. They hulled the Amazonas 38 times. They had three batteries, one above another. One was nearly on a level with the water. They stood our fire very bravely. We have certainly to deal with a brave and daring enemy.

By next steamer you may expect to hear of another fight.

The roar of our guns on the 12th was really imposing. I was standing on the bulwarks noticing the Brazilians going in, and I can assure you I could hardly see the Paraguayan's faces, they fired so quickly. Not only did they fire quick, but I saw but few shots strike the water—most all took effect.

Thanks to our well-directed fire that we did not get worsely used. I saw several openings that we made with our shot and shell. I am certain that every shot that I fired took effect, for I had my guns well elevated and managed. I fired two shells, both taking effect, the second knocking down a piece of Barranca, bursting and knocking several of the devils over.

We were going down the river very slowly, just merely turning the engine over. We received a shot that went through and through the engine, and on its passage wounded a fireman in the side. The ball did not hurt the engine. The vaqueanos say that the ball bounced several times and went about two hundred yards after going through our side; this was an 18-pdr.

Please take notice of the attentions paid by the nation to our dead compañeros. I think there will be a noise over them. The funerals will certainly pass your house.

The distance at which we were from each other, on the 12th, was from 4 to 500 yards, a splendid range for small guns.

Our brave old Colonel, when the Quartermaster fell at the wheel, took hold of the helm and steered the ship, the shot and shell bursting and smashing everything around him.

I could not help admiring the bravery of the Paraguayan troops in standing our well-directed and deadly fire. We must have killed a good many of them.

One of our officers fired two shots with one of Capt. Adams' seven-shooters at a Paraguayan officer who was coolly walking up and down his battery. Both shots struck just under his feet. I saw many of the shells from the Brazilians fall and burst right amongst the Paraguayan infantry.

Misfortune has come upon our poor and brave Midshipmen. Besides the two killed, several had narrow escapes, one who was standing behind me received a musket ball in a glove that he had on his breast; this same young fellow has to-day received the news of his father's death.

I shall finish with saying that I have seen my first battle, and I don't think my Commanders can complain either of my shooting or my personal conduct.

Guardia Nacional, Rincon de Soto, Aug. 17.

A few more lines, and for the present I shall have finished. The Espigador has remained here all this time on account of having, I believe, sprung a leak on her passage up.

Since my last of the 15th we have had the following additions of news respecting our fight on the 12th:—

On the 13th two of Caceres' 'avanzadas' took a Paraguayan cavalry soldier prisoner. This man belonged to the troops with whom we fought, and who are commanded by a Colonel or General called Cabral. This man said that they had 40 guns in the batteries, and 5,000 infantry, and that they had 40 men killed, and I don't know how many wounded. We don't believe this part. We believe more to have been killed and wounded, and to my judgment I do not think there was over 3,000 men altogether.

Last night we received the news of a battle having taken place on the river Uruguay, between the allied troops under Flores, and the Paraguayan army thereabouts.

The victory is claimed by our forces. With all, we doubt the news.

Caceres' troops took a Paraguayan 'chasque' coming from there at the

batteries of Mercedes to the forces of Caceres, ordering them to retire immediately, as there was a large force of ours advancing upon them.

The 'chasque' was immediately shot a very good measure, in my estimation, with such 'ungodly men.'

All the families of Goya that had embarked in schooners, and were only waiting the appearance of the enemy to 'cut their stick,' and who poor people were suffering more than one misery, are again disembarking and returning to their homes. Our good and brave old Colonel is so pleased at our behaviour in the thickest of the action, that he does not know how to begin and when to end, his praise.

All those officers that fought certainly behaved very well. The poor fellow who had his arm blown off at my 32-pounder gun, died last night. I was and am very sorry for such an accident happening with me; still I fired so quick, that with the little exercise we have had such a thing is not strange. My division alone fired 13 shots in 30 minutes, and had I not had one gun dismounted I should have fired more. Remember that our shot is separate, the powder first, then ball, and then a wad, clear vent, prime, ready! These moments, under a heavy fire of shot and shell of all descriptions, is pretty sharp firing for our kind of guns. The Paraguayans, all the time kept up an infernal howl, and shouts of 'Fuego al Argentino,' were plainly heard by everybody on board.

The roar of our guns was plainly heard here in Goya, a distance of 30 miles. What a row, what a roaring and cracking of fire-arms! The Brazilians fired 125 shots from 11 vessels. We beat them in this also. By next I shall detail more.

Adios,

G.

SPLENDID VICTORY OF THE ALLIES.

DEFEAT OF THE PARAGUAYANS.

1,500 PARAGUAYANS' HORROR DE COMBAT.

CAPTURE OF DUARTE.

On Sunday night the city of B. Ayres was thrown into the wildest excitement by the arrival of the little steamer Buenos Ayres, with the news of the most astounding victory on military record. As she entered the harbour at half-past seven o'clock p.m., she fired off two guns, which sent a thrill through the city. Even at that late hour the Mole was crowded, and several too anxious parties nearly slipped off the stairs into the river, when the 'falua' pulled up, and the Captain of the Port, in a stentorian voice, announced the complete annihilation of one branch of the Paraguayan army, every hat on the Mole was flung into the air, and the Paseo Julio reverberated with the shouting and 'vivas' on all sides. People embraced each other as they went along the street, and owing to the lateness of the hour some rather imprudent acquaintances were made. In the Colon Theatre the victory was announced by our friend, Sr. Nemes of the 'Nacional,' who standing up in front of his box shouted—

"Fellow-citizens—The Paraguayans have been completely defeated, three thousand killed, and in five minutes there will be a 'boletin' at the 'Nacional' office."

In an instant every man, woman, and child rushed from the theatre to the 'Nacional' office, where the impatient crowd was so great that there was no such thing as passing up or down Calle Bolivar.

At the 'Tribuna' office the squeeze was terrific. If the whole block were on fire the crowd could not be greater.

At the 'Nacion Argentina' office the noise, crowd, and tumult was such, that any unsophisticated observer would have supposed there was a lot of Paraguayans sacking the building. 'Bulletins' were thrown out of the windows, and the scramble to catch these valuable sheets was frightful: the damage to hats alone cannot be under \$10,000 mpc. Meanwhile rockets, bombs, and what-not were now going off in the Plaza, batteries firing, and the whole city given up to the wildest and most intense rejoicing. A rush was made for Colon, and the unwashed in hundreds entered to hear the captivating Briol singing the 'National Hymn.' Then the mob made for the Victoria, where a slight difficulty occurred, owing to none of the actors being able to sing the 'hymn.' In every street in the city, at every corner, fire-crackers were going off, and this lasted until midnight. Such a night we never before witnessed in Buenos Ayres, and no greater proof can be given of the universal sympathy for the allied cause, than this indescribable spontaneous joy on the news of the victory.

THE "STANDARD"

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SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Weekly Standard, £1 per Annum.
Daily Standard, £2

AGENTS.

Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill, London.
Mr. J. C. Sharpe, Reuter's Telegram Office, Southampton.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

WANTED—One hundred capitalists with a capital of £1000 sterling each; annual profits, 60 per cent.

WANTED—Five hundred good female cooks and housemaids; wages, £3 10s. per month.

WANTED—Ten thousand labourers; wages four shillings per day.

WANTED—Twenty thousand good shepherds; wages, including board, lodging, horse-hire, and washing, £1 10s. per month, with a certain prospect of getting a flock of sheep, in a few years, on shares.

NOT WANTED—Commercial clerks or shopboys.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

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

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1865.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

Our home readers will learn with pleasure that since the sailing of the last packet the Argentine arms have obtained a glorious victory over the Paraguayan forces at a place called Yatay. As we give in another column the full details of this important triumph, it is unnecessary here to recapitulate them: the Paraguayan war has only now commenced in real earnest, and we are happy to say with the most favorable prospects for this country. President Mitre has at last struck his tents; General Osorio, the Brazilian Commander-in-chief, has marched with all his army into the interior, and before next steamer leaves it is probable we will be able to report the invaders all driven back to their own country. Since the sailing of the last packet we have been visited by one of the most terrific storms on record: it did little damage in the city and harbour, but in the camp, and in the port of Montevideo, the loss was we may say unprecedented. A detailed account of the damage in the shipping at Montevideo will be found in our weekly edition of the 16th inst. In the country parts several hundreds of sheep were drowned, the loss being principally experienced by the estancieros in the South, those in the North suffered but slightly. The Argentine Congress is still sitting, but is occupied with subjects of purely local interest, Government notwithstanding the heavy drain to pay war expenses meets with the most praiseworthy punctuality all its obligations, the National Bonds are firm at 40½, and are becoming a favourite security with our capitalists, owing to the high rate of interest which they give at this price, and the facility with which they can be realized in the market.

A branch line of railway is being constructed for Government account from the station of the Western Railway at the 11 Septiembre market to the Riachuelo, which will afford greater facilities to our Barraqueros to ship their wool and at a considerably reduced cost. The Western Railway will next year be opened to the town of Chivilcoy which is the principal grain-growing district in this province. The extension of the railway to this town will lead to incalculable results for that district, and we apprehend that in a few years we shall be exporting bread-stuffs. The agricultural interests of this country were never in more prosperous condition than at present, sheep-farming particularly. Notwithstanding the many drawbacks which shepherds

have to contend with, new pastures and flocks are going up all along our frontier camps. Wheat and corn are now raised in sufficient abundance to meet the consumption. The mines of the interior, both copper and silver, are at last giving a respectable yield, every diligence from the provinces, almost every steamer from Rosario brings us silver in bars. Trade in the provinces is at present rather dull, and this we attribute not only to the war but the season, but all fear of disturbances seem to be removed, the various local governments are steadfastly supported by the people, and with the exception of Corrientes all the Argentine provinces are peaceable and quiet. In Buenos Ayres business is at present rather dull, and we have to report one failure [but we are happy to say of an insignificant character], caused by the Paraguayans sacking one of the branches at a place called Bella Vista in Corrientes.

Money is very abundant, and even difficult to employ. The London and River Plate Bank which is doing a splendid business has reduced its rate of interest. The importance of the exchange operations of this bank each packet, is now becoming so apparent that we may say it rules the exchange market. The Mauá Bank which is the principal bank in Montevideo; and in Buenos Ayres is second to none, has not as yet altered its rate of interest, but we are given to understand will do so at the end of the month, it being contrary to the rule of this establishment to vary the rate in the middle of a month. As this bank acts as paymaster for the Brazilian forces, its movement exceeds that of any other bank in this city, and the savings-bank department which is only a few years started is now one of the most populous concerns in this city. The G. Southern Railway was opened to public traffic on the 14th inst as far as the Jeppener Station; although the fares charged are regarded as very high, still its business is everyday increasing, and we hear the admirable arrangements of Mr. Banfield, the manager, greatly praised; meanwhile the works are steadily pushing on, and in October we hope the road will be opened to Chascomus.

Our produce market is without any material change, the stock of wool on hand is insignificant, prices are well maintained but hides are very dull and keep arriving daily from the camp.

Paper money continues to improve since the problem has at last been solved by Sr. Gonzalez that we can carry on a war without having recurrence to an emission of paper; this seemed hardly credible when the war broke out, but now it is no longer doubted and the public has the fullest confidence in the strict integrity of the National Finance Minister.

POSITION OF THE BELLIGERENTS.

THE ALLIES

The grand army at Ayui, Concordia, under Gen. Mitre, [20,000] is about to take the field, and on the 21st the Brazilian forces of Gen. Osorio had already struck their tents to march.

The vanguard under Gen. Flores and Paunero (10,000 men and 38 field-pieces) occupied Paso de los Libres on the 18th, after the victory of Yatay, preparing to cross into Rio Grande.

The 2nd Brazilian flotilla, under Admiral Tamandaré, 3 steamers and some transports, ascended the Salto Grande falls and arrived at Paso los Libres, 19th inst. to convey the vanguard across the Uruguay.

The 2nd Brazilian 'corps d'armée,' under Gen. Canavarró [8,000 men], was besieging the enemy in Uruguayana, and waiting for Flores, to make a combined attack.

The grand allied fleet [14 Brazilian and 1 Argentine steamers], under vice-admiral Barroso, is at Goya, with 3 of the vessels riddled by the Cuervas batteries and others less injured: it will descend the Paraná still further.

The Correntino militia [600 men] under Gen. Caceres is observing the enemy on the banks of the Santa Lucia, about 5 leagues north of Goya.

The irregular cavalry under Gen. Hornos [said to number 2,000] was last heard of near Rincon de Luna in the centre of Corrientes: nothing known of him lately.

The contingents from the upper provinces, to be commanded by General Emilio Mitre, have not as yet all arrived at Rosario.

The Entre-Rian cavalry [8,000] of Gen. Urquiza have not been again called out; 2,000 infantry of this province are under arms. Urquiza is at his estancia.

The Brazilian iron-clads are slow in coming: one is said to have already left Rio Janeiro for the River Plate, and two more to follow, en route for Humaitá.

The Emperor of Brazil continues in Rio Grande, organising new levies, but we hear no more of the intended conference with President Mitre.

The armies of Baron Jacuy, Caldwell, Netto, &c. are not known whereabouts: the irregulars under Madariaga, Payba, Reguera, Borjes and Suarez joined Flores' vanguard.

THE PARAGUAYANS.

The grand army under Gen. Robles [30,000 men and 80 field pieces] is marching southwards in 3 columns: one at Bella Vista, another at Santa Lucia, and a third at Rincon de Luna.

The 2nd Division under Col. Barrios (10,000) is quartered at Corrientes city and suburbs, and Paso la Patria: another division of 10,000 is said to be at Tranquera Loreta, but we doubt this.

The 3rd Division under Major Duarte [3,500] has just been annihilated by the allied vanguard, at Yatay, near Paso los Libres, only a league apart from the 4th Division.

The 4th division under Col. Estigarribia (or Gen. Bosco), about 6000 men and 15 pieces, entered Uruguayana on the 5th inst., and is now threatened by Canavarró and Flores with 18,000 men.

The Paraguayan fleet, 20 vessels of all kinds and a host of canoes, arrived at Bella-Vista on the 16th inst, and intends, probably, to attack the allied fleet at Goya.

The batteries of the enemy along the Paraná are numerous and moveable, except that near Empedrado which has solid casemates: many of the guns are rifled.

The National Guards of Corrientes, about 10,000 men, have been forced to enrol among the Paraguayan ranks, for local service.

The Brazilian provinces of Matto Grosso, Minas Geraes, and Goyaz are still partly in possession of small expeditionary forces.

The key of the enemy's position, Humaytá, is defended by 180 guns in position, several flat-boats, and a force said to number 10,000 infantry.

The principal towns in Corrientes have been taken, sacked, and then occupied by the invaders, whose advanced lines extend 30 miles in width, from the Paraná to the Batel.

Pres. Lopez appears to be at present in Corrientes, which city is connected by telegraph wires with Humaytá and Asuncion.

The enemy's plan would seem to be to advance towards Montevideo; that of Gen. Mitre to cut off the army in Uruguayana and then drive back Robles.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

GREAT REJOICINGS FOR THE YATAY.

THE 'REFORMA' OFFICE SACKED

ARRIVAL OF THE OPERA CO.

August 23.

The arrival of the Recife yesterday morning, with the news of the first great victory over the Paraguayans, threw the whole town into an indescribable uproar, and the confusion and excitement was intense. As the Brazilian gunboat entered our port, bearing aloft the flags of the three allies, an impetuous rush was made to the mole. Don Eduardo Flores, on landing, was half-smothered amid the crowd that anxiously pressed around him to hear the particulars of the first great land victory that has as yet been obtained by the allies.

A grand procession was immediately formed, and the bearer of the auspicious intelligence was accompanied in triumph to the Government-house. Here Don Eduardo Flores, whilst depositing in the hands of our Delegate Governor, Dr. Vidal, the despatch of which he was the bearer, asked leave to wear the sword-belt and sword presented to the young and intelligent emissary by General Mitre in La Concordia. This was at once granted by Sr. Vidal, who bestowed on the petitioner at the same time the rank of Sergeant-Major. Thus young Flores holds the same rank in this as in the Argentine army, and there is no doubt his promotion has been well deserved.

Immediately on the news spreading through the town, and it is wonderful how on occasions like the one I speak of, news penetrates like wild-fire into all the most out-of-the-way places in the city, the whole town was alive. The population seemed to have emptied itself into the streets, bands of music played wildly and promiscuously about the street corners, in the grand square along the Calle 18 de Julio, and in the Government-house. The public buildings were loaded with flags, and the ears of the lieges were deafened by the peals which never ceased to pour forth from church tower and chapel steeple till late in the evening. The town was beside itself with joy, and the inhabitants seemed to be going through the various phases of a drunken phrenzy.

The quantity of fireworks consumed in town yesterday has been really prodigious: all through the town rockets and other fireworks were profusely spent in the 'Tribuna' office. The excitement was so great and so general that but little thought was bestowed on the bulletins, and the means of calling public attention to the news of the day was quite thrown into the shade by the more positive and all-absorbing details of a victory; the importance of which it is impossible to exaggerate.

In the evening there was a 'funcion' in the two theatres. The 'Allied Anthems' were sung or played in the midst of the most overflowing enthusiasm. Then there were felicitations, salutations, congratulations, and deputations, which last, with the object of making themselves the channel of the three first indicated demonstrations, wended their way in all the confusion of feverish enthusiasm to Dr. Vidal, the Governor's residence:

Doctors Vidal, Magarinos, Castros, and the Argentine Consul-General, Don Juan Thompson, spoke well and to the point; amongst many others, I cannot refrain from passing a high eulogium on Sr. Thompson's short address, in which a practical train of ideas is disinvolved in terse language, whose simple phrases are warmed into eloquence by the true feeling of a scholar and a gentleman. Sr. Thompson was greatly applauded, and received

the warmest manifestations of good brotherhood.

Turn I now to a subject, on which I own I cannot speak with any degree of impartiality; or if I do, I must do violence to my own private feelings and sympathies. The case is this. The office of the 'Reforma Pacifica' was attacked by a motley crowd of questionable character when least expected, and I am told the types were strewn on the floors, the windows were broken, and much other damage has been done. The 'Reforma Pacifica,' we may say, is now no more, and whatever may be said as to the 'modus operandi' employed in sending it on its long journey, those who have any interest in the present question and the preservation of tranquillity in the country, will hardly be able to weep tears over the untimely end of a paper that wilfully abused the indulgence of which it was the favored object, to do all the harm it could to a cause in which each one of us has a larger or smaller stake. I, for my part, cannot even force a 'crocodile's tear' to fall over the loss sustained by the owners of the seditious paper.

The Policia, on being informed of the violent proceedings of the riot, at once sent 'celadores,' who were at once beaten back, but, being reinforced, managed to make good their footing and expel the marauding intruders. The experience of a certain beudogelled 'celador' last night, must have been much like that of King Sigismund, in Calderon de la Barca's la Vida es Sueño, where the King, beholding his falling throne, and the roar of the populace, sententiously tells Astolfo—

"Todo facil de parar se mira,
Mas que el pueblo la soberbia ira!"

These are the delight of democracy. Well it is that the hand of the sovereign people should make its weight felt from time to time in the laud of its traditional recognition.

Sr. Villalba's Album is likely to return to the hands of the manufacturers. The committee refuse to pay more than 2,000 dollars, and Sr. Cataldi asks now 4,500 dollars. There is right and reason on each side. The committee agreed with Sr. Cataldi to have the album made for about 2,000 dollars, though subsequently on being consulted, they gave their assent to having certain precious stones added in considerable quantities.

After the purchase, however, of the house for Sr. Villalba, scarcely 2,000 dollars have been left, and the upshot is likely to be that Sr. Cataldi will return to Buenos Ayres with the Album, there to raffle it amongst his connections in your city and Rosario.

I hope within a few days to be able to notice a marked improvement in business, as the news by the Recife will retone the commercial body, and restore some degree of action where lassitude was universally complained of.

We are still waiting, however, to hear what the ulterior movements of General Flores have been, and what direction the Paraguayan division on the left margin of the Uruguay is now likely to take. Next month promises to be fruitful in events. There are many rumors as to killed and wounded, amongst these some of our friends are reported to have fallen, but I defer all details till I can speak with certainty.

One incontestable fact remains, however, that the Paraguayans are taught to fight desperately and obey orders. The consequence has been, that in the tenacious hand-to-hand encounters of the rival forces, General Flores' infantry has suffered most severely.

On the 25th instant Madame Mollo and the company, of which she is the centro star (!), are to give 'Hernani' in Solis. This company has been con-

August 24, 1863.

...by the Finance Committee, and the sum paid to the singers is approximately one thousand dollars to cover all expenses of voyage, &c.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

The 'Revista Medica,' 23rd inst. says: Cases of measles are becoming fewer every day, but diphtheria continues to make havoc, although happily in a limited manner. The medical associations remark a great diminution in the number of sick during the month: this is attributed in great manner to the frequent visits of our great purifier, the Pampero wind.

We regret to announce the recent demise of Dr. Juan Pedro Cordoba at Rio Janeiro, formerly of this city: already in the prime of life, he was a short time since attacked with a mental disorder and removed to the Lunatic Asylum at Rio Janeiro. On last Monday several of his friends and collegians assisted at the obsequies for the repose of his soul at the Merced church.

The Legislativo Chambers of Buenos Ayres are about to perform an act of justice in granting full pension as Member of the Board of Health to the father of the Argentine school of Medicine, Dr. Pedro Rojas. It has already passed, the Deputies and will be as favorably received in the Senate.

We mentioned in our last the project of forming a Sanitary Committee under Messrs. Frias and Cantilo, on the model of that of North America, to afford relief to our army in the field. For this end a second meeting was held in the Town-hall, chiefly of physicians, and the following members elected as Committee: Dr. J. J. Montesdeoca president, Felix Frias, V. Bosch, P. Vivar, G. Fuentes, M. Peralta, J. M. Cantilo Secretary. Some conferences have been held with the Minister of Interior who has declared his warmest support and marked out the attributes of the Committee. It remains for the public to come forward liberally and provide the Committee with the necessary funds. The Buenos Ayres Medical Association has subscribed 5,000\$ m. c. out of its limited treasury.

Hospital report for July: soldiers and civilians from last month 400, lunatics 32; entered during the month 204; cured 184; died 45; remaining in hospital 375, lunatics 32.

The Provincial Government of Buenos Ayres has granted 1,000 silver dollars to purchase articles for the Medical Museum: it is said they have sent to Europe for a collection of wax figures illustrative of skin diseases.

Two interesting articles are translated from the 'Dublin Medical Press' and 'Dublin Medical Journal' respecting a treatise on typhus-fever by Dr. Henry Kennedy and another on hypertrophy by Dr. Philip Crampton Smyley both of the Irish school of medicine, which is now becoming very popular in Buenos Ayres.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday the steamer from Montevideo arrived bringing full news of the state of that city when the the victory of Yatay was known. Our correspondent's letter will be found very interesting.

It was rumoured through town yesterday that Gen. Urquiza had received a polite notification from head quarters to remain at San José, the militia had been called out by President Mitre, and the infantry at present enrolled were marching to the allied camp. It is difficult to say what importance can be attached to this report, it seems however beyond all doubt that the political Oriental refugees in Entre Rios have received orders to quit the province; many persons surmise that in the correspondence taken at Duarte's camp, Carreras and others are implicated.

The British mail steamer Mersey will leave for Montevideo to-morrow. We understand she will take a number of passengers for Europe.

Col. Pallejas, whose correspondence we so frequently published in our columns, behaved with such bravery on the battle-field of Yatay that he was then and there made a General, by the Commander-in-chief.

It is due to General Paunero to say that the victory of Yatay was solely owing to his sending his cavalry regiment under Segovia to charge the enemy in flank, whilst the oriental infantry were engaged in a fearful hand to hand fight with the Paraguayans; this magnificent charge of Paunero's cavalry caused the enemy to give way, and led to an immediate rout. As we notice all our colleagues are silent on this matter, we think it right to call especial attention to it, and to remark that the most abused Argentine officer in the Republic, General Paunero, was the real victor at Yatay.

The ram auction of Sr. Oldendorff at Messrs. Stock & Co.'s in calle Chacabuco came off on the 22nd: such an assemblage of buyers we never witnessed, English, German and native estancieros from Entre Rios, the Banda Oriental and this province. The ewes and rams underwent the most scrutinizing inspection, and the animals were pronounced by the most competent judges to be the finest ever imported into this country; 87 rams were sold, the highest price was \$20,500 and the lowest \$3,800: Mr. Healy, Mr. Hannah and Mr. Burr of Entre Rios were the principal buyers. The ewes were 111 in number of which 60 were sold, the highest price paid \$3,500, and the rest averaged \$2,000. We have to congratulate our enterprising friend Mr. Oldendorff on the success of this very important sale.

The Boca Railway has its carriages on the line now, and people want to know when the road will be open, although we fear if the gentlemen managing the line do not select better hours than we mentioned the other day the Barracas diligences will take all the passengers.

There was no news from Concordia yesterday although the Pavon was expected down with prisoners of war; we are inclined to think however that all the captive Paraguayans will be drafted into the Argentine regiments.

Respecting the two German captains drowned last Tuesday in the Uruguay we can hear nothing further than what we published yesterday.

Dr. Hutchison's work is being looked for: we have looked over the manifest of the Cordova, but none have come although our worthy and talented friend the Consul gave us to understand that 300 copies were to arrive in the first Liverpool steamer.

We were mistaken yesterday in stating the Don Diego to have made the best passage this year from the United States. We learn that the British barque Iona Capt. W. Seward arrived here on Feb. 26th from Boston, sighting Montevideo in 44 days and landing her passengers here on the 46th day.

A grave complaint is made respecting the Captain of Port and Post-office authorities of Montevideo, who board American vessels bound for Buenos Ayres, oblige the master to deliver up his letter-bag, and charge 30 cents on each letter forwarded to Buenos Ayres, thus levying a tax of about 300 silver dollars on each vessel calling there for orders, without any pretext or service rendered.

The North American and Brazilian steam-navigation Co. has put two vessels on the line; the Mississippi and Merrimac, each over 2,000 tons and about 2 years old, either of which will positively commence the service on September 1st, leaving New York for

Rio Janeiro. Some new vessels are also on the stocks and will soon be ready. The service will be monthly, and when extended to the River Plate we may be able to reach New York in 25 days: the fare will hardly exceed £30.

We regret to learn that the family of Sor O'Gorman, justice of peace of south Barracas, has been thrown into mourning by the melancholy death of his eldest son, a fine young man aged 19, who went out fowling and the gun accidentally going off lodged the charge in his breast: he died immediately.

The mob in Montevideo, on learning of the victory of Yatay, sacked the 'Reforma' printing-office: this is very disgraceful. Probably the same fellows would have sacked any of the Colorado newspaper offices (if they had existed) under the old regime.

The Morgan Meat and Hide Curing Co., (limited) is going on most successfully at Paysandú: it has a patent from the Montevidean and Argentine Governments, and a cargo of preserved beef and mutton has been sent to England. The samples previously sent arrived in excellent condition. We warmly congratulate our friend and countryman, Dr. Fleury, on this success. The capital at present does not exceed £50,000, and the operations are confined to the Mauá estancia, but in a couple of months it is intended to commence on a much larger scale.

A cousin of the gallant youth, Enrique Py, who fell in the battle of Las Cuevas, has informed us that the family name is properly Pitt, and of English extraction, but corrupted to Spanish pronunciation by dropping the final consonant.

The Pacific mail Co. steamer 'Bogotá' is expected to call at Montevideo next week; some gentlemen asking us information about going to Chile, we beg to call their attention to this: the agents in this city are Messrs. Bates, Stokes & Co. 55 calle Maypu.

Next Wednesday, the festival of Sta. Rosa patroness of S. America, will be a holiday: there is a storm every year about that date, and ship-captains had better look to their anchors and cables in time.

Don Manuel J. Cobo an old and respected citizen, native of Mendoza, died on Wednesday morning. Col. Carides also died, while being conveyed home from the railway in a coach. Among the two doctors killed at Yatay, one was Dr. Ferreyra, brother to the editor of the 'Epoca' of Montevideo.

The Mersey leaves with mails for England to-morrow evening. We have printed 2,000 copies of the Weekly and Packet Editions, with all the news of the war.

THE FUNERALS OF SRES. PY AND FERRE.

On Wednesday the melancholy ceremony of paying the last tribute of respect to two young Argentine officers, who perished on board the Guardia Nacional when passing the Paraguayan batteries at Las Cuevas, took place.

At an early hour there was a crowd on the Mole, and at half-past twelve o'clock the hearse and carriages arrived in front of the Mole. Although we much lament the loss of these promising young men, it must be a matter of satisfaction to the relatives of the deceased that they fell bravely defending the flag of their country. We condole with the friends of the deceased officers; but we rejoice to find that our old friend Murature found it convenient to run down too fast before the enemy's fire, and with the bravery of a true sailor returned shot for shot. We will on the present occasion say nothing about the pedigree of our valiant friends: but no matter what any one may say to the contrary, we insist that the old Argentine tub, the Guardia Nacional, has covered herself

with glory in the battle of Las Cuevas. These observations were suggested by the many comments passed on the conduct of the Argentine Admiral, whilst waiting on the Mole for the funeral to take place.

Some delay having occurred at the Captain of the Port about the coffins, the Paseo Julio got completely blocked up with the carriages and crowd. Wreaths and garlands were coming in from all quarters; the two hearses were tastefully draped with the flags of the allied nations, and the long string of coaches stretched down Paseo Julio for several squares. The bodies were encased in lead coffins which were subsequently placed in magnificent mahogany coffins: the last screw in the lid having been driven home, and the coffins placed in the hearse, the procession at last started for the Recoleta; military honors for some cause or another seemed to have been omitted. When the funeral arrived at the Recoleta, the crowd was still greater, and over the graves of the two young officers, who fell so bravely fighting their country's cause, several orations were made. We suppose that the Argentine people or Government will erect a fitting monument to the memory of these two young officers cut down in the very morning of life, although their heroic behaviour under the most galling fire from the enemy's batteries is indeed the most lasting of all cenotaphs.

BARON MAUA AND SAVINGS BANKS.

(From the 'Pueblo' of Montevideo.)

Formerly the habit of saving money was only known among country people, who hid it to buy a piece of land, or misers who stowed it away to remain unproductive and often be lost in case of sudden death. This was in part the origin of the doctrines of '89 and the consolidation of social credit. But when the science of economy became general it was seen that saving money might be turned to greater advantage: new institutions were formed which are now the admiration of thinking men, and the glory of economists. Such are life-insurances, funds for old age, mutual assistance societies, loans, saving boxes, mortgage credits, tontine associations, and other economies within the range of all and identifying even the humblest individual with the maintenance of society and public wealth.

The first regular Savings Bank established in this country was that opened in the banking-house of Mauá & Co. The Baron Mauá, who is a genuine philanthropist and friend to the people, by popularising his banking-system among us has done more than a generation of philosophers towards adapting the axioms of social economy to the efforts of individuals, and merited for himself the distinction of Benefactor of Society by being the first to establish a public Savings-bank.

Political economists and public writers have regarded a habit of providence as the secret of happiness among the working-classes, and the source of public wealth. Baron Mauá understood this, conciliating great results with perfect security. The Savings-bank began to operate shortly after the Bank was established, and powerfully aids to guard against the vicissitudes of life and the painful consequences of loss of means. Women as well as men can avail themselves of its benefits: and we may safely say that the Savings-bank has gradually increased the fortune of the masses and created habits of order and economy among the lower classes.

These institutions are very numerous in England, France, and other civilized nations, tending greatly towards public morality; and in our population at least 99 per cent will be benefited by it instead of investing their surplus

cash in these funeral Lotteries which have been abolished in Europe and we trust the River Plate Governments will soon do the same.

GRAND FETE AT FORTIN DE ARECO. RECEPTION FOR THE YATAY.

On Monday 21st inst., the well-known and popular 'estanciero' Mr. Archy Craig gave a grand dinner at his residence Nueva Caledonia; in celebration of his birthday: the guests were 40 in number, including the Justice of Peace, D. Eduardo Rodriguez, the Municipality and all other local authorities, besides the principal Irish residents and a goodly number of men of various nationalities and Argentines. The board was sumptuously spread with viands and delicacies in the hospitable profusion characteristic of the worthy host, and 'carne con cuero' of course formed an item of the bill of fare. The dinner passed off gloriously, repeated compliments and good wishes being showered on 'mine host,' who bore his honors with excellent grace. Several speeches were pronounced in eloquent terms and appropriate toasts drunk. The Justice of Peace proposed the health of Don Archy, which was followed by a graceful toast to English settlers by Sig. Sartirano. Among other sentiments the Judge proposed "Success to the allied vanguard on the Uruguay."

Just then a 'chasque' galloped up in hot haste with news of the victory of Yatay: he had arrived in the Fortin with despatches and learning that all the authorities were at Nueva Caledonia at once posted off for the scene of rejoicing.

It is impossible to describe the wild excitement and joy of the company on learning the glorious news. Guns were fired off and shouts of 'Viva' rent the air, till the other neighbors came flocking in to share the sport. Mr. Craig under the happy influence of the moment addressed the company in an eloquent speech.

The Justice of peace then invited all present to accompany him to the Fortin and the company started in procession, six carriages opening the march and followed by 20 mounted cavaliers. The foremost carriage, occupied by Judge Rodriguez, was surmounted with the national banner; and in this manner they entered the town of Fortin de Areco, being received with bell-ringing, rockets, and other joyful demonstrations. Preceded by a band of music all the townfolk marched round the Plaza, singing the Argentine Hymn. After this a grand ball was given at the Club-house, at which all the pretty girls attended in gala dress, and dancing was begun with great zeal, lasting till 3 a. m. when the National Hymn was again sung and the festivities terminated. We have to congratulate Messrs. Craig and Rodriguez on so happy a celebration.

ON 'CHANGE.

Table with exchange rates for August 24, including Paper price of ounces, 453; Do. Sovereigns, 134; First and last price of patacons, 27 35; Cash sales, 19,900; TIME SALES; For the 31st, 10,000, 27 30; Friday, 5,000, 27 35; Saturday, 10,000, 27 35; November 30th, 4,000, 27 10; Total sales, 48,900; NATIONAL BONDS; 2,000 National Bonds, cash, 402; EXCHANGE; £150,000 sterling on England, at 49 1/2, 49 7-8, and 50d., closing rate, 59 7-8.

This was a dull day on 'Change. Specie opened weak, but closed firm. A very heavy Exchange operation on Rio was talked of; but on inquiry we learn that there was no such transaction effected. The amount of exchange drawn for the packet is much under what was expected, the principal drawers being our private banks. Business during the fortnight has been so very dull that there are few takers. In wools the sales have been insignificant, and although there is a disposition on the part of holders to sell, few transactions of importance have been effected. The present stock in deposit is estimated at 80,000 ar., and it is estimated an almost equal amount is yet in the camp. National Bonds are very firm at 40 1/2. There are buyers for a large amount at this price, but no sellers. Money could not be easier. First-class paper at short dates is done at one per cent. per month, either in gold or paper. Government Bills at 1 1/2 and 1, but few are offering in the market. It is thought that the French packet will not bring any specie, but some very satisfactory news about the loan, which is beginning to be looked for with some anxiety.

TEATRO COLON

OPERA ITALIANA. Habiendo sido contratados los principales artistas de la Compañia Lirica para el Teatro de Rio Janeiro, y debiendo salir el 26 del corriente se ha dispuesto dar antes de la salida cuatro Funciones para despedirse de este ilustrado publico que tantas pruebas le ha dado de benevolencia y simpatia. Viernes 25 de Agosto 1863. LUCIA.

TO-DAY.

By Don LEZANDRO BILLINGHURST. By Auction will be sold, the very commodious house, situated at the corner of Calle de Tacuari Nos. 261 & 266 and Calle Estados Unidos, Nos. 197 & 199.

BATTLE OF THE YATAY.

GENERAL FLORES' DISPATCH.
Headquarters, Paso de los Libres,
August 18th, 1865.

To H.E. President Mitre,
General-in-chief of the allied armies.

Yesterday at 10.30 a.m. after most toilsome marches made by our gallant foot soldiers, amidst heavy falls of rain which inundated the whole country, we came in sight of the enemy over 3,000 strong. Major Duarte, the commander, and 1,200 men fell into our hands besides 1700 of the enemy left dead on the field, 4 flags, a quantity of arms, ammunition, 8 waggons, 300 wounded, and some lean horses. The loss of our vanguard is about 250 between killed and wounded. It was impossible to avoid the effusion of blood; the enemy fought like barbarians. Such is the savagery and fanaticism impressed on them by the despot Lopez and his tyrannical predecessors, that no human power can induce them to surrender; they prefer certain death rather than accept quarter.

The first Argentine division under Gen. Paunero; the 12th Brazilian brigade under Col. Cuello Guelly; the Orientals and Correntinos under Gen. Madariaga, have done their duty, fighting like heroes and even far exceeding what might be required of them as soldiers. Therefore as an act of justice and distinction towards the defenders of the country I recommend them to your Excellency's consideration.

These are the small trophies offered to our Excellency by the vanguard which you placed under my immediate orders, and which I had the honor to command in a day so glorious for the Republic and the Allied powers.

In fine, as General of the Vanguard I have to congratulate your Excellency and all the grand army on the triumph of the 17th inst. in the plains of Yatay, which we may hope will be the prelude to still greater victories.

God preserve your Excellency many years.

VENANCIO FLORES.

Postscript.

Head-quarters, Yatay, Aug. 18th. 1865.
After closing my official despatch I receive the report of General Paunero which your Excellency will find enclosed. In view of this, I have to repeat honorable mention of the brave conduct of the Argentine troops, from the General in command down to the humblest soldier.

V. FLORES.

LATEST FROM CONCORDIA.

FLORES CROSSING THE URUGUAY.

On Monday the 21st, Commander Abalos (Oriental) arrived from the army with a committee requesting the Brazilian commander to send up immediately his steamers, and informing Pres. Mitre, that before he left the army of Flores, the Paraguayan chief, Duarte, had been sent to Concordia a prisoner, in charge of Goyo Castro. On Monday evening Major Duarte, the leader of the Paraguayan forces on this side of the river arrived: he is a large powerfully built man, apparently polite and educated, and did not seem to lose his presence of mind for one moment. On entering the room where President Mitre and his officers were, he addressed himself by mistake to Surgeon Almeida whom he mistook for General Mitre and said—*Sir, I have had the misfortune to fall a prisoner of war. To which was replied, The laws of our country declare the lives of prisoners sacred, you are amongst friends.*

Two bags and a heap of correspondence were at the same time delivered to the President. The battle of Yatay lasted until 3 o'clock in the afternoon the pursuit of the defeated was entrusted to Col. Payba.

On the 18th General Flores was preparing to cross the Uruguay, and on the 19th the Brazilian vessels were expected.

IMPORTANT FROM MONTEVIDEO.

August 17th, 1865.

The news from the headquarters is of a disquieting character. The existence of "montonero", or brigand parties, in the campaña, hitherto so sturdily ignored by the daily papers, and especially the Moderate section of the party in power, is now a fact beyond dispute. I told you of this some weeks since, and the official intelligence now received by the Government, only confirms what ought to have been known some time back, and for the narration of which your correspondent incurred on more than one occasion the severe censure of parties who unwittingly would harm their cause and party by untimely reticence.

I am glad to say that the Government is taking active means to preserve tranquillity in the campaña, and orders have been just imparted, couched in the most stringent and explicit terms, and directed to the chiefs of the

respective departments, that all those who are taken in arms against the Government shall be summarily and without distinction shot there and then. The phrase *perdese por las armas*, leaves margin of course for great abuses, but these in the present state of things are inevitable. We may hope, however, that the heads of departments, while complying strictly with their instructions, will act with discriminating caution so as to nip in the bud the commencement of a new reactionary movement at the same time as the lives of innocent parties are guaranteed against all violence.

Considering that the forces the insurgents possess cannot exceed 200 men, and these scattered throughout the departments, we have good grounds to trust that the energetic measures now ordered to be taken may be fully equal to the task of arresting this new element of anarchy in its outset.

The matter of the Jesuits is again on the tapis, and this time the anti-Jesuit party has put itself in a still falser position than on the previous occasion. It appears that the Chief of Police ordered the interment of a Protestant in the Roman Catholic Cemetery! Such a strange proceeding naturally created considerable excitement in Paysandú, and has of course found an echo amongst those agitators who are ready to increase their stock of political capital whenever the occasion presents itself of doing so.

The authoritative infringement of the rights of private individuals is applauded here with the most inconsistent enthusiasm, and it is not one of the least evils resulting from our constant political commotions that moral confusion in ideas follows so close on the heels of material change.

One cannot but mourn over the strange aberration of political principles which thus leads the so-called liberal party in the state to uphold these acts of arbitrary intolerance on the part of the Departmental authorities. This matter comes to ombitter still further the question which is still agitated as to the closing of the houses of business and there ported comminatory note of Bishop Vera to the Government. These are questions which must assume a vast and unlooked for importance sooner or later, and will doubtless exercise a direct influence in the country for good or ill. Let us hope that it may be for the first.

I have had, yesterday, occasion to see the Album to be presented to Sor. Villalba. It is a fine work of art and cost rather more than six thousand dollars. Sor. Cataldi told me that the words "Los Residentes Estrangeros a Villalba" cost upwards of twelve hundred dollars. They are set in small rubies and the whole effect, artistically speaking, does much credit to the workmen engaged.

Last night the 'funcion' of the English Amateur Dramatic Corps took place in Solis in presence of about six hundred spectators. The audience, however, was a select one, and all the boxes presented a fair show, filled as they were by the principal families of our society. With regard to amateur performances, the rule 'noblesse oblige' holds good, and the critic must resign his place with as good a grace as he can to the laudatory effusions of partial admirers. I may say, however, that 'Take that girl away,' however appreciated in England, seems to me very far from equalling, in point of excellence, many other pieces which adorn the repertory of English comedy. I should hardly venture an opinion on the subject, were it not that many of the audience seemed to think in the same way. The acting, I may say with truth, far exceeded our expectations.

Mr. R. Cross sung very well, and with much applause, 'The Village Blacksmith.'

Miss Casalla bore an honorable part in the entertainment, and was presented by the 'Comision de la Sociedad de Beneficencia' with a golden wreath as well as a handsomely worked silver girdle, imitating flowers, presented in the name, *ojjo Fondlings*. The committee too, headed by Mr. McColl, presented her with a small case of jewellery, in the name of the Dramatic Amateur Corps.

Miss Casalla's singing as an amateur possesses much merit, but those who have heard the 'Boloro Sicilian Vespers,' sung by another of our fair amateurs on a former occasion in Solis, will hardly doubt that the piece was not well chosen. Indeed, we have heard Miss Casalla in the large Solis Theatre not very long ago appear to much greater advantage than last night, and obtain the well-merited applause of a crowded theatre.

The whole performance came off very well, and concluded towards the small hours of the morning. The Amateur Dramatic Company have merited the gratitude of the whole community for

their laudable efforts in aid of one of our most useful and charitable institutions.

Nothing, absolutely nothing, in business. The stagnation continues with more or less uniformity in all branches of trade, though a slight demand is springing up now for the 'campaña.'

Some thousands of cattle and sheep have been offered on sale during the last few days without finding a purchaser. For the present no one likes to have much to do with camp property, as far as the making of purchases is concerned.

SOR. VILA, THE PETROLEUM DISCOVERER.

Our readers will remember with what satisfaction we announced a few months ago the discovery of Petroleum in Jujuy and how much attention this important news called forth in England. Since then we had the pleasure of several visits from the discoverer, Sor Vila, a very intelligent Spaniard; and at his special request we refrained from alluding to the subject lest it might affect his interests while Congress was occupied with his petition for a patent. We strongly advised him to put less trust in Argentine legislators than in foreign aid, and to proceed at once to London for the realization of his discovery. The sequel shews we were right, for the Congress rejected his petition twice, and we regret to read in the morning papers of a terrible occurrence proving that the frustration of his hopes has deranged the intellect of this man who will perhaps soon be recognised as a public benefactor.

It seems Dr. Arazo, deputy for Jujuy in the Nat. Congress was sent for last Friday morning, to render medical assistance to a patient in the British Hotel. On entering the room he recognised Sor Vila, whose petition he had opposed in Congress; and the latter, who seemed to be laboring under great excitement, at once shut the door and setting his back to it drew a revolver, at the same time telling the Doctor that he had made up his mind to sell his right to the Petroleum deposits in Jujuy, and directing him to write out the deed of sale forthwith. The Doctor sat down pretending to comply, and was about to take off his glove when Vila ordered him to write with his glove on, while he cocked the pistol: seeing the thing so serious, the Doctor attempted to remonstrate and suggested a postponement, whereupon Vila fired and a terrible hand-to-hand struggle ensued in which the Doctor luckily escaped three shots, and the people of the Hotel rushing in rescued him. Vila was disarmed, taken to the Police, and pronounced a lunatic.

This is indeed a sad finale to the discoverer's career, and Sor Vila seems to have always been persecuted by adverse fortune. The war in the United States obliged him to abandon his works in the Petroleum region of Pennsylvania. He afterwards built a factory in Santo Domingo, which was burned down by the blacks during the struggle against annexation to Spain.

But although this calamity has befallen the discoverer, we earnestly hope the Petroleum of Jujuy will not be lost among the "rejected proposals" of our Congress. It is probable the industrial and scientific world will at least take the pains to investigate the promised source of wealth for La Plata. Only last month we published a patent for 5 years voted by the Chilean Congress in favor of an American who proposes to produce petroleum and kerosene in that republic. However disinclined to the system of monopoly, we think the Argentine Congress should have done the same for Sor Vila, whose discovery promises a new era to that remote province.

The following particulars supplied us by the discoverer in his own handwriting may be interesting and useful.

According to the investigations hitherto made, the Petroleum is found in a solid state in three different places in the Province of Jujuy: The first and most considerable is on the surface, about 15 leagues from the banks of the Rio Vermejo in the direction of Esquina Grande, where it lies in large deposits along the edge of a lake which measures about 800 yards long by 400 wide. These deposits consist of three distinct layers, one over the other, each of which is fully a yard in thickness. These layers are hidden in the adjacent slopes surrounding the lake, and a quantity of tar or petroleum emerges from thence in a liquid state. All along the shores of the lake the vein or layer is covered with a thin superincumbent of two inches of sand.

The other two sources of petroleum are found, one at a short distance from the above, and the second about 5 leagues from Rio San Francisco, a tributary of the Vermejo, and about 20 or 25 leagues above the confluence.

These two sources, unlike the first, are found in dry land and not on the edge of a lake: they extend in patches over 100 yards, sometimes uncovered near small streams and always in layers as before described. There is an abundance of timber in the vicinity of all these deposits.

"The River Vermejo has been navigated by small steamers as far as 40 or 50 leagues above Esquina Grande."

"The chymical analysis performed in the University shews that the samples produced give 60 to 70 per cent. of very superior Kerosene wholly free from sulphur."

EXCURSION TO ENSENADA.

On Sunday the little steamer *Lili* made a trip to Ensenada, having on board a party composed of Mr. Beatty, attached to the firm of Messrs. Brassey and Co., of London, Mr. Gowland, Captain Batty, of the steamer *Cordova*, Messrs. Coghlan and Simpson engineers of the Boca, Barracas, and Ensenada Railway, and Mr. Wilks; with the object of exploring the inner channel from Buenos Ayres to Ensenada, the state of the bar, and the capacities of the port. The river being in a medium state, the channel was found to have from 15 to 18 feet of water throughout, at a distance of from 600 to 1,000 yards from the coast, and entirely free from obstructions. Steaming to the head of the bay and crossing it, soundings were taken, showing the great convenience of the port for the secure accommodation of a large number of vessels. And the coast was also examined with a view to the building of wharves.

On the return Mr. Richardson, the pilot, took the charge, to show the passage for ships over the bar, which was crossed at slow speed, and sounding continually, finding not less than 13 feet upon it.

The party returned at 7 p.m., all pleased, not only with the trip, but with the evident capabilities of Ensenada to become the shipping port of Buenos Ayres.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT IN THE URUGUAY.

TWO SHIP CAPTAINS AND TWO SAILORS DROWNED.

It is our painful duty to record a most melancholy accident which occurred in the Uruguay last Tuesday. It appears that on the day in question a small boat left Concepcion with Capt. Sayers, of the Belgian barque *Eugenie*, and Capt. De Hert, of the Dutch Brig *Anna*, with two sailors, and a book-keeper from the *Saladero Le Morbonais*, bound for the *Saladero Almiron*. Just as the boat got out of the Boca Falsa and was getting into the river she was capsize by a squall. The two sailors perished instantaneously; the Captain of the *Anna* swam a short distance and then went down; the Captain of the *Eugenie* caught the roots of a tree and held on, and the book-keeper caught the boat and floated down the river. The Captain of the *Eugenie* held on all night, but the next morning he was so exhausted that he was unable to keep up and he perished. The book-keeper was picked up by two Basques in a fearful condition on the next day, his body was so swollen that his boots and clothes had to be cut to pieces to be got off. We hope to-morrow to receive more details respecting this truly melancholy accident.

STEAM-NAVIGATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE RIVER PLATE.

LEGISLATIVE CONGRESS OF THE ARGENTINE NATION.

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies of the Argentine nation, assembled in Congress, sanction with force of law:—

Art. 1. The Executive is hereby authorized to subvention with \$20,000 per annum, for a term not exceeding eight years, the line of steamers to be established between New York and Buenos Ayres, on the express condition that such communication between the above ports be monthly.

Art. 2. The Executive shall stipulate previously with the Company whatever conditions it may deem fit.

Art. 3. Let this be communicated to the Executive. Given in the Hall of Sessions of Congress, at Buenos Ayres, on this 17th day of August, 1865.

Valentin Alsina,
Carlos M. Saravia,
Secretary of Senate.

José E. Uriburu,
Bernabé Quintana,
Sec. of C. of D.

Buenos Ayres, August 18th, 1865.
Let the above be held law of the Nation, communicated, published, and inserted in the National Register.

PAZ.
G. RAWSON.

FOREIGN AMATEUR RACING SOCIETY

GENERAL MEETING.

Pursuant to notice a general meeting of the members of the Foreign Amateur Racing Society was held on Saturday evening at the Hotel Congreso. The attendance was very numerous and a lively interest displayed by all in the success of the Society. The only business of the meeting was to name a new Committee, the day of the spring meeting, and the programme.

The spring meeting will take place on the 1st of November, and the programme will be published to-morrow. We understand that there is no scarcity of good horses.

PASSENGERS PER ORODORA, FROM LIVERPOOL.

James Scallon, Margaret Gorman, Alfredo Schmedel, Clemente Weber, Thomas Bradloy, Donald Mc. Callam, Mary Gorman, Bridget Gorman, Robina Shanks, John Mergin, John Metcalf, Santiago Chioppa, Domingo Percherio, Mary Donnelly, Robert Magill, Andrew Magill, Michael Bouchier, John Gorman, Letitia White, William Rose, R. L. G. McGregor, W. B. C. McNeill, Jane McNeill, Elizabeth McNeill, Walter McNeill, Edwin Jones, John Higginson, James Stewart, William Norman, Wallace Norman, Jessie Frazer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We are glad to learn that our friend Mr. Henry Hall of Bella Vista was one of the foreigners whose property was respected by the Paraguayans in the sack of that town.

The Provincial Bank of Buenos Ayres has received per Mersey 27 boxes of bank note paper. As the presses are all now in good working order, and a talented English engineer Mr. Lee in charge of them, we suppose that shortly the new class of bank notes will be in circulation.

A vessel from Hamburg arrived in port on Monday with an enormous consignment of gunpowder. The supply of this dangerous article at present in the River Plate is sufficient for the allied army for the next 12 months.

We are happy to say that the Government responding to our appeal on behalf of the unfortunate fugitives in the Gran Chaco has ordered the little steamer *Victoria* to their rescue, and sent up clothes and provisions for the use of these unfortunate people.

The Honorable Mr. Washbourne, U. S. Resident Minister to Paraguay, was to have left New York for the River Plate by way of England, about the 1st of August. It is hardly to be supposed, however, that His Excellency will attempt to go up with his bride to Asuncion until the war is over.

We have great pleasure in calling the attention of the British community of Buenos Ayres to an act of great liberality on the part of Mr. Just, the Manager of the Atlantic Steam Navigation Company. On being applied to for a passage for the new Matron of the British Hospital here, he at once agreed that she should be sent out for half the usual fare. The British residents will be glad to observe this spirit of liberality on the part of the Pacific Company, who, we understand subscribe largely to the Hospital at Bella Vista and Valparaiso, and also contribute the annual sum of £400 to the support of chaplains on the West Coast.

The British clipper *Don Diego*, Capt. Taylor has again beaten all the American vessels. She made the run from New York to Buenos Ayres in 54 days, which is the quickest voyage made this year.

We learn that an assistant clergyman for the English church has arrived in the packet; also the talented French writer Martin de Moussey, author of "La Confederation Argentine."

The works of the new-railway from Once de Setiembre to Barracas, to connect the Ensenada and Western lines, progress actively.

BIRTH.

On Thursday the 10th August, Mrs. Laurence Kelly of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On May 11th at New York, the Hon. C. A. Washburn, American resident Minister in Paraguay to Miss Sarah Cleveland, at the residence of the bride's uncle.

DEATHS.

At St. Johns, New Brunswick, on the 24th of May last, the Rev. John Armstrong, for many years the much respected British Chaplain in this city.

On Saturday, the 1st of July, of Bronchitis, at his residence, No. 20 Springfield Crescent, St. Hillier's, Jersey, John James Le Bas, Esq., in his 64th year. His friends will kindly receive this notice in place of any special advice thereof.

In the Partido del Monte, on 6th inst., Mr. Michael Galvin, in the 29th year of his age, received all the rites of the church from the Revd. Father Kirwan. Deceased was a native of Co. Clare, Ireland. R.I.P.

At the Cabana, district of Cannuelas, on the 16th inst., Mr. John McClymont, aged 67, a native of Ayrshire, Scotland.

In the Laguna de los Padres district, on 17th of July, Lucy, the beloved wife of Peter Todd.

SHIPS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Table listing ships in the port of Buenos Ayres, categorized by language (English, American, French, Spanish, Italian, Dutch, Russian, Hamburg, Prussian, Swedish, Belgian, Oldenburgh, Hanoverian, National) with columns for ship name, tons, captain, arrival, and consignee.

Alben Falliere. 62 Lithographs of South American country, scenery and costumes, on sale, bound or loose, at Messrs. Fusoni Hermanos, calle Cangallo, and at this office.

Notice and Reward of £50 sterling. WILLIAM GIBBONS, Master, Son of the late John Gibbons, Lieutenant-Adjutant of the Royal Perthshire Militia, and residing in Perth, Scotland, is hereby requested to place himself in communication with the Subscribers...

THE "IRISHMAN." The National Journal of Ireland. Price—Stamped, 4d; Unstamped, 3d. Registered at the General Post Office, London, for transmission abroad.

SCREW AND PADDLE STEAMERS, &c



G. H. HARRINGTON AND CO., NAVAL ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS, 27, Leadenhall Street, LONDON E. C. CONTRACT FOR BUILDING. Every Description of VESSEL adapted to Sea or River Navigation.

RICHARD GARRETT & SON, LEISTON WORKS, SUFFOLK ENGLAND. Beg to inform their friends in the Colony, that they are in a position to supply their Celebrated COLONIAL HORSE-POWER THRASHING MACHINES...

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO Engineers, Manufacturers of Portable and fixed Steam Engines, Machinery for Pumping, Hoisting, Grinding, Sawing, and Agricultural purposes, &c., &c., specially Adapted for the Colonies.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL—£2,000,000. Chief Offices, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS LIVERPOOL. Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and the River Plate, BARBOUR, BARCLAY, and Co CALLE CHACABUOCO, 13. Sept. 20.

OAKLEY & SONS' WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH, EMERY, BLACK LEAD, &c. JOHN OAKLEY & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY BLACK LEAD, GLASS AND EMERY PAPER, AND GLASS CLOTH. INDIA-RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS, &c. WELLINGTON MILLS, 172, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, S. LONDON 26 p 1 w j 13

INDIGESTION & STOMACHIC WEAKNESS. T. MORSON AND SON, Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturers of the far-famed PEPSENE WINE, are enabled to offer the purest and sweetest substitute for the Gastric Juice, ITS USE IS NOW UNIVERSAL.

Protection from Fire. PRIZE MEDAL, 1862. BRYANT AND MAY'S PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND CIGAR LIGHTS. Light only on the Box.

Any one can use them. A basin of water is all that is required to produce the most brilliant and fashionable colours on Silks, Woollens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c. in ten minutes.

TEETH WITHOUT PAIN. OSTEO OIDON PATENT, MARCH 1st, 1862. Messrs. GABRIEL'S invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft and flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings, and especially adapted for those long resident in warm climates.



CAUTION. PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HATS AND HELMETS. The Patenteses having established the validity of their Patent, in an action of Common Pleas, in which Ellwood and another, of No. 21 Great Charlotte-street, Strand, were Plaintiffs; and the Court of Common Pleas, on the 15th day of November instant, rescinded the Defendants' application for a New Trial, with Costs to be paid by the Plaintiffs...

Diligencias del 25 de Mayo. Agencia Rivadavia, No. 98. Orden de salida. Para el 25 de Mayo, sale de la Capital todos los Microlopes por el último tren de la tarde que sale del Parque a Mercedes.

The Best and Cheapest Linen Sheeting in Town. Is on sale at the Tienda Buenos Ayres, Calle Victoria, No. 219. It is the widest and best quality that has yet been imported to the country, and will be sold at the very low price of \$30 mgc per vara.

GERMAN BURMEISTER. Consignatario de Frutos del Pais. Wool and Produce Broker, 105—CALLE VENEZUELA—106, Buenos Ayres. Notice. The undersigned notifies the public that from the 18th inst. he will not be responsible for any debts &c. contracted by his wife Maria Beckman, Café de la Rounion Belge, 304 Calle Maipú, S. E. BECKMAN.

Messrs. Newham and Co., Montevideo. Beg respectfully to advise the public that they are now receiving unusually large shipments of staple goods, as under, all of the very finest quality, and to ensure demand and sale are offering at reduced prices. Ex Steamship Henschell (already arrived):— Two tons prime York hams. Two tons Belfast do. One ton do. Belfast bacon. One ton Cheddar loaf cheese. Fifty firkins Gould's first double rose Cork butter, and a large quantity of oilman's stores, preserves and sundries.

Wanted. Eighty arrobes of damaged Brazilian tobacco for sheep washing purposes. Apply to 'Standard' office, Buenos Ayres. 99..15p a23.

Notice. Richard Rice is requested to call at this Consulate on a matter of importance to him. FRANK PARISH, Consul. British Consulate, Buenos Ayres, August 16, 1865.

Notice. There is a letter at this Consulate for Mr. J. MacNevin, Buenos Ayres. FRANK PARISH, Consul. British Consulate, Buenos Ayres, Aug. 14, 1865.

JAMES CLEMONS THOMPSON, Deceased. Pursuant to the act of Parliament, 22d and 23rd. Victoria, cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees," Notice is hereby given, that all Persons having any Claims or Demands against or upon the estate of James Clemons Thompson, formerly of Buenos Ayres, in South America, and late of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, and of Birkenhead, in the County of Chester, merchant, deceased, who died on the 17th day of February, 1864, at Birkenhead aforesaid, and whose Will was proved in the District Registrar attached to her Majesty's Court of Probate at Chester, on the 10th day of June, 1864, by William Charles Thompson and John Denby both of Buenos Ayres aforesaid, merchants, the executors therein named, are requested to send in the particulars of such claims or demands to the said William Charles Thompson and John Denby, or to their solicitors, the undersigned, on or before the 31st day of December next, as on or after that day the said executors will proceed to distribute the whole of the assets of the said James Clemons Thompson among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims (if any) of which they shall then have had notice, and that they will not be answerable for the assets so distributed or any part thereof to any person of whose claim they shall not then have had notice. Dated this 30th day of June, 1866. STOCKLEY & WRIGLEY, 16, Castle-street, Liverpool, Solicitors to the Executors. 70..3m a18.

Wool Broker. Adolphus Wilkinson having entered into partnership with Mr. Peter Natta offers his services to his friends and the public as general broker. My partner's house property in the plaza and elsewhere, worth over two million dollars, is part of the security I offer my clients; I also formally engage to take no commission whatever from buyers. Money lent to clients at bank interest. Sales of sheep, land, &c., carefully attended. ADOLPHUS WILKINSON, 1198, 1200, 1202 and 1204 Rivadavia 68—16 ag. 1m. Plaza 11 do Setiembre.

Mensagerias Correos Nacionales, Inicador New Company (Limited). Authorized by Decree of the Superior Government under date 2nd June 1865. After the 1st instant the Contract Entered into with Luis Sauzo by the National Government, under the name of "Mensagerias Correos Nacionales Inicador," will be carried on as heretofore by the New Company Limited, in accordance with the Statutes of said Co. (Article 6) approved of by the Government under date 2nd June, 1865 and registered in the Tribunal of Commerce in Rosario, de Santa Fc, together with the necessary documents of Transfer &c. required by Law, the 20th July, 1865, and which is hereby made known to the Shareholders and to the Public in General. Director and Manager, L. SAUZE. 17..xp a5.

GERMAN BURMEISTER. Consignatario de Frutos del Pais, Wool and Produce Broker, 70—CALLE BOLIVAR—70 78..xj14 BUENOS AIRES.

A LOS ESTANCIEROS. PATENT IMPROVED MACHINES For cutting Abrojos, Cardos and Cepos de Caballo. To be seen at JOHN HARDY'S, CALLE PARQUE, No. 3. J. H. has made it his study to make those Machines as simple and strong as possible, so as not to be liable to get out of order when working, and every facility for repairing them. 78, 1m, j14

"THE STANDARD"—Printed and Published every morning at the "Standard" Printing Office, No. 74 Calle Belgrano, by the Proprietors and Editors, M. G. and E. T. MULLER. 9p. a18

BRITISH VOLUNTEER BRIGADE. BOUNTY \$5,000. PROBABLE LAND-GRANTS. Englishmen, Americans and Sons of Foreigners wanted!

CAPT. DAVIS is now forming his brigade at the Restauradores barrack, calle Defensa and Mexico, with special commission from the Argentine Government, to enrol Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen, Americans and Sons of Foreigners for the present campaign against Paraguay. The bounty is \$5,000 with same pay and rations as the Italian Legion, found in uniform, arms and accoutrements. Any man bringing in 25 men will receive an officer's commission in the Brigade, or any 25 men enrolling together may elect their own officer. The Brigade will be entirely commanded by English officers, and offer a splendid opportunity to our countrymen who may be anxious to take part in the present war and who dislike serving in forces where English is not understood, and the habits of the troops are so different from ours. Although the commander cannot promise the man anything more than the above bounty and pay, he has great pleasure in stating that a proposal is about to be laid before the Provincial Legislature for land-grants of several hundred acres to each foreigner bearing arms in the present war. In case such law be passed the election of sites for land will be given in order of priority to those who have first enrolled, and such land-warrants will be disposable even for the benefit of heirs or relatives. Parties wishing to enlist can see Capt. Davis at the above barracks, on all week-days, between the hours of 12 and 2. —Jm a 2 J. S. DAVIS, Captain-in-command.

Real fine Holland Gin. The well known mark of the Key, in stone jars. 61..1m a 12 66—Piedad—66

PARAGUAY AND CORRIENTES. A visit to those countries in 1864, price \$20. On sale at Messrs. Mackern's book-store or at this office. x..m 6. Erriccison's Caloric Engine. One for sale. Apply at Calle de la Victoria, 379. 89..1 mo. j 21.

BOOKS! BOOKS! Just Opened Juveniles Prize Gift-Books The British Poets Most of Messrs. Routledge Warne and Routledge's Publications. NUEVA LIBRERIA INGLESA, 75—Calle San Martin—75. (Nearly opposite the Bolsa.) N.B.—Price of said books 58 per Shilling. Webster's 4to Pictorial. The new edition with 3,000 illustrations. A few copies of this invaluable work can be had at the Nueva Libreria Inglesa, nearly opposite the Bolsa, 75 San Martin. 145—xp j 29

F. SPRUNCK & CO. Montevideo. 93 Calle de Zavalta 93 Have constantly on sale Pianos of Pleyel, Wolff & Co, Paris and other classes of Pianos. Music for Piano, Flute and other instruments. Songs in English, Spanish, Italian, French, and German. 168..xp j 2

Medianeros. Wanted, for the Province of Entre Rios, some medianeros to mind sheep. Camps of the best quality will be sold. All the wood necessary to build corrals and for house use can be had; English or Irish preferred. For particulars apply at No. 123 Calle 25 de Mayo, 113 x..m-18

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES for driving Cotton Engines. PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES and PUMPS for Irrigation. PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES and PUMPS or Sheep-washing. 52..1w a26

ELLWOOD'S Patent Air-Chamber Hats and Helmets. The Patenteses having established the validity of their Patent, in an action of Common Pleas, in which Ellwood and another, of No. 21 Great Charlotte-street, Strand, were Plaintiffs; and the Court of Common Pleas, on the 15th day of November instant, rescinded the Defendants' application for a New Trial, with Costs to be paid by the Plaintiffs...

CAUTION. No AIR-CHAMBER HATS OR HELMETS are to be worn unless they bear the above stamp with either ELLWOOD AND SONS, or the MILLER'S NAME on the Sweatband.