



Subscription to the "Standard,"  
\$ 30 PER MONTH.  
ADVERTISEMENTS  
Not exceeding five lines inserted three  
times for \$5

TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
No notice can be taken of anonymous com-  
munications. 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 andeum, nil veri non andeum dicere."  
Cicero.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1866.

THE WELSH COLONY.

In yesterday's paper we published a letter signed P.P. on this subject which was, we have no doubt, inspired by a generous anxiety to rescue several countrymen supposed to be suffering from want. We also mentioned some days ago that a meeting was held in the Government-house, relative to the Colony, and although we are still ignorant of the proceedings, we learn that it was shewn there was no ground for the alarming rumors circulated through town.

Some parties come from the Colony had repeatedly and publicly stated through town that the people were starving, that they had expelled Mr. Jones &c. These statements are now contradicted by Mr. Jones, who is still accredited agent of the Colony, by Sr. Diaz, land-surveyor, who has just measured the land handed over to the colonists, by Mr. Davis, who is associated with Mr. Diaz as a committee to arrange matters with the Government, by Mr. Harris who has lately taken a supply of provisions and animals sent by Government for the Colony, by Captain Wood who conveyed the colonists from Bahia Nueva to Chubut and by several others, who unanimously testify that the colonists have still 4 months provisions, including wheat, salt-beef, 50 milch-cows, &c., and that soon they will have plenty of vegetables from what they sowed two months ago.

It seems the people have suffered some hardships at the outset, owing to the want of funds or foresight of the originators of the Colony at home; but all this has been much and unwarrantably exaggerated.

The National Government has acted very liberally in the matter, and is entitled to our best thanks: although only bound to give the land necessary for the colonists, it has conceded large bounties to the Patagonian Indians that they may respect and assist the colony, it has advanced a sum of 4,000 hard dollars for the maintenance of the colonists, it has at its own expense measured out the land for them, and is at present concluding arrangements with the agents to keep the colony regularly supplied with all necessaries till it is self-supporting.

It may be asked why we allowed P.P.'s letter to appear without making this explanation, but we did not know all this till yesterday, and the letter in question has at least produced one good, in calling the attention of those best acquainted with the affairs of the colony to the necessity of keeping the public properly advised through our columns.

GENERAL MITRE'S PROCLAMATION.

On the 28th ult. President Mitre held a grand review, and harangued the 1st division of the Vanguard as follows:

National Guards of Corrientes! I salute the valiant sons of the heroic province of Corrientes, at the moment when, as your General and friend, I come to share in your glories and your dangers.

Soldiers! Ye, who have been the first Argentines to take up arms against the enemy for the bloody outrage on our country, have bravely raised your strong arms and marched to resist the daring invader. In reward of your vigorous and noble efforts in the campaign, the army calls on you to lead the banner of the vanguard which you have upheld with such perseverance. The army, the nation at large, and I your General, feel confident that the National Guards of Corrientes, true to the antecedents of their native province, and with their

usual valor and decision, will contribute new laurels to the invincible banner of the Argentine Republic and a fresh garland to the civic crown of the country.

Comrades! March to the vanguard, and take the post of honor assigned to you: obey the orders of your leader, General Caceres, who, from the first showed you the path of honor in facing the foe; and by following the steps of your valiant officers who will point with their swords to the fields where glory is to be won, prove yourselves worthy of the new crusade on which you are about to embark, and in which you will be accompanied by the blessings of your families, the applause of your fellow-citizens, and the special esteem of Government.

For my part, I promise to be with you in the hour of trial and of victory, and already hail you as conquerors, with the watchword—

Viva la Nacion Argentina!  
Viva la Provincia de Corrientes!

POSITION OF THE BELLIGERENTS  
ON DECEMBER 31st 1865

THE ALLIES.

1. General Mitre, with the Argentine army, 13,000 men, near San Cosme, 9 leagues N. of Corrientes city.

2. General Osorio, with the Brazilian army, 20,000 men, at Laguna Brava, 4 leagues N. of Corrientes.

3. General Flores, with the Vanguard, 7,000 men at San Cosme, only 2½ leagues from Paso la Patria.

4. General Caceres, with the Correntino National Guards, beyond Laguna Brava, about 6 leagues N. of Corrientes.

5. The Brazilian fleet, 14 gunboats and steamers and 1 iron-clad, at anchor along with the Argentine war-steamers, at Corrientes.

6. Colonel Payba, with 200 irregulars, at Santo Tomé, on frontier service.

7. Baron Porto Alegre, with 10,000 Brazilians and 12 rifled cannon, preparing at San Borja to cross the Uruguay and move up through Misiones against Itapua.

THE ENEMY.

8. President Lopez at Humaytá, with forces variously estimated.

9. The Paraguayan fleet, consisting of 15 small steamers and 100 canoes, somewhere between Humaytá and the Tres Bocas.

10. The fortress of Humaytá defended by 200 guns (some rifled), three chain-cables, and several infernal machines, and surrounded with stockades.

11. Small forces along the Parana, at Itapiru, Itapua, &c.

12. Other detachments at Asuncion, Coimbra, and Curumbá.

We have seen a private letter from Gen. Mitre's head-quarters, stating "this will probably be my last letter for some time, perhaps for ever, as before many hours the signal will be given to force the Paso de la Patria and invade Paraguay." Numbers of canoes and boats were in readiness, but it was regretted none of the Brazilian steamers were small enough to pass up the Tres Bocas and aid in carrying over the troops. Preparations were made to provide the army with everything in the way of provisions, baggage-train &c., as they anticipate to find nothing in Paraguay but marshes, tigers, and trees.

The 'Nacion' correspondent from Santo Tomé, 13th ult. says that Baron Porto Alegre is still in Rio Grande, organizing his army: Payba's division is "like so many Valdals, ragged, dirty and miserable," and has much annoyance from the Paraguayans at Itapua who cross over, by night, into the Correntine territory, and return before daybreak.

MAILS FROM ENTRE-RIOS

THE GUALEGUAY RAILWAY.

We have received the 'Porvenir' of Gualeguaychú to the 1st inst. which is full of tremendous invectives against the press of Buenos Ayres for certain strictures on the conduct of General Urquiza and state of affairs in Entre-Rios. A correspondent signing himself 'an Entre-Rian soldier' says:

"Do not blame Urquiza for the events of Toledo and Basualdo. It was the work of the whole Entre-rian people the broad-shouldered, strong-handed, and sunburnt cavaliers of this pro-

vince, who foresaw the results of this ruinous, pharisaical, and bootless campaign, in which barter is called patriotism, and adventurers tear to pieces the flag of their country. A policy of slaves and speculators! But Entre-Rios will not have any fresh stains on her brow. No more of it."

In a leading article we also find some sarcastic comments on the Brazilians:

"The dignity of the country is bought and sold in the market of diplomacy, and foreign intervention is solicited, to avenge fraternal differences. Capt. Hotham forced the pass of Obligado under a shower of shot and shell; but Admiral Tamandaré makes his passages through triumphal arches. The people cannot see anything, being mesmerized by the high-sounding words 'Liberty, Civilization, and Popular Sovereignty.' How often are men deceived by names!"

The rails and materials for the Gualeguay railway to Port Ruiz, have arrived in that port from Europe, and much praise is given to the initiators of this work, as well for the rapidity in carrying out the arrangements, as for the importance it promises for the advancement of this part of Entre-Rios. Within two months the inauguration of the works will take place, in presence of the National and Provincial authorities.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

No mails from Montevideo yesterday, although the river is crowded with steamers. Of course, none of the steamer agents are to blame. If the steamer due to-day does not arrive, why she will arrive 'mañana.' It is the way we have in the Plate. Captain Harrison, however, will settle all this when he comes out with his new steamers. All the steamer agents in Buenos Ayres, with the exception of our friend Mr. Dowse, ought to imitate the ex-Governor of Corrientes, Lagragna, and enlist to fight the Paraguayans.

Yesterday was a great day in the Boca. A little schooner, the Concepcion del Uruguay, was launched from the back-yard of an industrious Italian. The schooner could not get into her element without crossing the Boca Railway, which was a serious inconvenience for the shipbuilder, and the chains and hawser had to be carried under the rails to get her into the Riachuelo. All, or at least the greater portion of the inhabitants of the Boca, rose at daybreak to witness the imposing ceremony, which was performed without the slightest 'contretemps.' There are half-a-dozen other little vessels on the stocks in the Boca; indeed, there is not a spot in this Republic where business is brisker and signs of vitality more abundant than in the neglected Boca. New wooten houses are going up on all sides, and it is a strange fact that these cheap wooden houses pay better interest on the capital than the stately building a man can raise in the city. In a few years the 'potrerros' will be all cut up into streets. Calles Herrera and Jackson, we suppose, will yet be the principal thoroughfares in this go-a-head place.

The United States Admiral with the American Consul visited the Provisional Governor of Montevideo, and was received with all due 'eclat.' He is expected shortly in Buenos Ayres.

A rather amusing row occurred in the Government house in Montevideo, between some workmen, which required the intervention of H. E. the Governor to put a stop to it. It seems that one of the peones in throwing up bricks hit the head mason, who was so enraged that he flung the trowel at the peon, then a regular fight ensued; the Governor rushed out and nearly got a brickbat between the eyes, in trying to stop the row. We have not heard how the affair terminated, but suppose that the police were called in, and walked off all parties to the Policia.

Mr. John Le Long has at last turned up at the Paso de la Patria. He is now the 'special correspondent' of the 'Tribuna.' His letter in yesterday's 'Tribuna' is very interesting, but falls far short of our racy, descriptive correspondent 'Simbad.'

Seven Brazilian transports have arrived down from Corrientes, and will shortly leave Montevideo for Rio de Janeiro, to bring more troops to the River Plate.

We hear it rumored that a petition is being got up in Corrientes against the election of Governor Lopez, which it is insisted is illegal. Meanwhile his Excellency has got hold of the chair of office, and received a complimentary visit from ex-Governor Lagragna, the other day. The city of Corrientes is now defended by six thousand Brazilian troops, but as the allied army is at the Paso de la Patria these guards are not much required now.

Mr. Le Long's estimate of the allied troops at the Paso de la Patria is as follows:

Brazilians, total strength	30,000
Caceres Correntino army	7,000
Gen. Mitre, Argentine	13,000
Gen. Flores, vanguard	7,000
Total	57,000

The maritime force is 14 Brazilian war vessels, including the Iron-clad Tamandaré.

The Guardia Nacional, Argentine steamer.

Of the other Argentine vessels Le Long makes no mention, and our squadron correspondent is so busy, that he has no time to write to us. A fight must be imminent.

Lopez is busy fortifying Itapiru, and if we are to attach any credit to the letters from head-quarters, we should certainly say that the fate of Paraguay will be decided in a few days at the Paso de la Patria. The Paraguayans have decided advantages on their side, but the soldiers are said to be starving, and the whole Paraguayan army greatly demoralized. In Corrientes it is said that the Paraguayans are short of gunpowder.

We regret to announce to our readers that the 'Revista de Buenos Ayres,' one of the most interesting publications in this city, is about to be stopped, we suppose for want of support. This is really a loss. The magazine was replete with the most useful information respecting these countries, and it speaks badly for our community that it could not meet with sufficient support.

Mr. J. R. Gonzalez is summoned by the escribano of the land office to appear and answer some claims respecting public lands in the partido Las Flores.

The hard-up state or condition of the Municipality was never more apparent than at present; the very gas bill for the month, this rotten institution cannot pay. The result is that the tax for lighting the city will no longer be entrusted to them for collection. Twenty millions a year, and yet not able to pay for lighting the town! What a nefarious scandal. This effete company now notifies the public that all exceptions allowed for non-payment of Municipal taxes cease.

Silver in large quantities arrived per Iron King, last trip, principally assigned to River Plate Bank. The Esigador also brought down some respectable remittances. As the embargo still continues in Corrientes on hides, the shopkeepers have nothing else to send down to Buenos Ayres but Brazilian and English gold.

We regret to inform our readers that in the city of Corrientes the greatest discontent reigns, owing to the Government Fiscal having brought charges of treason against some of the most respectable citizens. Mr. Lotero, Mr. Billinghurst, and others, are now about to stand their trial for treason, which, after all these people suffered during the war, seems to us most unjust, and we feel confident President Mitre will be the last to approve of such unprecedented conduct. The parties accused are some of the principal people in Corrientes and very narrowly escaped being killed by the Paraguayans when the invaders left that city. A body of men was sent to apprehend Mr. Billinghurst, who luckily escaped on board a foreign war-vessel in the port. The accusation of treason against this gentleman is both absurd and unjustifiable.

The law courts will be opened to the public on the 8th inst., next Monday. It is surprising with what impatience the public generally looks forward to the opening of the courts, over ten thousand law suits are at present pending, and God only knows when they will be finished. On the opening of the courts, one of the first cases to be brought before the tribunals is the new

municipal law ordering the shops of vegetable stalls in Paseo Julio to be closed. This is one of the most arbitrary acts on record, and one which should not be tolerated. One of the first lawyers in the city has told us that it cannot be enforced without first paying full damages to the parties injured by the law, and even then he questions very much if the municipal 'ordenanza' is constitutional, as it upholds a most scandalous monopoly and interferes with the business and trade of the town. This distinguished lawyer states that an injunction can be got against Cazon, restraining him from shutting up any of the shops until the question is tried. This matter has caused the greatest excitement down on the beach, as, if tolerated, it will effectually ruin half of the people down in that vicinity. It would be rather a serious inconvenience for the ship captains if they were obliged to send up to the Retiro for fresh beef. In fact, the injustice and manifest injury which the proposed edict would cause is sufficient motive to persuade us that the Minister would at once interfere before allowing it to be enforced.

The auctioneering firm of Balbin & Plowes is dissolved. We suppose Mr. Balbin is now free to take charge of the new Argentine Bank. Mr. Plowes still continues as auctioneer, having associated himself with Mr. Balbin jr.

It will no doubt amuse our readers to learn that a German lady, cousin to one of our leading German brokers, has received her diploma as physician at some College in the States, and is now medical adviser in the Sultan's Harem at Constantinople.

DIARY AT HEAD-QUARTERS

MARCH OF THE VANGUARD.  
(By Col. Palleja.)

Dec. 1st. Ready to march at 5 a. m., but it began to rain, and we again pitched our tents. The day clearing up, it became awfully hot and suffocating. Major Bustamante left to-day for Monte Video via Corrientes; after his dismissal from the service we had hoped the difficulty would be settled, but he is now gone and we have lost a good soldier. This morning one of our Paraguayan deserters, Agustin Rodriguez, was re-captured after a desperate resistance: the penalty is death, but when brought before General Flores the latter ordered him under arrest till further orders. At 3½ p. m. the waggons started, and we marched at 4.30, having on our right an endless marsh, and crossing numerous arroyos and bañados. Here and there we see huts, surrounded by plots of tobacco, cotton, mandioca &c.: in front of these huts is generally a platform of canes, reached by a ladder, whereon the whole family sleeps, to escape from the mosquitoes. After 2 leagues of a bad road we halted at 6.30, on a slope called Filantro-cué: the laguna water very bad, and the wells we made gave no water. Our men completely used up and melting with the excessive heat: they are very incautious about bathing when so heated, and two of our men died suddenly of this to-day.

Dec. 2nd. Marched at 4.30 a. m.: the country same as yesterday, the heat terrific, not a leaf moving on the trees, and the troops covered with sweat. After 3 leagues we halted at Tayú, half a league from Loreto, and camped in a bañado. The horses are all done up, and our line of march is marked by dead or dying animals, numbers of them remaining stuck in every bañado we cross. If General Castro do not get us a fresh supply, who shall be left afoot. To-day the month's pay for November was given round: Colonels 100\$, Captains 50\$, soldiers 4\$. At 3 p. m. it began to rain, but the heat continued unabated. The waggons had several mishaps, and the axle-tree of the General's cart got smashed.

Dec. 3rd. Marched at 5 p. m. through a country covered with brushwood, and as our men are all bare-foot they suffered terribly from the thorns, their legs and feet running over with blood. One league was all we could make, and halting at 7 a. m. near the village of Loreto, we hoisted the Brazilian flag from our tents and fired a salute of 21 guns in honor of the Emperor's birthday. Loreto is an old Indian mission and was once very populous, being surrounded by orange plantations now

abandoned: there are now only 25 houses and some 200 inhabitants, of mixed race, who are much addicted to liquor. One corporal, 3 trumpeters, and a private deserted to-day. Marched 2 leagues in the afternoon.

Dec. 4th. At 3 a. m. reveillé, when the waggons started, and we marched at 4 o'clock, through this wild country called Pantas de Santa Lucia: the inhabitants are mostly savage and go almost naked; although nominally Christians, they are just as barbarous as they were 300 years ago. At 7 a. m. encamped near some lovely lakes called Lomas de San Juan. Gen. Flores and staff set out to meet Gen. Castro on the banks of the Parana (upper), to consider the best way for crossing the bañado, and change horses. At 11 a. m. a general order was issued that the Paraguayan, Rodriguez, was to be shot for deserting and resisting apprehension: at 5 p. m. the army was formed in square, the culprit shot, and the battalions defiled before the corpse. To-day the troops cleaning arms and washing clothes: at dusk it began to rain, till midnight, and this will increase the difficulty of crossing the bañado.

Dec. 5th. At 11 a. m. Gen. Flores returned, accompanied by Castro: order to march at 3 p. m. Castro has brought 80 lean mules and 170 half-tamed oxen. Marched at 4.30, the road winding through numberless lagoons. At 6 p. m. we encamped at the entrance of the bañado, Ramirez-cué: one league.

Dec. 6th. Reveillé at 2 a. m.: marched at 4, and after half-a-mile reached the bañado: troops ordered to strip up to the waist, but the carts got stuck, some animals drowned, and it was 8.15, before we entered the marsh, which is about a league and a half across, 2 to 5 feet deep, and the bottom covered with reeds and mud. The sun was very hot, and the troops exhausted; the first who crossed landed on the other side at 20 minutes past 10, the last after mid-day, the passage occupying about 3 hours. Gen. Castro led the Brazilian brigade across higher up, by a better pass. After getting out of the bañado we marched, under a broiling sun, as far as the slope above the Parana, and halted at 2 p. m. for the men to get their breakfast. At least 500 horses were lost in crossing the bañado. Castro's cavalry was stationed here, the men quite naked, having received no clothing since the war began, and their numbers have been greatly reduced by desertion. Two men of the Abril batt. deserted to-day, and another died.

Dec. 7th. No march to-day, the baggage still crossing the bañado. Yesterday and to-day the beef has been very bad, but Gen. Flores promises us shortly a troop of 1,000 cows purchased in Misiones. In a short time we shall be badly off for supplies, as the Paraguayans have not left a horse or cow in the country. Six Paraguayan prisoners deserted to-day, escaping to an island in the river, and then across to Paraguay: these fellows will do much harm by giving an exact account of our wretched condition. We are to march again to-morrow, about a league down the Parana, towards the Tres Bocas.

THE ENGLISH TROT.

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 4th 1866.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.'

Gentlemen,

As I was, yesterday, riding quietly by the Policia, a vigilante accosted me and said 'that is an English trot' whereupon he arrested me. On entering the Policia I told the Commissary I would give \$100 to any one who could go to 'an English trot' on my horse, as the beast did not know the step. A vigilante at once mounted him, but could not get him into an English trot; then they said I must have been galloping. I remonstrated that I was not such an ass as to gallop by the Policia, and pledged my word of honor to this effect; but they obliged me to pay \$100 fine, and when I called on the Chief of Police, same evening, I could get no satisfaction, as the vigilante's word was thought better than mine, although he at first charged me with 'the English trot,' and then mended his hand by saying it was a gallop.

Yours &c. Gladiador.



