

# The Standard

Edition for Europe

## AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

per English Mail

No. 1268 - Fifth Year.

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1866.

Circulation, 2,500

### MAUA BANK, CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101-103

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:—  
First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.  
Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.  
Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.  
Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.  
Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazil, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.  
Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.  
The establishment is always open from 9 a.m. till 3 p.m.

P. P. MAUA & Co.  
WILLIAM LESLIE.

### MAUA BANK CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101-103.

**INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH, IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.**  
For balances in our favor, 18 per cent.  
For balances in favor of Customers 7  
**IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.**  
For balances in our favor 18 per cent.  
For balances in favor of Customers 8  
Deposits for a fixed term in specie or currency, at conventional interest.

P. P. MAUA & Co.  
WILLIAM LESLIE.  
Jan. 1st, 1866.

**Briton & Medical General (Incorporated with the Unity General) Life Assurance Association**  
Chief Offices—WEST STRAND, LONDON, W.C.  
Capital—3,000,000. Sterling.  
Propositions for Life Assurances are received, and immediate attention paid to the same. A Prospectus of rates and other particulars will be furnished on application to the Company's Agent in this City,  
**GEORGE WILKS,**  
7 Calle Mayo.

**The Argentine Marine Insurance Company.**  
Established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.  
Office—118 CALLE PIEDAD.  
**DIRECTORS.**  
Sr. Don Tomas Armstrong, President.  
" Jacob Paraviani, Vice-President.  
" Eduardo Lamb.  
" Ambrosio F. Yesta.  
" Enrique Tomkinson.  
" Mariano Casares.  
" Bernardo Yturrapa.  
" Francisco F. Moreno, Gerente.

**To Importers and Exporters.**  
The undersigned take charge of shipments from England and are also in a position to obtain the highest market-rates for produce of any kind, imported from the River Plate, &c. First-class references.  
**ALFRED HILL & Co.,**  
Shipping, Insurance and Forwarding Agents,  
64 & 65 The Albany, Liverpool.  
35 Milk Street, London. 128-3m f27.

**English Store,**  
33 & 35 Calle 25 de Agosto,  
MONTEVIDEO,  
**NEWNHAM & CO.,**  
Proprietors.

Provisions Oilsman's Stores and General Groceries, large assortments of the very finest quality now landing on the following ships, S.S. Leda and Halley, Barque Hawthorn.  
Also to arrive by different vessels Martell's Brandy direct from France, a special article direct to our order much finer quality than that usually imported.  
Base's Bulk and Bottled Ale, Guinness's and London extra Stout, Amontillado and Dry Sherries direct from Port St. Mary's, Bay of Cadix, York and Belfast Hams, Belly Bacon and Jolcs, Cork Butter, Trunkle, Stilton, and Gloucester Cheese, First Brands of Scotch, Irish and Bourbon Whiskey, Mocca Coffee, &c. and the finest Teas ever imported here.  
All these first-class goods are offered to the public at a price to defy competition.

39—CALLE DE DEFENSA—39

**GEORGE ELLIS, TAILOR & CLOTHIER.**  
Just received, a large and select stock of English Tweed suited to winter, Black Cloths, Black Dressings, Paletots, White Linen, Oxford Groyes, Steel Greys, and various other colors suited for town and camp, also French Cassimers for cuts to match, Ready Made for Men and Boys always on hand. Under Clothing, such as Singlets, Socks, Stockings, Criméan Shirts, White Shirts, Neckties and Handkerchiefs, Velvet and Felt Hats. Orders punctually attended to.  
14, 1m, d&w, at

### LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED.)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

Authorized Capital ..... £2,000,000 sterling.  
Subscribed Capital ..... \$1,500,000 do.  
Reserve Fund Jan. 1866 ..... \$100,000 do.  
Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances.  
Customers have the advantage of drawing cheques—of having approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of depositing bills, coupons, &c. for collection—and of lodging with the Bank valuable property in the fire proof strong rooms for safe custody.  
Deposit Accounts—Deposits received from the public generally—either for fixed periods or subject to seven or thirty days notice of withdrawal—Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the principal daily papers.  
Bill of Exchange—issued on the following places—  
London,  
Dublin,  
Paris,  
Antwerp,  
Hamburg,  
Genoa,  
Rio de Janeiro,  
Montevideo.  
J. H. GREEN,  
Manager,  
Buenos Ayres—March 15, 1866.

### LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED.)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:—  
**ALLOWED**  
On specie deposits on account current, 8 per cent.  
On do. do. for ninety days fixed 12 "  
Do. subject to thirty days } 12 "  
notice of withdrawal }  
On currency deposits in account current 8 per cent.  
On do. do. for ninety days fixed 12 "  
On do. do. subject to thirty } 12 "  
days' notice of withdrawal }  
**CHARGED**  
On specie debit balances in account current 18 "  
On Currency do. 24 "  
J. H. GREEN,  
Manager,  
Buenos Ayres, Feb. 1, 1866.

### BILLS OF EXCHANGE—

**SIGHT DRAFTS.**  
Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from **WANKLYN & Co.**  
No. 104 Calle de San Martin,  
On the following places:—  
LONDON,  
LIVERPOOL,  
All branches of the National Bank  
IRELAND,  
Antwerp,  
Hamburg,  
Paris,  
Genoa,  
Cadiz,  
Bayonne,  
Buenos-Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864.  
**WANKLYN & Co.**  
104—Calle San Martin—104.  
20 d3 x.

### THE LONDON ASSURANCE, INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720.

**FOR INSURING BUILDINGS,  
GOODS, MERCHANDISE,  
AND  
VESSELS IN PORT OR IN DOCK,  
Throughout Great Britain and Ireland  
And in Foreign Countries.  
FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.**  
Bonamy Dobree, Esq. Governor.  
P. F. Robertson, Esq., M. P., Sub-Governor.  
Richard Baggallay, Esq. Deputy-Governor.  
**DIRECTORS.**  
Nath Alexander Esq.  
John A. Arbuthnot, Esq.  
H. Bonham Bax, Esq.  
James Blyth, Esq.  
Edward Budd, Esq.  
Mark Wilks Collet, Esq.  
Sir Fred. Currie, Bart.  
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.  
John Entwisle, Esq.  
G. L. Monck Gibbes, Esq.  
Robert Gillespie, Esq.  
Harry G. Gordon, Esq.  
Edwin Gower, Esq.  
A. C. Guthrie, Esq.  
John A. Hankoy, Esq.  
Louis Huth, Esq.  
Charles Lyall, Esq.  
John Ord, Esq.  
Capt. R. W. Pally, R.N.  
David Powell, Esq.  
William Rennie, Esq.  
Alexander Trotter, Esq.  
Wm. Bryoe Watson, Esq.  
L. Poach Wilson, Esq.  
Agents in Buenos Ayres, Messrs. L. B. Wilcke and Co., 34 Chacabuco who will give every information, issue policies, &c., on application at their office.  
80—xp m15.

**Diligencias**  
Para la Ensenada, Magdalena, Rancho, Chacabuco, Dolores, Moro, Laguna de los Padres, Asul, Tandil, Calle de las Piedras 82.

**Real Hollands.**  
And a small consignment of Genuine Aromatic Sobledam Schnapps just received by  
**J. S. WYLLIE & Co.**  
Chacabuco  
74—xp d14

### MONTEVIDEAN BANK.

CAPITAL 1,000,000 DOLLARS.  
In 2,000 Shares of 500 Dollars each.  
(With power to increase it)  
Office, corner of Calle Corrito, in the new house of Dr. Juan Miguel Martinez, Montevideo.

**CHAIRMAN.**  
Francis J. Hoquard, Esq.  
**DIRECTORS.**  
Sr. D. Pedro Borrelli.  
" " Joaquin Belgrano.  
" " John McColl, Esq.  
" " Antonio Marques.

The undersigned hereby makes known to the Commercial Republic of Montevideo that from this date the Bank is in a position to commence operations, will receive proposals and enter into arrangements for every class of banking operations.  
**CURRENT ACCOUNTS.**  
Money is received or advanced on current accounts bearing interest. The depositors may withdraw the whole or part of their Deposits by cheques at sight. Cheque and Pass Books will be supplied to its customers by the Banks.  
**DEPOSITS FOR FIXED PERIODS.**  
Sums of 50 dollars and upwards are received for fixed periods, say from one to 12 months, at rates of interest to be agreed upon with reference to the amount and term of the Deposits.  
**DISCOUNTS.**  
Bills of Exchange and Promissory notes will be discounted subject to the manager's approbation.  
**LOANS.**  
Advance will be made on Promissory Notes and other securities on private terms.  
The Bank will be open on all working days from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. with the exception of Saturdays when it will close at 4 p.m.  
THE RATE OF INTEREST for the current month and until further notice will be as follows:  
On balances against the Bank... 12 p 00 per ann.  
" in favor of " ... 18 p 00 "  
Fixed Deposits—as especially agreed.  
Those who desire to open Current Accounts with the Bank will be so good as to address themselves to the Undersigned.  
**PEDRO VARELA,**  
MANAGER.  
Montevideo, March 1, 1866. 174—xp o 1

**For Sale.**  
Two steam threshing machines, cheap for cash, made by the best makers and in the best repair. These machines have been working in Chivilcoy. Apply at Calle Victoria No. 354. 65—15p a10

**To Let.**  
In the province of Cordoba, four leagues of excellent camp, well supplied with water, and having ten neat, comfortable houses situated thereon. The owner would prefer treating with a person having from ten to fifteen thousand sheep. Also another piece of camp situated some thirty odd leagues from Rosario, 3 1/2 from the little town of Saladillo, and about 11 from Frayle Muerto, near the principal station of the Central Railway. Apply daily from 1 a.m. till 11 p.m., at 247 Calle Maypu, or at 277 Corrientes. 102—1 m m18

**REGRSOS.**  
Estacion... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Luz Equinoc... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Boas... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Venezuela... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200

**REGRSOS.**  
Estacion... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Luz Equinoc... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Boas... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Venezuela... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200

**REGRSOS.**  
Estacion... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Luz Equinoc... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Boas... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Venezuela... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200

**REGRSOS.**  
Estacion... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Luz Equinoc... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Boas... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Venezuela... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200

**REGRSOS.**  
Estacion... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Luz Equinoc... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Boas... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Venezuela... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200

**REGRSOS.**  
Estacion... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Luz Equinoc... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Boas... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Venezuela... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200

**REGRSOS.**  
Estacion... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Luz Equinoc... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Boas... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Venezuela... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200

**REGRSOS.**  
Estacion... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Luz Equinoc... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Boas... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Venezuela... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200

**REGRSOS.**  
Estacion... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Luz Equinoc... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Boas... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Venezuela... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200

**REGRSOS.**  
Estacion... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Luz Equinoc... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Boas... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Venezuela... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200

**REGRSOS.**  
Estacion... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Luz Equinoc... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Boas... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Venezuela... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200

**REGRSOS.**  
Estacion... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Luz Equinoc... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Boas... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Venezuela... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200

### THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.  
INCOME, £110,000.

LONDON.

Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandize, and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, produce in the Barracas or in Deposit Stores, in the Lighters or on Board, and on nearly every description of property.  
Rates of premium varying according to the nature of the risks, and will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices.  
Losses by Explosion of Gas paid for, Losses by Fire, arising from Lightning, made good.  
This Company, in which Direction the Lord Mayor of London, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and many of the most influential members of the Corporations of London, Manchester, Liverpool, &c., as well as many Bankers and Merchants of the principal towns of the United Kingdom take part, offers the greatest possible solidity and confidence to the assured.  
The undersigned General Agent of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, is duly authorized by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay losses in Buenos Ayres with promptitude and liberality, without reference to the chief office in England.  
Official registration has been entered in the Registro Publico, in accordance with the existing laws of this Republic.  
Apply for insurances and other details from 11 to 3 daily, No. 121 Calle 25 Mayo, corner of Corrientes, to  
**CONSTANT SANTA MARIA,**  
General Agent of the Company.  
ly-a 3

**REGRSOS.**  
Estacion... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Luz Equinoc... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Boas... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Venezuela... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200

**REGRSOS.**  
Estacion... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Luz Equinoc... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Boas... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Venezuela... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200

**REGRSOS.**  
Estacion... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Luz Equinoc... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Boas... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Venezuela... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200

**REGRSOS.**  
Estacion... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Luz Equinoc... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Boas... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Venezuela... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200

**REGRSOS.**  
Estacion... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Luz Equinoc... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Boas... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Venezuela... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200

**REGRSOS.**  
Estacion... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Luz Equinoc... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Boas... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Venezuela... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200

**REGRSOS.**  
Estacion... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Luz Equinoc... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Boas... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Venezuela... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200

**REGRSOS.**  
Estacion... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Luz Equinoc... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Boas... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Venezuela... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200

**REGRSOS.**  
Estacion... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Luz Equinoc... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Boas... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
Venezuela... 10 20 30 40 50 60 70

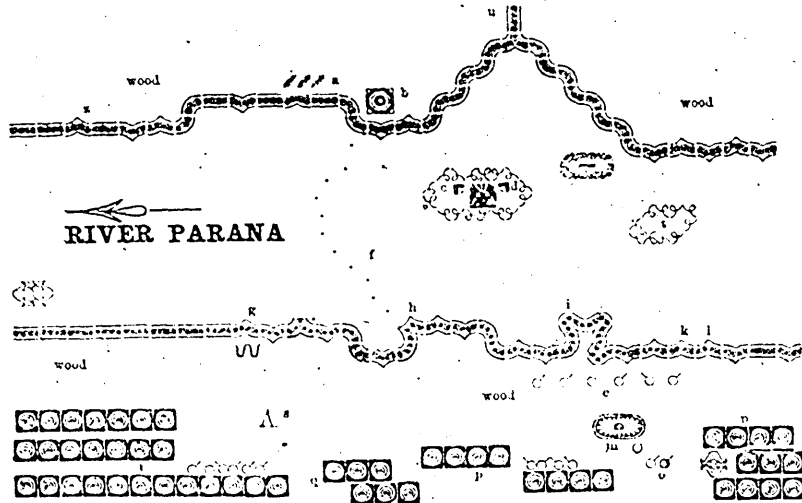


## THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

## SKETCH OF PASO LA PATRIA.

## POSITION OF THE BELLIGERENTS.

A German engineer has favored us with the following sketch, showing minutely the arrangement of the allied armies and natural features of the locality, etc.



a. Three ranchos. b. Fort Itapiru. c, d. Batteries. e. Brazilian 12-pounders. f. Pass over the river, 2,500 yards. g, h, i, k, l. Cliffs of granite. m, n. Lagoons. o, p. Brazilian encampment and light artillery. q. Oriental encampment. r. Argentine vessels. s. Gen. Mitre's headquarters. t. Island from which the enemy fired on Argentine vessels. u. Inlet where the chatas are kept. z. Supposed point where the allies will effect a landing.

## THE WAR IN THE NORTH

## LETTER FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

## DIARY IN SIGHT OF ITAPIRU.

## GRAND SKETCH OF THE ISLAND, &amp;c.

## NARROW ESCAPE OF SINBAD.

Paso de la Patria, April 12.

Gentlemen,

On the morning of the 6th a heavy cannonade was heard in Corrientes from this quarter. It began at day-break and continued till noon, when the wind veered to the south and then the firing was no longer audible. At the moment we were in Corrientes. Luckily the English steamer 'Susan Beirne,' Captain Capper, was on the eve of starting for this. Capt. Capper politely offered us his cabin. At half past three p.m. we were in sight of the Tres Bocas. As we advanced the report of artillery was heard in rapid succession. In a little we were at anchor at the Pass. The firing was going on as briskly as ever, and continued till dark. The Brazilians, the preceding night, landed upon the small island in front of Itapiru some hundreds of men with artillery. During the darkness hasty breastworks had been thrown up. Guns at daybreak were in position, a flag-staff erected, a Brazilian ensign hoisted, when a furious cannonading commenced. The balls from Itapiru were directed to the island, which had now begun to return the fire. The iron-clads Brasil, Tamandaré, five gunboats, the two rifled-gun batteries, and the mortar one, opened fire simultaneously upon the fort also, and persisted in doing so from sunrise to sunset. The flag-staff at Itapiru was shot down three different times, and as often quickly replaced. We only saw what passed here in the later part of the afternoon.

Mr. Hutchinson H. B. M. Consul at Rosario, was a spectator the day throughout; of the cannonading he could form no estimate of the number of shots or shells that had been exchanged. When we came within hearing they averaged twenty-two every five minutes. What might have been the result, we are not prepared to say, further than the little steamer Osorio was hit, her pilot and two men hurt. Damage was done to others we know not to what extent. A random ball fired from Itapiru passed from shore to shore breaking the legs of a Brazilian Captain as well as those of two soldiers who were upon the bank. What might have befallen the Paraguayans no one here can say. Their fire was much slower than that of the Brazilians yet apparently better directed. The guns on both sides were heavy ones. The enemy fired the first and last shot. The day was cool and pleasant, with a moderate breeze. The morning of the 7th proved hazy, at 5 a.m. it cleared away when in ten minutes afterwards firing was resumed. As usual the Paraguayans were the first to fire, directing their missiles upon the island, which was not slow in returning. The two iron-clads engaged yesterday, and a gunboat, opened at the same time, firing in a desultory manner, a shot or shell at intervals of ten minutes, till noon when both parties ceased. At three p.m. firing recommenced and continued till night came. The flag-staff of Itapiru was again cut down, when another soon supplanted its place. The balls from Itapiru often raised the dust in proximity to the flag

staff upon the Island. Nor did Itapiru escape without harm. Again and again the 120 lbs. balls sped from the iron-clads struck the fort, while the shells from the Island exploded over or near it.

The casualties that occurred which came to our knowledge were trifling. It was Saturday night, the officers of the English steamers Whiteinch and Viper had congregated on board the Susan Beirne. Sweethearts and wives were remembered in libations of capital gin or potent brandy. It was then your humble servant proposed a trip in the morning to the newly fortified Island. Captain Capper offered his gig and men "to pull her if they were willing to go, but more he would have nothing to do with it." Matters were soon arranged for the intended voyage. The 8th dawned, the morning was very hazy which favored the undertaking. We pushed off from the steamer, our company consisted of Messrs. James Ferris, first officer of the Viper, Juan Grañito pilot of do., Mr. John Scott first engineer of the Susan Beirne, Mr. Peter Stewart first engineer of the Whiteinch and a boats crew of four men. The plan was to get upon the Corrientes side of the river and pull upwards close to the shore till we came abreast of the Island, and then steer for it. On our way we stop on board the Whiteinch. Here we met with Mr. Consul Hutchinson, and Mr. Washburn the American envoy. An offer was tendered to both gentlemen to accompany us. Mr. C. H. declined, stating his motives for doing so. His life was insured for two thousand pounds, it was no intention of his to defraud the company by seeking an untimely end. Mr. W. had a strong inducement to prevent his going. Both pleaded ill health. As we left them, D. Manuel Mallo, an Argentine joined us.

We make for the shore, when we reach it, the officers and Mr. Mallo get out of the boat and foot it on the beach in order to facilitate the speed against the strong current. Your very humble servant remained as boat steerer, keeping as near the coast as the oars would permit. We were nearly in front of the island, the mist cleared up, when the beastly Paraguayans, in accordance with their wonted brutal custom opened their fire at the island with a miscellaneous assortment of grape, round, solid, shot, hollow, or conical ones and shells; the island did not return the fire. Our oarsmen pronounced it to be all nonsense to go any further, moreover it was Sunday; this brought us to a momentary stand-still. The Paraguayans ceased firing for a little time. The backs were landed and ensconced behind a large rock. The officers declared they did not mean to be disappointed, they sprung into the boat, oil coats, each took an oar, the pilot pulling the bow one, with the same steerer, as formerly when in seventeen minutes we were under the low bank of the island, and our boat made fast to it in a sheltered place. In crossing we passed near the iron-clad Tamandaré who at the moment fired a conical shot at the fort. This was the only ball we heard the unearthly hum of, during the visit which lasted an hour. We all go ashore upon the Island (it was swarming with soldiers) which is nothing more than a newly formed low sand bank five hundred yards long and four hundred yards broad: on the

cast side of the Island were two ditches a few yards asunder, a hundred paces long, these were full of men, they are dug close to the shore and a parallel with it.

At the south part of the Island where the ground is the most elevated, there is a square break, its sides are sixty paces long. The one that looks towards Itapiru (which is a half mile distant) has a wide embankment formed of stakes, fascines and bags of sand. Behind this were four heavy rifled guns, and five howitzers, all were of brass. In the centre of the enclosure is a flag-staff with a Brazilian flag. Here the ground is dry, loose, sand bare of vegetation, while the other parts of the Island are covered with thick rank grass and weeds, (camalote) which are higher than a man's head. At the edge of the water upon the north end are a few young willow trees. In many places were rifle pits, which served as sleeping apartments. As yet the soldiers had no camp equipage. At the time of the visit the garrison was said to be composed of two thousand men. More men and guns were to be passed over the coming night. The Brazilian officers were polite and attentive. We were shown a number of balls (favors from their 'amigos' opposite) round, conical, and unexploded hollow shot, one of which the Commandant gave Mr. Ferris. In the survey we were requested to keep separate. We saw the recently dug soil, with a cross by it, fresh marks of blood visible: a black soldier said they were "difuntos" just interred, we could learn nothing of their numbers.

It was noon when we took leave of our new friends, wishing them good success. Ere we reached the place where the sailors were left, the Paraguayan brutes without provocation had re-opened fire upon the island, scattering the dust there. The iron-clads Brazil and Tamandaré, as well as the island fort, returned the fire. We got the sailors left upon the coast and went on board. The cannonade was kept up until night put a stop to it. To day the Oriental forces under Flores encamped in the Paso near the river: they appear to be hard characters, worse than the Entre Rianos.

9th. At 7 a.m. the Paraguayans opened fire upon the island, against which they seem to have a particular spite. They were answered by the iron-clads Brazil and Bahia. The firing was continued the whole day, the Paraguayans kept at it till 9 p.m. Some accidents happened, caused by the random shots along the shore, which is strewn with soldiers everywhere. To-day we took a stroll of three miles through lines of tents, looking into hospitals, calabozos, sutlers' carts, ambulances, and all else pertaining to an army of fifty-five thousand men. At every place all were anxious to cross. Some of the Argentines attribute the delay to the Brazilians, and call them bad names. The health of the troops was good; they were in good spirits, yet some were noisy when they spoke of the pay in arrears. It is highly probable that the Argentines and Orientals will never obtain their just dues.

10th. This has been the most eventful day since operations began in this quarter. At four a.m. a brisk fire of musketry was commenced at the island; it lasted an hour; it was a continued blaze of flashes, while the report was a continuous sound. It was clear that the Paraguayans had made an attempt to capture the island. Daylight came; as was anticipated an attack had been made, and the assailants had been beaten off. Eight canoes filled with men were seen to paddle from the island towards Itapiru, exposed to a murderous fire of grape and canister shot from the island battery and a gun-boat—very few of those in the canoes could have gained the shore alive. From the distance of a mile, with a good glass, we observed the last retreating canoe; when she left the island she was full of men, with ten paddlers; as they neared the coast there were but three men, standing upright, two only were seen to land and run for the jungles. Those that had preceded her fared no better. The iron-clads Tamandaré, Bahia, and Brasil, with five gunboats, had taken a position (this was done at sunrise). All began at Itapiru and two chatas that had come down the inlet. The island kept up a spirited fire, while now and then a shell was thrown across from the mortar battery above the Paso. The cannonade was kept up without cessation till dark. The guns of Itapiru, the two chatas, each with a formidable piece, the artillery of three iron-clads, five gunboats, the island battery (which had been reinforced since the visit), and the mortar battery above the Paso, all at play.

Enclosed gives an account of the result of the attack, you may deem it correct. It was politely furnished by the secretary of Tamandaré. Two Brazilian soldiers came drifting down

from the island upon a plank; a boat from the Guardia Nacional picked them up. They were sent ashore; in an hour afterwards they were both shot, being deserters. Some of the transport steamers were maltreated.

The Argentine steamers did not take any part in the fight. The officers of the Guardia Nacional, Chacabuco, and Libertad are not pleased for being unemployed. All thought the fortress of Itapiru was demolished.

No such thing. The morning of the 11th came. At 8 a.m. the Paraguayans opened fire upon the island from Itapiru and persevered firing till sunset. Two iron-clads, three gunboats, and the island replied. In the afternoon we went on board the Bahia. She had been struck in thirty-five places upon the larboard side: we saw enough to prove the iron-clads in use here are not invulnerable. From the Bahia's deck we saw Itapiru. It appeared much dilapidated. The river is rising fast. If it continues to do so the island, which is the cause of much dispute, will be flooded.

Paso de la Patria, April 12, 2 p.m.  
At 8 a.m. fire was opened by two iron-clads and the Island against Itapiru. The Paraguayans received nine shot before they answered. Both parties are at it since; the Brazilians fire four shot while the Paraguayans fire one. It is probable the fort will be beat down to-day, and an attempt made to-morrow to pass.

SINBAD.

## DESPATCH FROM ADMIRAL TAMANDARÉ'S SECRETARY TO SINBAD.

At 4.30 a.m. on the 10th the island in possession of the Imperial forces was attacked by 1500 Paraguayans, who were driven off, leaving 300 corpses on the island, and some 400 men and 30 canoes in our possession. Capt. Romero who commanded their 1st division is among the prisoners, and Col. Diaz is reported killed. We picked up 60 of their wounded, but 10 escaped by swimming. Our loss amounts to 1 officer and 35 men killed, and 102 wounded.

## THE ISLAND FIGHT.

## OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Notes by Lieut.-Col. Cabrera to Marshal Osorio.

Island Garrison, April 10, 1866.

I have not yet time to give a detailed report of the various episodes preceding the combat which has added so much lustre to the imperial army. At 4 o'clock this morning the island was attacked by 1200 Paraguayans, who, under cover of the night, effected a landing and attempted to seize our lines with a heavy assault on the flanks. The fight lasted till dawn, when the enemy at last saw every attempt fruitless, although numbers of canoes from the fort kept carrying over large reinforcements. According as they landed they threw themselves into the long grass and opened up a galling fire on us. Seeing that in this manner our musketry fire could do them no harm, I ordered a charge at the point of the bayonet and succeeded in dislodging them from that part of the island.

I next resolved to bring our artillery into play, as the assailants kept at a distance apparently expecting reinforcements to make a new assault; and opened a porthole on the right angle of our battery, two shots from which almost silenced their musketry. At daybreak several of the enemy attempted to escape, and some of them were captured by our vessels; the scene of combat was strewn with corpses and arms, and 14 canoes were abandoned on the beach, besides others taken floating down the river with corpses in them. We counted 640 dead Paraguayans, besides some corpses carried down by the current, and a number of wounded and prisoners, of which I cannot yet procure an exact return. We have picked up 700 muskets, several swords and cartouche-boxes, and every moment more arms are being brought in from the long rank grass on the island. Among the prisoners is Captain Romero, who commanded the 700 men that attacked our right flank, and the commander who assailed our left was killed in the beginning of the fight.

Our force, as Your Excellency knows, was composed of the 11th infantry, 1st artillery batt., one batt. of engineers, and the 7th volunteers, in all 900 rank and file. We lost 119 men: hors de combat: engineers, 5 soldiers killed, 1 sergeant wounded; mortar battery, 2 soldiers killed, 4 wounded; 1st artillery batt., Cadet Torres killed, 1 soldier wounded; 11th infantry, 1 cadet, 2 sergeants, 2 corporals, 1 trumpeter, and 23 men killed, Major Jose Cunha Moreyra Alves, Captain Simon Correa Lima, Ensigns Eduardo Santos and Jose Torres, 5 sergeants, 1 cadet, 5 corporals, and 41 men wounded; 7th vol-

unteers, 12 men killed, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 36 men wounded.

I hope on a future occasion to give you a detailed account of the brilliant conduct of our troops, and hasten, meantime, to congratulate your excellency for this glorious triumph of the allied arms.

## General Mitre's Order of the Day.

Head-quarters, Paso la Patria,

April 11, 1866.

The allied armies of Brazil, Banda Oriental, and the Argentine Republic, are hereby notified of the gallant and worthy behaviour of the garrison of the island in front of Itapiru yesterday morning.

The garrison was entirely composed of Brazilian troops: the 7th Volunteers and 14th Infantry (mostly new recruits), 100 engineers and some gunners, who victoriously repulsed the enemy's assault yesterday morning: the garrison fought with vigor and intrepidity against superior numbers, the enemy leaving nearly two-thirds of their force dead on the field, and the rest plunged into the waters of the Paraná, many of them being shot down by the guns of the Brazilian fleet, which so ably and efficaciously contributed to make the triumph complete.

More than 800 muskets abandoned by the enemy, 630 corpses (besides 200 drowned), 30 canoes, a quantity of munitions of war, 30 prisoners, including the chief of the expedition, constitute the trophies of this victory, which is so glorious for the Brazilian army and for all the allied forces.

Honor and glory to the island heroes in front of Itapiru!

Honor and glory to the ill-starred Lieut.-Colonel Cabritos! who directed with such skill and energy this brilliant feat of arms, and died at his post, writing his despatch of the victory, as well as Major Sampaio who shared in his dangers and in his glorious death.

MITRE.

## DECLARATION OF CAPT. ROMERO.

The commander of the 1st Paraguayan division, who is at present a prisoner in Gen. Mitre's camp, has furnished some valuable information, in reward for which it is said he has been promised a high position in Paraguay, as soon as the conquest of that country be effected.

The 'Nacion' correspondent, Antar, gives the following portion of his declaration:—Lopez sent for me yesterday and asked me if I could take the island from the Brazilians, to which I answered in the affirmative. He said he thought four or five hundred men would be enough, as the Brazilians could hardly have more, to which I assented, adding I never asked what force the enemy had. We then conversed for some minutes relative to the hour and manner of making the attack, and I picked out 400 trusty veterans of my battalion and got ready the expedition.

About 9 o'clock p.m. I was in readiness to start from point Yuga, above Itapiru, when a lady mounted on a dashing steed rode up, accompanied by a boy in military uniform about 12 years old. It was Madame Lynch, who came to harangue the men, and without dismounting she called out to me "Capt. Romero, you are going to perform a feat that will cover you and your men with glory. Promotion awaits you at your return and I will prepare the ribands for the decorations that will fall to you and the rest. I have such confidence in you that I am going to send my son (pointing to the boy) with you." I replied, giving her my thanks, but refusing to take the boy, and charging her to give her son whatever decorations I might earn.

At 2 a.m. we embarked in 20 canoes, and landed on the island at 3.30. Then came the 2nd division in other 20 canoes, with 400 men; and finally the reserve of 200 men. Of the 400 men and 10 officers in my command, only 1 officer and a few wounded men escaped in a canoe: these offered to take me also, but I preferred hiding myself in the long grass, throwing away my sword and kept, and surrendered to a Brazilian officer who came up. I had nothing to do, with the 2nd Division, and know not how it fared, but suppose it returned immediately when the fleet opened fire on the canoes. I was formerly aide-de-camp to General Robles, and imprisoned with him; but when he was shot, Lopez gave me my liberty."

Romero is a tall, swarthy-looking man, about 40 years old, with brilliant black eyes and close beard. He speaks Spanish well, wears a calico shirt and trousers, and no boots, and says Lopez's army is out of clothing. He has been properly dressed at head-quarters. His statement tallies with that of



another prisoner named Bantista Velazco, a dragoon, who was examined on board the Apa by the Marquis Lisboa and General Panero; this man adds that Lopez brought 200 canoes from Humayta, and that most of them are now destroyed.

Colonel Carballo was the officer who threw up the Brazilian earthworks on the island. It seems the allies had anticipated an attack on the island and kept most of the garrison hid on the Argentine side, so that Lopez could not see them, even with a telescope, from Itapiru.

SECOND GERMAN MUSICAL FETE IN BUENOS AYRES.

The festivity has now come to a close and, in our opinion, even exceeded in 'clat' that which took place last year in Monte Video. We will endeavor to give a resumé of the various fetes.

On Tuesday morning, 17th inst., all the German clubs of our city assembled on the mole-head, with many other German residents, to receive the guests expected from Monte-Video. It was a lovely morning, and at 8 o'clock they landed at the stairs and were at once accompanied by the band of the Germania to the Louvre Hotel. The chief attention, of the crowds of citizens looking on, seemed to be the Herculean frame of Mr. Keller from Fray Bentos, standard-bearer of the Frohsinn. The address of welcome was read in the Louvre by Mr. Keil amid great applause: this was followed by a speech from Mr. Krutisch, after which the company repaired for rehearsal to the Colon Theatre. In the evening the Germania Club gave a banquet, which was kept up all night, there being two comedies among the night's amusements, and daybreak overtook the pleasant company before breaking up.

The Club Heimath gave a grand breakfast on Wednesday, on occasion of presenting a beautiful 'baton' to their leader, and an elegant cup to Mr. Seeger, leader of the Frohsinn, whose services for the German glee-clubs are well-known. In the evening took place the first grand Concert, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of those who fall in the Paraguayan war, and 3rd for the fund for a German Hospital. The Colon Theatre presented a brilliant appearance, every part of the house being crowded, mostly with foreign residents, for every German in Buenos Ayres was present. The stage had been fitted up into a saloon, decorated with German, Argentine and Oriental flags. The orchestra played the overture to the 'Merry wives of Windsor,' and when the curtain rose about 120 gentlemen were seen, forming probably the most effective chorus ever assembled in this city. Mr. Keil was the conductor and displayed consummate skill in the execution of the various German airs which produced a spirit-stirring souvenir of the Fatherland. Between these songs (see Dr. Lopez's translations), the Italian opera Co. performed select pieces in their usually able manner.

On the conclusion of the Concert a banquet took place in the Coliseum, at which 250 gentlemen assisted. Good cheer and generous wine caused an expansion of friendly and patriotic sentiments which found expression in several eloquent and telling speeches. Our space will not permit us to give the toasts in full.

Mr. Krutisch, president of the committee, in proposing the toast of the German singing associations reviewed the origin of Glee-clubs from the 'Sing-academie' of Berlin, after the disastrous battle of Jena, passing a high eulogium on the patriot-bard Zelter, whose musical association received afterwards from Goethe the sobriquet of 'Liedertafel.' This toast was drunk with great enthusiasm.

Mr. Kurth, editor of the 'Deutsche Zeitung' gave an appropriate toast to the hospitable Republics of La Plata. He alluded to the great intimacy of relations between these countries and the German settlers, both by inter-marriage, commercial relations, and identity of sympathies, and concluded by hoping the allied arms would issue victorious out of the great struggle in which they are at present engaged.

Mr. Günther, in elegant terms and a strain of poetic sentiment proposed 'Germany, our Fatherland' (capturous applause).

Dr. Lopez followed with an eloquent speech in German, of which language he is a complete master, alluding to the pleasant years he had passed in Germany, and bringing in gracefully that sentence of the poet Arndt "Far as the German tongue is heard, and the praises of the Most High are sung; this, O Germans! is your fatherland."

Mr. Krutisch then proposed the 'Liedertafel of Rio Janeiro,' Mr. Egg 'The German Poets,' Mr. Keil the 'Liedertafel of Port Alegre,' Dr. Korn 'German industry in foreign

countries.' Mr. Becker gave, with great applause, the health of Mrs. Krutisch, the patroness of German song in the River Plate. The Rev. Mr. Gercke, German pastor, and Messrs. Gaebeler, Kiel, Krutisch, Liederer, and Frers in turns pronounced eloquent and enthusiastic speeches, and merriment and harmony prolonged the 'soirée' till daylight. We forgot to mention a beautiful song, expressly composed for the occasion by Mr. Borner, which was sung by the whole company.

The programme for the third day's festivities was the grand competition concert at the Coliseum, on Thursday evening, for which each of the four Clubs competing had chosen two pieces of music. The hall was crowded, and we regret that the length to which we have already spun our account prevents us from making detailed mention of the fine concerted pieces performed by the chorus, as well as the melodies sung by Mrs. Krutisch with such brilliant effect. The various Clubs presented a fine appearance with their respective banners. For the distribution of prizes Messrs. Litzmann, Bussmeyer, and Hergert were appointed judges, the awards being as follows:—

1st prize: Clock and candelabra, presented by the Montevidean singers. This was awarded to the 'Heimath' society of this city.

2nd prize: Large silver cup and gold medal, sent from Port Alegre. This was awarded to the Frohsinn Club of Montevideo.

3rd prize: Silver cup, sent from Rio Janeiro. This was awarded to the Germania Club.

4th prize: Small silver cup. This was awarded to the Concordia Club. After the concert a splendid ball took place in the club-rooms of the Concordia.

On Friday the 'fetes' were concluded with an excursion to the islands of the Tigre, and the various members of the Clubs passed a very pleasant day in that delightful locality. Much credit accrues to the German residents for the splendid and philanthropic festival now terminated, and the city journals speak of it in the highest terms. We sincerely hope it will be renewed every year.

On Saturday evening the Buenos Ayrean Clubs accompanied their brethren to the mole-head with a band of music—'Deutsche Zeitung.'

STATISTICAL RETURNS FOR 1864 CITY OF BUENOS AYRES.

We received yesterday the official volume of statistics for 1864. It is, of course to be regretted that these publications are always 15 months after date, which greatly detracts from their interest and value, but as the tables seem to be drawn up with consummate care we will not pass a censure upon a department yet in its infancy, but proceed to take up the returns of marriages, births and deaths in the order before us.

The total number of marriages was 1,267, including 76 of Protestants and 3 mixed. The proportion of colored people was only as 5 per cent. The majority of natives was under 25 years, and of foreigners between 25 and 35, the general classification of age standing thus: under 25 years 50 per cent., between 25 and 35 years 40 per cent., over 35 years 10 per cent. The marriages celebrated in the Protestant chapels were as follows: German 42, Scotch 20, American 8, English 6. Under the heading of nationalities we find:

Table with 2 columns: Nationality and Count. Argentines... (both) 511, Foreigners... (both) 533, Mixed... 170.

which shews a very even balance and a considerable blending of the two great elements of our population. No fewer than 118 native women have taken foreign husbands, while only 22 foreign women (including 6 Montevideans) have married native husbands. The Italians figure for 288, or 23 per cent., the French 12 per cent., the Spaniards 9 per cent., but such is the sympathy of blood that more than a third of the mixed marriages was between Argentines and Spaniards. The English stand 4th in the list of foreigners: 42 Englishmen married their own countrywomen, 5 took Italian wives, 1 Argentine, 2 Montevideans, and one English woman married a North American; in all 51, of which 28 were Irish, 20 Scotch, and 6 English. Classified under professions, the bulk appear to be of the middle-class; 252 sheep keepers, 117 operatives, 327 dress makers, 89 servants, 91 young ladies, 39 estancieros, and of the learned professions only 1 lawyer and 1 surveyor. It may be taken as a favorable sign that in no previous year was the number of marriages at all so great, the present returns being exactly 100 more than in 1863, and about 33 per cent. over the average for the last 10 years.

The total number of registered births was 5,810, including 253 Protestants. The excess of males was 48. The proportion of illegitimate children about 11 per cent. The baptisms at the Protestant chapels were: Germans 151, Scotch 54, English 30, American 18: it is curious to observe that two-thirds of the Germans were females, two-thirds of the English males, the Scotch just even, and three-fourths of the Americans males. Under the classification of nationality of parents we find:

Table with 2 columns: Nationality and Count. Argentines... 2,573, Foreigners... 2,321, Mixed... 916.

Of children of foreigners the sexes were as 13 males to 10 females, of Argentines as 14 females to 11 males, and of mixed parentage as 39 males to 37 females, shewing a remarkable tendency of foreigners to beget male children, and of Argentines female. This table of births is very cheering, being the highest ever known in this city: 718 above that of 1863; and 25 per cent. over the average of the last 10 years. It is, moreover, in excess of the number of deaths by 1,272, or nearly 1 per cent. of the population, net increase (without taking into account increase by immigration).

THE ARGENTINE LOAN.

We extract from the 'Nacion Argentina' the following succinct sketch of the patriotism and liberality of some of the principal English and Argentine capitalists during the present war.

"When the Nat. Government found itself in a critical position to meet the heavy expenses attendant on the formation of an army: when as yet the Government could not count on the loan in England,

When even to meet the daily demands on the treasury, the Government knew not on which side to turn to get money; then the patriotism of Argentines and foreigners was put to the test and half a million was asked of them, until Sr. Riestra could negotiate the loan.

The majority of those applied to freely lent their money and others their signatures, so that the money could be obtained from the River Plate and the Provincial Banks.

It is highly gratifying to remark that few of the persons applied to declined to assist the Government, and as it is but right that the public should know the names of those who helped the Government in the emergency, and thus be able to appreciate their patriotism and disinterestedness, we give the following list with the names and sums subscribed for:—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Gov. Saavedra, his name on two bills, \$1,200,000, M. Haedo, his signature, 50,000, Thomas Armstrong, in cash, 25,000, Martin Alzaga, 25,000, Juan A. Casallares, signature, 25,000, Juan Fernandez, do, 25,000, Juan Anchorena, do, 30,000, Juan B. Molina, do, 25,000, M. J. Haedo, do, 15,000, A. Arocena, do, 10,000, C. M. Cuzon, Chief of Police, do, 10,000, Leandr. O'Percya, cash, 10,000, George Atucha, do, 6,000, Juan B. Pena, do, 500, M. J. Guerrero, do, 500, J. B. Thompson & Co., signature, 20,000, E. Pena, do, 4,000, Felix Llavallo, do, 10,000.

Total, \$1,911,000. The above-named gentlemen have placed the country and its Government under an obligation to them: we understand that the Government has paid off in full the above amounts to the gentlemen who so liberally subscribed."

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

BOMBARDMENT OF VALPARAISO.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT 10 MILLIONS.

A profound sensation was caused in this city on Sunday morning by the news of the bombardment of Valparaiso, the steamer Biacu bringing the Chilean mails with dates to Easter Sunday, 1st inst.

The 'Patria' gives full details of this unsupportable outrage which is likely to arouse as much horror and indignation in Europe as in South America, against the Spanish Government. It seems that Admiral Mendez Nuñez had received by last mail positive orders to commence energetic hostilities by bombarding Valparaiso and all the other Chilean ports. In reply to a remonstrance by Gen. Kilpatrick, American Minister, he shewed his despatches to this effect and said "As a soldier I am bound to obey the orders of the Queen."

On the 27th ult. the Admiral sent a notification to the Comandante of Valparaiso that he would bombard the place on Saturday morning, 31st ult., directing the projectiles chiefly against the Government offices and public departments, at the same time requesting that a white flag should be hoisted on the various hospitals and charitable institutions, and all women and children

removed beyond reach of the shells. The garrison had been reinforced to oppose any attempt at landing, and numbered 4000 men, beside the various fire-brigades of Valparaiso and Santiago. Meantime the foreign residents vainly called upon their ministers and admirals to prevent the impending and wanton destruction of property. Such was the hurry to despatch goods out of the Custom-house stores that the 'Patria' says the amount of duties paid in the last two days was \$700,000. The citizens also began moving their furniture and effects up to the Quebradas, and carts, waggons, &c. were greedily hired at extravagant prices. Telegrams and ministers kept passing up and down from Santiago, and it was still hoped the catastrophe would be in some way averted. Mendez Nuñez of course paid no heed to diplomatic notes or protests, well knowing that they meant nothing, but Commodore Rodgers boldly offered to prevent the blockade with his United States squadron if the English Minister or admiral would lend him one vessel just for moral effect. The Hon. Mr. Thompson and Capt. Denham came in for a full meed of malediction from the British residents, the former excusing himself from any intervention, for 'want of instructions': he, however, wrote an urgent letter to the Archbishop begging him to prevail on President Perez to yield to the preliminary demand of the Admiral by firing a salute to the Spanish flag.

Even up to the 29th the journals treated the bombardment as very problematical. The Admiral sent a note to the Intendente which was returned unopened with the message that no proposal could be received with the impending threat of bombardment. Still the citizens cast confident glances towards the wicked-looking U. S. monitor Monadnoc, and some Englishmen posted a pasquin at the Bolsa, thus:

"To be chartered, for any part of the world H.B.M. war-vessels Sutlej and Leander, as they are useless to protect British interests and properties. For terms of freight, &c., apply to Capt. Denham, or to the consignee, Hon. Mr. Thompson."

A meeting of British residents was also held, expressing their profound disgust at the conduct of the Minister and naval commander as degrading to the arms and honor of Great Britain. At the same time an old Chilean officer named Blanco who had fought under Lord Cochrane offered to fight the Spaniards a naval duel with vessels of the same weight of metal, which Mendez Nuñez haughtily refused.

On the 30th the Admiral finally notified the American Minister that the bombardment would commence next morning, and few people slept that night in Valparaiso. At daybreak the city presented a gay appearance, being decorated with Chilean flags. The British war-vessels left port at 7 a.m., followed by the French, and took up their position near the Spanish prizes outside. The Americans were the last to leave, and then the Spanish vessels Numancia, Resolucion, Villa Madrid, Blanca, Vencedora, and Maule drew in towards shore.

At 5 minutes past 8 a.m. (31st) the Numancia drew up close to the mole, about a mile from the shore, and fired two shots, a signal the bombardment would begin in an hour. The heights and 'quebradas' were crowded with spectators, when the Resolucion took up her position in front of the railway-station, the Villa Madrid and Blanca about 500 yards from the Custom-house, and the Vencedora in front of Calle Cabo. At 8 minutes past 9 the Blanco opened fire on the Custom-house with shouts of 'Viva la Reina!' next came the Villa Madrid, whose rifled shot and shell made a horrid shriek, scattering its fiery course through the air. The Blanca next fired on the Bolsa and Intendencia, the shells falling through these buildings as if made of paper. The Resolucion fired at the railway-station, and some stray shots fell in the neighbourhood of Baron, killing a woman and wounding a child. The Vencedora kept up a constant and destructive fire from her 68-pounder swivel guns.

The work of destruction continued actively, but happily without loss of life. The Minister of War, Intendente, and fire-brigades were looking on from the Quebradas, waiting for a cessation of the fire to render any service that might be required, while Gen. Kilpatrick kept his flag flying from an adjacent cottage. The firing was directed greatly at the Artillery-barrack, and when they at last hit the flag-staff a cheer arose from the Spanish vessels. At 10.40 a shell from the Vencedora set fire to the Bathing-establishment, and the flames spreading to the Union Hotel and the calles Cochran and Planchada, a dense volume of smoke shot

up to the sky, which obscured the daylight. At 11.45 another fire broke out in the Custom house, completely enveloping that edifice, and still the shower of shot and shell poured down on the devoted city, destroying numbers of private houses and stores.

At 8 minutes past 12 the Numancia signalled to cease the bombardment. Immediately the war-vessels put out in direction of the flag-ship, having thrown about 3000 shot and shell into the city. The citizens hastened down from the heights to extinguish the fires and ascertain what damage had been done. The Intendencia received 61 shots, the railway-station 29, the Bolsa 23, the rest falling in the Custom-house, barracks, streets, and private-houses. The house of Mr. Grisar, valued at \$1,000,000, was destroyed, also that of Mr. Edwards in Cochran Street. The houses of Messrs. Templeman, Ossa, Manet, Gallo, Sanchez, and others, were burned down, including the Union and Lafayette hotels.

The damage sustained by English residents is estimated at 4 millions sterling, while that of other foreigners collectively is said to be nearly as much: Chilean loss only £100,000 sterling. The fire-brigades displayed great activity in putting out the conflagrations and so incensed were the inhabitants against the British war-vessels that they refused the assistance of the crews to put out the fires. The greatest order is said to have prevailed, and at 3.30 p.m. bands of music went through the streets. Only two soldiers are reported injured. The fires were partially extinguished on Saturday night, and next morning the bells were again rung, but the city has not suffered so much as was thought.

On Easter Sunday the American Commodore had an interview with the Spanish Admiral, in which the latter declared he did not intend to bombard the place again. He will next bombard Valdivia, Concepcion, and the other ports. This shocking outrage will be productive of no advantage to Spain but cause a terrible revulsion of feeling against the Cabinet of Madrid, especially in England, most of the sufferers being British merchants; and here we have a sad example of how often red-tape prevents British war-vessels from rendering aid where most wanted by their countrymen.

There is a rumor, founded on a letter from Sr. Cívot of Mendoza, that the Spanish frigate Almazra which left Montevideo last February, was encountered near the Magellan Straits by the Chileno-Peruvian vessels, and a combat ensued, in which the Esmeralda, Covadonga, and another Chilean vessel were sunk, but the Almazra was captured. This requires confirmation, as we see nothing of it in the Chilean papers.

PROTEST OF THE PRESS

ON THE BOMBARDMENT OF VALPARAISO.

On Monday a meeting of the city-editors took place at the residence of Dr. Mariano Varela, to protest against the recent outrage committed by the Spanish fleet in bombarding the port of Valparaiso. After a discussion of some length, as to the terms in which it should be couched, the following was agreed to—

Whereas the unjustifiable outrage committed by orders of the Spanish Government, in bombarding the inoffensive and defenceless city of Valparaiso, is unworthy of any civilized country and shews a tendency to the barbarous usage of antiquity, of injuring the enemy as much as possible, we hereby protest against the same and call upon the rest of the Republic to ratify our views by a solemn addression.

- Isaac Tezanos, 'Pueblo,' Mariano Varela, 'Tribuna,' Agustín Vedia, 'America,' José Maria Gutiérrez, 'Nacion Argentina,' Carlos D'Amico, 'Nacional,' Carlos Wild, 'Nacional,' José Zavalía, 'Nacion Argentina,' José M. Cantilo, 'Correo del Domingo,' M. G. & E. T. Mullhall, 'Standard,' Raoul Legout, 'Courrier de La Plata.'

By some mistake the editor of the German paper 'Deutsche Zeitung' was forgotten, but it was resolved to send him the protest for signature. The Spanish organs 'Es:aña' and 'Razon Española' were not invited, as well from motives of delicacy as because they were said to have received the news with fireworks.

The unanimity of the Argentine and foreign press of the city in condemning the outrage of Valparaiso will have a good effect in Europe, the more so as Buenos Ayres hitherto abstained from the question of Spain and Chile.



THE "STANDARD"

Sent to Subscribers in Europe by each fortnightly mail.

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—100 capitalists with £5,000 each, to start as estancieros: guaranteed profit 50 per cent per annum.

WANTED—1,000 young men of limited means (from £300 to 1,000), to enter as partners or 'medioceros' in flocks of sheep: guaranteed income after 5 years, £1,000 per annum.

WANTED—20,000 good shepherds or farm-laborers: wages £2 per month, with board, lodging, &c., and a prospect of sheep on halves.

WANTED—1,000 good housemaids and cooks: wages £2.10s. per month.

NOT WANTED—Married tradesmen, professional men, shop assistants, office clerks, and in general all who without means or a knowledge of the Spanish language are yet unwilling to do hard work.

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.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1868.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

TRIUMPHANT PASSAGE OF THE RIVER.

FORT ITAPIRU TAKEN.

LOPEZ ABANDONS HIS FORTIFIED CAMP.

Yesterday, at 11 o'clock a.m., the Espigador hove in sight, decked out with flags. The moment she was descried, the Brazilian flag-ship Niteroy fired a salute, which was replied to by the 41 de Septiembre battery. At the Captain of the Port's rockets were sent up every minute from the azotea, which was crowded: the flag-staff with long lines on either side, displayed some scores of flags. At the National Government-house, the Argentine, Oriental, and Brazilian flags were spread to the breeze. Pestalardo festooned the whole front of the Calor Theatre with all the flags of the world. At every shop, at each street corner, even on the very roofs of the houses, rockets, crackers, &c., were going off: the bells of all the churches kept ringing joyful peals; in fact, we never before remember such a day in Buenos Ayres, all was joy, happiness, and sunshine, for the long-wished-for news had arrived—"The Paso de la Patria had been crossed, and the allies were at last in Paraguay."

The scene on the mole baffles all description. If Lopez was brought prisoner to Buenos Ayres, the excitement could not be more intense. The streets leading to the river were crowded with one continuous human stream, all rushing for the mole. When we arrived, a little before 12 o'clock, the Espigador was just coming to her anchorage; she was boarded before the anchor was dropped, first by a Brazilian, and second by the 'falua.' They only waited an instant and then both boats pulled off for shore. The river was high, the boats good, and a race ensued, but the 12 oared Brazilian soon left the Port Captain's boat in the river and came on at lightning speed up to the stone steps.

Matos, of the 'Nacion Argentine,' again very narrowly escaped getting a ducking. He stood on the bow of the boat shouting out—"The allies have crossed the Paso de la Patria; Ossorio has taken Itapiru. Hurrah for the allies." The cheering in the boat was caught up by the crowd. Then came the 'falua,' and a portly gentleman sat in the stern sheets distributing supplements which had come down from Corrientes ready cut and dry. The Brazilian officer in the boat jumped on to the steps and stared at the gaping crowd; Matos introduced him to all present as the hero, who, with his own hand, made Romero prisoner on the island; he is a young man, well built and tall for a Brazilian—he was dressed in fighting costume with side arms—he does not appear to be of any higher rank than a sergeant, but he was the hero of the moment, and all eyes were centred on him. He pushed his way up to a butcher's shop in front of Lavallol's house in Calle Cuyo, and there stopped with some other Brazilian officers. The crowd now separated, and all seemed happy and pleased that the crossing of the river had been so easily effected, and with such little blood shed.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

GLORIOUS TRIUMPH OF THE ALLIES.

INVASION OF PARAGUAY.

FULL DETAILS OF THE GRAND MOVEMENT.

On board the S.S. Susan Beirne, Paso de la Patria, April 12th.

Gentlemen,

At 2 p.m. we go ashore seeking a conveyance for the jottings to Corrientes in order to be in time for the Esmeralda. Through the kindness of Surgeon Macdonald, who lent his best horse and orderly, the notes were soon on the way by land to the Capital. We take a lone stroll over the "tented field" of more than a league in extent. At every part of it busy preparations were making to go on board. It was understood by all the passage was to be attempted the coming night. Double rations of beef had been served out, which was now being roasted. To some battalions sand bags had been given. We crave leave to converse with the captured Paraguayans. They assert that Lopez and Madame Lynch were upon the beach when the expedition started to assault the Island, and that Madame gave each soldier a dollar. At sunset go on board, here we find a superior Brazilian officer making arrangements to embark troops. The steamer is to move in the morning close in shore to take them on board. The officers and crew of the Susan Beirne declare they will not go under fire. They are promised that the troops will not be landed until the beach is cleared of the enemy by the Brazilian ironclads and gunboats. Twenty-seven dead bodies are counted drifting down the tide. The cannonading continued till night put an end to it. To day the Brazilians have fired five shots, where the Paraguayans fired one. Every shot or shell was directed to the Island. The iron-clad Brazil opened upon Itapiru, yet no return was made to her fire from the fort. Some trifling casualties occurred on shore caused by the ricocheting balls. It could not be otherwise, as the beach is lined with soldiers for miles who are washing, bathing, or fishing, regardless of stray balls.

13th. Early in the morning make another tour of the camps, had an interesting interview with Colonel Palleja. At seven a.m. cannonading commenced. Nine shells were sent from the Island before the Paraguayans responded: as yesterday, the Brazilians fired much faster than the Paraguayans. It was a case of "toma y da" between the iron-clad Brazil, the Island, and Itapiru, till near noon when all parties ceased to fire. At four p.m. the Island recommenced throwing shells, many of which burst over the fort or close by it. Itapiru replied with solid shot; the firing was kept up till dark. Steam is up on board the transports, two hundred chatas and canoes are in readiness. Like everything else the embarking has been postponed. A line of camp-fires extending four miles are burning on the beach, where the bustle is kept up till when the note of silence is sounded, henceforward no noise or voice is heard, save the cry of 'sentinel, alerta—alerta está,' which is called every quarter or an hour; it is audible from the gunboats also. Flies and mosquitoes are as numerous as ever. The nights are cool; at noon the thermometer stands at 83 deg. Dead bodies are again seen drifting down. Saw a local paper filled with articles in derision of the men whose bravery should never be questioned. The mad attack made on the island deprived Lopez of a thousand picked men at the time they were most wanted. Nothing is said of the result of the firing of to-day.

14th. A furious cannonading began at dawn; the island battery sent 14 shells ere Itapiru replied. The firing continued the whole day. It is evident that things are out of order at Itapiru. To-day double rations were again served out to the troops. This time it was 'carne con cuero.' Had an interview with President Mitre: he has strong hopes the campaign will be of short duration. He is in good spirits, as we found all the Argentines to be, and very anxious to cross. Had another interview with Colonel Palleja: he is to give us a copy of his diary for this month. Full steam is up on board of forty steamers. The smaller ones are going to and fro, reminding one of New York bay. There they come and go with passengers, towing vessels to sea, or loaded with flour, cotton, or pine boards. Here they are charged with fire and flame, sick or wounded men.

15th. This has been the most stirring day we have as yet seen. Again go ashore. It was beyond a doubt the long talked-of crossing was to be soon attempted. As usual the island battery at 7 a.m. opened upon Itapiru.

The fire was not returned until eight shells had been thrown at the fort, the most of which fell near or exploded over it. The iron-clad Brazil also began to fire. It was a fine autumnal morning, with a light wind from the north. The report of the heavy guns that were being fired was stunning. Such was the concussion, that a pile of plates upon the cabin table felt the jar from the distance of a mile. The cannonading was kept up till night. As it was anticipated, a move was to be made. An order from Tamandaré came directing the transports to unmoor and steam up to a place where there was deep water close in shore. It was a little south of the rifled gun-battery. The steamers Viper, Whiteinch, Susan Beirne, Manuela Dias, Riachuelo, President, Berbibe, and Duque de Saxe, were at sundown close to the coast at the pre-concerted spot. Floats were at hand loaded with artillery horses; dense columns of troops were at the water side, when at twilight embarking began.

The steamer was placed close to the shore,—upon a plank gangway the soldiers came on board—each soldier brought three days' rations, ready cooked, his gun and bayonet, sixty rounds of ball cartridges, a canteen, and a great coat, which was all the equipage allowed to go. By 10 p.m. 1800 men were on board the 'Susan Beirne,' whose carrying capacities you may judge from this fact; it is true they were stowed pretty closely. The 'Susan Beirne' had a well-appointed crew, consisting of 49 persons; at all times matters had gone on smoothly on board. Now came the time that claimed our warmest sympathy, for Captain Capper, officers, and crew, at this juncture left the steamer, taking their clothes with them. The two pilots (Italians) had decamped the previous night. Here was a vessel literally crammed with troops, on the eve of starting, without officers, men, or pilots to navigate her. It was reported to Tamandaré, who at once sent men and engineers on board, pilots there were none to be found. They were all Brazilians. The second engineer, a Brazilian, came quite drunk, this too was reported to the Admiral, who then sent his own engineer of the Apa, taking back the drunken one in irons. The second steward, as also the captain's steward, a boy, and the gigs' crew, four men, had remained loyal. It is worth while to observe, in passing, what an English seaman is made of. The gigs' men told themselves off, as if they had been so many veritable officers, one was to take charge of the wheel, another to heave the lead, a third to direct the unmooring and "to see things done in a proper manner on the fore-castle," the fourth was to act as a standby to the captain and pass the orders. All were ready to follow him to h—l. With some difficulty the steamer was got out from the shore, and anchored in the mid-channel at midnight, without a pilot. It was warm and calm.

16th. When day came the signal was made for the transports to get under way and enter the Paraguay River. The five gunboats that had been at anchor there for many days were gone. In unmooring the Whiteinch took the lead, followed by the Viper and the other transports, all had large chatas in tow, loaded with artillery, military stores, and horses that had passed the night with saddles upon their backs and bridles in their mouths. The troops of the Whiteinch were the first to pass the Rubicon. The Susan Beirne was one of the last to reach the place of disembarkation, yet she was among the first to have her soldiers landed. The spot chosen to put the men on shore was two miles up the Paraguay River, on the left bank, opposite la Guardia Cerrito.

The shore was wooded. There was no jungle. The troops as fast as landed, were formed and shaping their march at quick step for Itapiru, where a tremendous cannonading was kept up by the iron-clads and the fort. In a little after the march began, a brisk fire of musketry and now and then a field piece was heard. The unearthly whistle of minnie bullets came within hearing; clumps of willow trees obscured the engagement from our view. It did not last long. Mr. Ferris' 1st officer of the Viper gives me the following account of what he saw: "The transports reached the landing place in the following order: Whiteinch, Riachuelo, Viper, Marsilio Diaz, Presidente, Duke de Saxe. Troops from Viper and Whiteinch were the first to push forward, and immediately on getting clear of the jungle and long grass on the river bank they encountered the Paraguayan troops, who occupied a good position in a cluster of trees. The Paraguayans opened fire on the Brazilians with three small pieces of artillery and musketry across a mo-

ross, to pass which the Brazilians had to make a slight detour. The passage accomplished, the leading columns opened out in skirmishing order and charged the Paraguayan position in a very creditable manner. The Paraguayans did not wait for an application of cold steel, but quickly retreated before the advancing Brazilians although supports were pouring in from the fort. They rallied several times, but retreated on each charge of the Brazilians." At noon ten thousand men were treading upon the Paraguayan soil, enough to have eaten up the force, that came to oppose the landing. As the transports were making ready to return, came a most furious 'tormenta,' with sharp lightning, heavy thunder rain, and hail. Capt. Capper and your very humble servant, had the pleasure of drinking gin 'cocktails' that were cooled with lumps of hail that would weigh three ounces, while the artillery of the clouds, and the iron-clads made the glasses upon the table vibrate. It was truly awful. The fury of the gale lasted an hour. When it abated we steamed to the Tres Bocas. Here we met the steamers Guardia Nacional, Chacabuco, Libertad, Buenos Ayres, Aliado, Proveedor, Galgo, Isabela and Pavon. All were full of troops, with chatas in tow loaded with a living weight.

It was night when the anchor was let go at the Paso de la Patria. It had been sultry till the rain cooled the air. In the forenoon the thermometer stood at 90°, at dark it fell to 72°. We are not prepared to say what the casualties of the day were, yet some 200 were lost in the guerrilla.

17th. Tamandaré has done to day what ought to have been done a month ago. Day finds the four iron-clads, and six gunboats at anchor, within a fourth part of a mile from Itapiru, in two divisions. The space that separated the vessels, was open for the Island battery, which had been supplied with heavy mortars, to act. As soon as it was right, then "came the tug of war." The Paraguayans gave the first shot as their colors were being hoisted. The first gun from the Brasil cut away the flagstaff. It was soon replaced, and a flag flying from it. It did not fly there long. Imagine, gentlemen, the noise caused by the firing of fifty guns or mortars, which is done as fast as they can be charged, the smallest of the artillery carrying balls or shells of sixty-eight pounds; then you may have an idea of the terrific roar: the Paraguayan fire was silenced in twelve minutes. At ten a.m. the Brazilians ceased to fire: till now it had been a continuous cannonading. Boats were then seen leaving the iron-clads and pulling for the beach at Itapiru where they land. It was evident that Itapiru was abandoned. The Susan Beirne had moved close to the shore, and was again embarking troops. It was late in the day when she stood over to Itapiru. This trip she had on board one thousand and three hundred Brazilian soldiers. She took in two two large 'chatas' loaded with sixty horses each [the animals had been saddled and bridled for thirty hours, without fodder or water], two other large 'chatas' and eighteen canoes filled with men.

The Whiteinch had preceded and discharged her troops. The steamers Riachuelo, Duque de Saxe, Chacabuco, Libertad, Buenos Ayres, and Proveedor, followed with Argentine troops. It was 4 p.m. when we anchored, at the distance of a 100 yards from the shore and a short half mile from Itapiru below it. Only what the chatas and canoes contained were landed. While this was being done we go ashore with Capt. Capper prospecting, determined to see the fortress that had been "stormed at with shot and shell" 28 consecutive days. The troops (Pauero's corps) from the other transports were "pouring on shore" as fast as they landed they marched to the background. The beach was dry loose sand, without vegetation. At a small distance from the river there was a sand breastwork 400 yards long. On every side, at all places, the ground bore the marks where the balls and shells had struck. The trees with their trunks cleft, their branches torn away or lopped down. Fragments of the exploded were everywhere to be seen. We were within the distance of 300 yards of the fort when our promenade was abruptly finished. A sentinel from an outpost bid us to halt and return. The officer of the picket regretted that such were the orders, no one was to pass till the fort had been examined by an engineer to ascertain if the place was mined. The ragamuffin Paraguayans had no more powder to load their guns with, therefore, it was not probable there were any mines to spring. We go on board, it was after sunset, the steamer was moored at a

greater distance from the shore, where the night was passed with the troops on board. It is said 200 men were slain in the skirmish of yesterday. To-day the officers and men who had deserted from the Susan Beirne returned on board, cold and hungry, looking very sheepish. There are no sailor's boarding-houses, or any other house, on the Corrientes-side of Paso de la Patria. Among the number of those that had abandoned the vessel was a strapping mulatto, an American, who no sooner had come on board when he threatened to strike a white man [one who had remained loyal to his captain], much his inferior in size. Your humble servant is not partial to the sons of Cain. The fighter was admonished to be silent: the injunction was obeyed. Had it been otherwise we fear he would have been placed upon the list of those "hors de combat."

18th. At dawn the steamer ran in shore and commenced landing the troops. As this was going on Captain C. proposed another tour to the fortress. We leave and reach the fort amid the acclamations of four thousand voices, as the Argentine and Brazilian colors were seen for the first time waving over the ruins of the demolished fortress. What kind of a fort it might have been we are unable to say, no guns or anything else was found. All we saw was a mass of rubbish. It had been built of stones and bricks, cemented with lime mortar. It stood at the extremity of a projecting point. Its length facing the river was a hundred, the breadth half as many. Close by the cemetery, a small square enclosure, fenced with "palo a pique," corral fashion; in the center of which was a wooden cross with a slip of white linen hanging to it. A galpon and a rancho, both much dilapidated, were all the buildings we noticed. The ground was strewn with fragments of shells and other missiles. As we returned, skirmishing was going on at a distance.

On the road we separated. The captain made the best of his way on board, while we loitered among the willow trees or in the high rank grass, where we found a dead Paraguayan soldier. It was evident he had been wounded in the skirmish of the preceding day, and had just expired. We fancied his body still contained its vital heat. Be it as may, your humble servant, acting the part of executor and inheritor, took charge of his 'poncho,' a common one, a little canvass bag, containing yerba and tobacco, a cowhorn for drinking water, and a hide-made 'rebenque;' a cap was also found near the place. All, well sold, was not worth a dollar. The blow that had deprived the man of his life was a sabre cut upon the head, dealt from behind. At the same time we appropriated for our own private benefit two heavy iron slugs, a nine-inch round shot, a heavy loaded shell, and a shrapnell shell. On our way we met Tamandaré; he was in his gig at the shore. In plain English we felicitate him, hat in hand. Equally polite, he doffed his cap, and was thankful for the favor, replying in the same language. With some difficulty our iron curiosities are collected and taken on board. Our troops are on shore by two p.m., when the steamer unmoors and goes in quest of a fresh supply. To-day the Brazilian gunboats went up the inlets and were shelling the jungles the whole day.

19th. The five gunboats that were blockading the Tres Bocas have gone up the Paraguay river. Two heavy guns have been found near Itapiru buried in the sand. The iron clads, eight Brazilian gunboats, the Argentine steamers Guardia Nacional and Chacabuco are at anchor close to Itapiru. Lines of camp-fires are seen on the right bank of the Paraná, extending from the Tres Bocas to the demolished fort. To-day has been a day of quietness, as respects the firing of guns, the first we have had for a month past. Every exertion is made to pass the remaining troops. Many thousands of horses and oxen, a hundred field-pieces, a large number of carts, all the equipage, and a large quantity of military stores has yet to be passed over. The steamers Whiteinch, President, Galgo, Pavon, Riachuelo and Libertad have each made two trips since morning, loaded with troops, and towing chatas. The main difficulty attending the operation is upon the Paraguay side, where the water is shoal; it takes time to get the troops from on board and land them.

The little steamers Voluntario do Patria and Lily are employed in towing 'chatas,' each loaded with sixty horses. They make the trip in two hours. The river is rising fast. The water has taken silent possession of the island that has been the subject of so much fierce dispute. The Para-



guayans seem disposed to act as did the Russians when they were invaded by Napoleon. The number of killed on either side in the skirmishes when the troops landed is not known. All we can say with certainty of the affair is that two hundred wounded Brazilians have been sent to Corrientes.

The allies are in a position where they can maintain themselves in spite of Lopez, who is not far distant from them. Here they will undoubtedly remain till the balance of the troops, and live beasts, and stores are crossed, when they will see Humaita. At half-past 3 p.m. we leave the Paso de la Patria for Corrientes to be in time for the Espigador. Up to that hour all quiet. Captain Capper generously placed a life-boat and two men at our disposal, while Captain Covy supplied two other hands and his second officer to convey us hence, a favor not to be had here from any other source either "for love or money." There is no mail that comes or goes, or any conveyance, that may be depended upon. Tomorrow, if Providence does not otherwise determine, we are, at an early hour, at the Paso de la Patria.

SINBAD.

Corrientes, April 20th.

Gentlemen,  
 President Mitre complained that no more 'Standards' came to hand, he regretted it. Last week I only received one number. Please in future put them 'in one package' instead of having them done up in separate wrappers. By Capt. Douglass you will receive two iron slugs, a solid shot, a loaded shell, [by all means be careful with it] a shrapnell shot, a fragment of a shell, a leather caps, a canvas pouch, a horn, a hide 'rebenque.' The slugs were picked up among the ruins of Itapiru, the largest one was sent from the Bahia, the smaller one the Brazil sent. The shell from the island, sent also. The other articles I helped myself with from a dead Paraguayan. You can have no idea of the difficulty of communicating with Corrientes from Paso de la Patria.

Yours truly,

SINBAD.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

At last we are in a position to send good news to our home readers respecting the Paraguayan war. The long-looked-for mails from Corrientes have just arrived, bringing the pleasing intelligence that the allies have crossed the Paraná in two divisions, marched on Itapirú, which they found deserted, and in fact met with such little resistance that it is believed Lopez intends to fall back on Humaitá, and wait a decisive engagement there. Our war correspondent gives all details in another column; it is, therefore, unnecessary to repeat them, suffice it to say that the intelligence has caused the greatest rejoicing in Buenos Ayres, and we are all sanguine now that within two months at farthest the allies will have successfully terminated the campaign.

But the news from Chile, with the sad confirmation of the rumors respecting the bombardment of Valparaiso, has plunged all Buenos Ayres into the deepest distress and made us almost forget the Paraguayan war. A meeting of all the members of the press was held, and a solemn protest recorded against so barbarous an act. The feeling of the Argentines against this act of the Spaniards is so intense that it is every way probable that the National Government will be obliged to depart from its neutral policy. Peruvian war-vessels are hourly expected in Montevideo, and many fear that if the Spanish war-vessels do not leave that port the Huascar will enter and destroy them at their anchorage, and possibly take all the Spanish merchant marine in the Plata. The non-intervention of the foreign naval commanders stationed at Valparaiso, and the inexplicable conduct of the British Minister in permitting the destruction of a city a large portion of which is British property, has produced the severest censures by all parties, alike native and foreign, in Buenos Ayres.

As yet it is impossible to say what further damage the Spaniards will not effect in other Chilean and Peruvian ports, but it is greatly feared that Callao will meet with a similar fate.

In the provinces there is little of importance to record. The earthworks of the Argentine Central Railway will be finished to Frayle Muerto by the 1st of May, and the road opened to that place for public traffic by the 1st of August. No new sales of land have been effected. In Cordova great attention is paid to the breeding of Angora goats, and Mr. Ledosma, a native merchant of this city, has taken up several Englishmen to his establishment in Cordova to take charge of flocks.

From San Juan we have now by al-

most every steamer from Rosario metals arriving: silver and lead from Rickard's mining establishment, silver from Sr. Klappenback in the same province, and copper from Catamarca and Cordoba.

The various colonies in the Republic are all thriving, the wheat crop has been unusually good this year, and as Mr. Echegaray is about shortly to leave for Europe, it is hoped that the great colonization scheme proposed by this gentleman will be ultimately carried out.

In Buenos Ayres the election of a new Governor is the great subject of attention. It is generally supposed that Dr. Adolfo Alsina will be elected, as it is rumored that he has a majority of votes in the Chambers, but there is great opposition to him on account of his political opinions respecting the capital question; he is known to be extremely hostile to Buenos Ayres being any longer made the capital of the Republic, and it is greatly feared that if he be elected he will forsake the prudent course of Dr. Mariano Saavedra, and propose measures which will lead to a rupture between the two Governments. Sr. Dr. Norberto Riestra has been proposed in opposition to Mr. Alsina; and indeed if that distinguished gentleman were here, it is more than probable he would succeed, but his absence has a prejudicial effect. Sr. Fernandez Blanco is a still more likely candidate; he has over twenty votes, and many believe that he will have a majority over Alsina. There are several other candidates, but none of them have the slightest chance of succeeding.

During the last week the Germans have had Buenos Ayres to themselves. The various German musical Societies of Brazil and the River Plate assembled in this city, and gave two magnificent concerts, which were attended by all the wealth and fashion of B. Ayres. The concerts were given for the joint purpose of building a German Hospital, and also assisting the Sanitary Committee in its efforts to afford relief to the wounded soldiers. We need hardly say that they were singularly successful, and a very handsome sum has been collected.

Business is not to say brisk, although the exporters are beginning to ship pretty freely, but the bulk of the wool trade is over, and the small quantity in the country and in deposits will probably ere another month be shipped to Europe.

The commercial relations between Buenos Ayres and Antwerp are now becoming so important that a new line of steamers is talked of between these ports, and it is believed that it would pay well.

The sheep-farmers are all now busy caring their flocks during the lambing season, which promises to be very good. Sheep keep at an extremely low price, selling at about four shillings per head, but this is attributable to the great scarcity of money and land. The Government price of land has been found to be so exorbitant that at the next session of the Legislature some sweeping change in the value of the public land will be effected.

The Great Southern Railway is now doing the best business of any railway in the country. Owing to the state of the camps and roads between Chascomus and town, the country cartmen now refuse to come any nearer town than Chascomus, thus the hides, wool, etc., from the far south all now come to market by rail. The management of the line could not be better, the trains run with the greatest exactness, and we congratulate the Company on having secured the services of so capable and careful a man as Mr. Banfield.

The Northern Railway is also doing a very excellent traffic. Mr. Thompson, the new Manager, has taken charge of the road, and the prospects of this Company seem decidedly to be brightening.

The Boca Railway as yet has not been extended beyond Barracas, but now that the winter season is approaching it will do a much better business.

The Western railway, which belongs to the Government, is now nearly finished to Chivilcoy. Mr. Rumball, the Engineer of the Southern Railway, with Mr. Coghlan and Mr. Von Arnim have just made an inspection of the road, which they report to be in the very best condition.

Upon the whole, things could not wear a more favorable aspect than at the leaving of this mail. Labour is excessively high owing to the great scarcity of hands, and one of the chief wants of this country is emigration. We have every hope however that as soon as the war terminates the Government will adopt proper measures to foster emigration to the Plata.

Exchange on England 52.

Do on France 5 40 to 5 45.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday morning, shortly after sunrise, the news spread through town that Government, during the night, had received a 'chasque' from Rosario with news that the Espigador had touched there, and the allied army had at last crossed the Paraná, and after a very feeble resistance on the part of the Paraguayans, finally established their headquarters in the enemy's country. There was a small attempt at rockets, and the policemen were sent to the churches to order the sextons to ring out, but as there were no details at hand, every one waited patiently the arrival of the Espigador, as she was due at eleven o'clock. The mole was literally black with people at the appointed hour, and never before did we witness such excitement in the town. At half-past ten o'clock Mr. Cazon, the Chief of Police, began firing off his rockets in the Plaza, and the groups of admiring policemen who watched the rockets going up and sticks coming down, were tired out answering the inquiries of every passer-by as to the cause of the rejoicing.

A new American steamer the 'Julia' has arrived: she is built like the Portuña, belongs to Captain Manton, who is at present in Rio Janeiro. The Julia is intended for the Corrientes trade, she is of light draught and very commodious. She is commanded by Cap. Sampson.

We hear that the Marine Railway which is about to be established in Montevideo will arrive from the U. States on or about the 10th May.

The steamer Castor passed Paraná on Tuesday morning at 3 a.m. with a full cargo.

Last night there was a tremendous ovation in Colon to celebrate the crossing of the river by the allies. Pestalardo was in his glory.

Bands of music patrolled the city yesterday afternoon. As they played discordant airs we suppose the musicians were well regaled at the Brazilian ministers, or at the Chief of Police's private house.

The Arno leaves to-morrow: we have struck off extra copies to meet the demand. This mail will probably be the first in Europe with the news of the bombardment of Valparaiso.

A sketch of the new steamer Guarani was yesterday on the Bolsa. She is a splendid boat, can carry 300 tons cargo, and a large number of passengers; she is the second Irish steamer that has plied in the river.

President Mitre's last words in the letter received yesterday are as follows:—

"I landed with only my sword, my horse, my cloak and my fortune beneath a tree, and with the light of a small lamp I write this, I can say no more, I am satisfied with myself and with my army."

We are obliged to hold over till to-morrow the Montevideo fortnightly summary, the news from Brazil and Rosario, the bulk of our Editor's Table, &c. &c. Sinbad's graphic narrative of the invasion of Paraguay is the most interesting article ever published in the columns of this or any other Buenos Ayrean journal.

AN EXTRAORDINARY LAW-SUIT.

We have received a pamphlet which gives the history of one of the most extraordinary, and we believe we may say unprecedented, lawsuits ever brought before a court of justice. 'Portugues versus Basualdo' deserves, indeed, a place amongst those "causes celebres" which, too often times, shed as much opprobrium on individuals as on the very administration of justice itself. Nor would we now drag from the dusty records of the Escribanos' offices of Buenos Ayres the present case, but that the pamphlet in question shows up so clearly the almost utter impossibility of a man getting his right by means of the Tribunals, that we cite it as probably the most flagrant case on legal record, and a painful instance of the necessity of sweeping legal reforms.

In the early part of the year 1843 the firm of Basualdo & Mazot was one of the principal houses in Buenos Ayres; its credit stood high, and in an evil moment Messrs. Smith & Portugues, who owned a splendid estancia in the "9 de Julio," near Azul, were induced to sell same to Basualdo & Mazot; the price agreed on was \$30,000 mpc, of which, according to the deed of sale, only \$110,000 was to be paid down, the balance to be left in mortgage on the property, on the express condition that Basualdo could not part with either the land or stock until the mortgage was paid off.

But the only purchase money which Smith & Portugues received was \$53,853, which they owed Basualdo; the balance was never paid, according to the sworn evidence given by Portugues & Smith.

The estancia 9 de Julio seems to have been one of the finest properties in the country, it contained altogether a little over 14 leagues and a half of land, and 11,000 head of horned cattle 0000 sheep, 1000 mares, &c.

A few days after the sale Basualdo got into difficulties and gave his business over to his brother Valentin Basualdo. The house was then in a shaky state, but by the change the failure of the firm was postponed for a year. The firm of Basualdo and Mazot at last failed, bringing ruin and desolation on hundreds, and Mr. Lord, and Sr. Moreira and Martinez were named assignees. When the books were looked into it was seen Messrs. Gower, Nephews and Co. of London owed the firm no less than \$1,827,312 mpc. for hides &c., who on being applied to showed their accounts whereby Basualdo & Co. had not a farthing with them, but actually owed Messrs. Gower & Co. £2 6s. 0d. Mr. Cabirau was named as agent to collect in the millions due in Europe to Basualdo, but after collecting in everything and arranging accounts, all he had net for the estate was £2,799 sterling. These disclosures caused such a profound impression in Buenos Ayres that the Tribunal de Comercio actually offered a reward of \$10,000 for the discovery of Basualdo's books. The assignees seem now to have regarded Mr. Basualdo with suspicion. Some \$3,700,000 mpc. had vanished and could not be accounted for, and yet notwithstanding all this the Basualdo's actually tried to mortgage their immense properties and go on again.

Portugues and Smith of course reclaimed their property, but the moment Basualdo got the Estancia he made a clean sweep of all the stock.

It seems that Basualdo at the time of his failure offered to give up the Estancia, but as the stock was gone Smith and Portugues refused and sued Basualdo on the mortgage, as although Basualdo had failed, it was thought he would after a while be able to pay off everything; meantime the estancia was neglected, the whole place went to the dogs, as there were only two peones left, and these poor men did not even get their wages.

The mortgage lawsuit was brought to a stand-still, as the assignees were made co-defendants, and nothing could be done until the books were found. Mazot denied that the stock was ever on the place. At last, on the 16th May, 1845, the assignees took official possession and charge of the estancia, and very shortly after arranged with Portugues & Smith, giving them back the estancia and getting a receipt in full for all claims. This agreement was duly signed by Portugues & Smith, and by the attorney of the assignees, but it seems Mazot refused to consent to the arrangement, but the assignees gave an order to Smith & Portugues to get possession of the estancia, and it was accordingly delivered up to them. The Juez de paz of Flores proves this, and has the very order in the archives of the juzgado; according to the agreement with the assignees, however, Portugues & Smith were obliged to give them within one year 500 novillos: the delivery of these animals was delayed, however, by disputes and questions with Mazot.

Portugues & Smith remained in quiet possession of the estancia from 1845 till 1861, 16 years, nobody ever questioning their rights or title to it. Then all sorts of questions were resuscitated, and the most inextricable complications before the Tribunal de Comercio ensued: part of the camp was claimed by the Basualdos and the remainder by the assignees. The arrangements made years before by the assignees with Portugues & Smith were impugned by Mazot, who never gave his consent to the document, and at last, in July, 1861, a decree called a "carta de Pago" was published in the 'Nacional,' by which Basualdo offered to pay \$150,000 to his creditors, provided he got a discharge in full from his creditors and his property and rights restored.

Basualdo then began an action of Ejectment to recover the estancia and throw out Portugues; long 'esritos' were sent in, and the Tribunal gave an order in his favor. Portugues appealed, and the decree was revoked. The case was carried to a higher court, and the order of the Tribunal confirmed. Another appeal was lodged, the case was to come up before the Supreme Court, when both parties agreed to leave it to arbitration.

The pamphlet in question is so long that it has taken us more time to get through it than we can well afford. All the lawyers and escribanos one way or another seem to have been connected with this famous suit; even Mr. Kemsley, who was formerly our commercial editor, figures in the case, having taken the place of Mr. Biuden,

who had entered into partnership with Portugues. In Basualdo's list of creditors nearly all the principal merchants of that time are also to be found. Blas Despouy was the heaviest creditor.

We have no wish to enter into the merits of this case or take up sides with either plaintiff or defendant, but it does really seem monstrous how the wily efforts of a bankrupt could so long triumph over the just rights of parties, who, as owners and mortgagees, have pre eminent rights. Portugues seems to us to be a most grossly victimized man; he sold his property but never got paid; he took a mortgage but it never could be foreclosed; he concluded an arrangement with the assignees of Basualdo's estate, men who not only legally represented the bankrupt firm of Basualdo & Mazot, but also the creditors, and yet after the terms of that agreement were carried out—ten years afterwards—there are judges found who disturb it. If we are to believe the pamphlet, poor Mr. Portugues seems to have been hounded down by private influence, and dragged on to ruin by the most outrageous system of a judicial comedy ever heard or known of in any civilized country.

Happily this endless litigation has been plucked from the jurisdiction of vacillating ermine, and left to the arbitration of five respectable private parties. The whole lawsuit is a romance, which is also a biting sarcasm on our judiciary. Basualdo & Mazot, who smashed up, have of course nothing to lose; but the unfortunate Smith & Portugues have been deprived of their property, ousted of their rights, and almost reduced to mendicancy, by this endless litigation.

The arbitrators have it in their power to do prompt and immediate justice, and prove to the world, by restoring the estancia to Portugues, that property has its rights, and that these rights must and shall be respected.

The names of the arbitrators are as follows:—

- Dr. D. Basilio Salas.
- " " Lorenzo Torrez.
- " " José Roque Perez.
- " " Octavio Garrigos.
- " " Sabiniuo Kier.

The Lawyers are—for Basualdo, Dr. D. Manuel Quintana; for Portugues, Dr. D. Miguel Navarro Viola.

ON 'CHANGE.

April 24th, 1866.	
Paper price of ounces	\$41 1/2
Do. "sovereigns	127
First price of patacons,	26 15
Second, do.	26 10
Last,	26 05
Cash sales, 62,000.	

The news from Paraguay convulsed the Bolsa to-day; the advices could not be more favorable. The allies are in Paraguay and Lopez has retired to Humaita, where every one believes another Uruguayana business will take place. Specie ruled rather firm to-day and a good deal was bought for cash, the time sales, however, are weak.

For Monday,	118,400 at 26 15
May 1st,	6,000 26 05
Saturday,	54,500 26 05
May 31st,	16,000 26 50
May 15th,	19,000 26 35
June 30th,	21,000 26 60

In National Bonds 2,000 at 39. We heard of some sales at 39 which were not marked down. Exchange was slightly flatter to-day, and the closing rates are, on England 52, on France 5 40 and 5 45.

Messrs. H. A. Green & Co. have chartered the British barque United, to load in Uruguay, bono ash and bones, at 30s. and 5 1/2.

Sr. Benites, one of the army contractors was on the Bolsa to-day, and exhibited a plan of Itapiru which created much notice. We may remark that one of the army contractors, Sr. Bravo, is about to leave for Europe; this gentleman failed some two years ago, and has recently returned from Corrientes, called a meeting of his creditors, paid them all in full with 1 1/2% per month interest. An action so creditable deserves special notice.

Mr. Prange's house in the Plaza Parque, which was sold by auction on Monday, realized 18,000 patacons. Mr. Meyers was the purchaser.

Sr. Caranza's house in Calle Florida, 147, has been sold to the 'empresario' of the Uruguay lottery in two thousand two hundred and seventy-five ounces, which is regarded as a very splendid price.

In the plazas the arrivals from the south were unusually heavy to-day from 45 to 60 carts, and 20 waggons per train.

SALES.	
4 carts mestiza wool	69
4 do do	66
2 do lambs	50
1 do do	52
500 @ mixed good wool	65
800 do do inferior	60
900 do do do	55
600 do lambs wool	62
Lambs' wool is looked for and in demand.	
Second-class mestiza is also in great demand and prices have advanced.	
Fino wools are rather neglected.	

MILES.	
300 common camp	108
200 mixed	105
500 matadero	115
1400 Corrientino	31 rls
1300 salt, horse, 30lbs	13 rls

WHEAT.	
800 fanegas	from 152 to 173
150 fanegas moido	115

From Montevideo we hear of the following transaction:—

10,000 dry hides for States 22 to 23lbs at 4/50.  
 10,000 do Spain, in treaty, 20 1/2 to 21 1/2 at 4/40.  
 Paper money 2 1/2 % per month.  
 Gold " 1 1/2 % "



ARGENTINE DELUSIONS.

There is probably no country in the world where calculations prove more erroneous than in Buenos Ayres: from the President down to the specie broker, all are deceived. We well recollect when, a year ago, the Paraguayan war broke out, the rush to the Bolsa to secure gold at any cost, and get rid of Nat. Bonds. Any man who would have said then that a year would pass over before the allies would set foot in Paraguay would have been regarded as a Paraguayan enthusiast: any one who would have asserted that Lopez would be in Paraguay in April 1866, that the loan in London would prove a 'fiasco,' and yet that patacons would be selling now at and under 26, would have been pook-pooked into the street and set down as one of those dreamy speculators, only fit for the 'convalescencia'; and yet, here we are, in April, 1866; the war has lasted a year; Lopez is still in Paraguay, and gold is actually cheaper to-day than when hostilities began.

The South-Sea bubble was nothing in comparison to the Paraguayan bubble. The wisest, the sharpest, the most experienced men have been deceived. Urquiza first appeared on the scene—he was to have swept all before him at the head of his famed Entre Riano troops—well, we recollect when La Fuente returned from Entre Rios such was his hurry to get up to the National Government House to tell the President that Urquiza was true, that he had called his men to arms, and published a soul-stirring proclamation, that he almost fell through the hole in the mole, and came to grief at the Resguardo. Urquiza's men disbanded, and then what was gold?—people thought the Argentine government would soon be wound up.

Next came Robles, like another Xerxes; his forces passed counting; he was at Corrientes, then at Goya, then at Bellavista, like an avalanche, sweeping everything before him. The Brazilian fleet of gunboats was booked for; Robles was coming on marching night and day. Rosario first, then Buenos Ayres, then Montevideo, and at last rest his troops, flushed with booty and victory, at Petropolis, there to dictate peace to Brazil. All this was talked of in Buenos Ayres; things looked so gloomy then that we all thought the end of the world was at hand. Patacons rose to 29, and many thought that before long, at the rate things were going, a hat-full of 5,000 dollar bills would not pay for a breakfast at the Café de Paris.

Next came another Alaric down the Uruguay—he was coming to wake up the Blancos,—a revolution in the Banda Oriental was hourly expected, and the fastest boats the port of Buenos Ayres could furnish were chartered to take up the Argentine commander and his men to Concordia to make headway against the Vandals; steamer after steamer was watched for the news: Estigarribia, a gray-haired veteran with Major Bosco—some whiskerando from the arid soil of Algeria—along with him. People walked the streets of Buenos Ayres moody and dejected, business was paralysed, Englishmen from the Banda Oriental were pitted. The wind veered and the storm blew over—the whole thing proved a farce.

Next came Señor Riestra, armed with powers by Congress and dignities by the Executive. He left for England, taking with him as secretary the quietest and most peaceably disposed man to be found in the whole Republic, Mr. Palemon Huergo. A loan was to be negotiated, nobody ever stopped to think at what rate it was to be done at—the sum required was the only matter in dispute—some said two, others four, others ten millions sterling; not that all this money was wanted for the war, but that whilst Mr. R. was about it he might as well get enough to do away with Lopez of Paraguay and the paper dollar of Buenos Ayres at the same time, and then, as a sort of 'caper,' the railway might also be disposed of.

Our credit was good. Riestra was well known. Money easy. John Bull only too anxious to lend to the Argentines. Why, there was not a white man in Buenos Ayres, even the least sanguine, who did not think, that as for money, it was a mere question, as to price, some said 90, others 95, others par, but none, save the 'Standard,' mooted anything like 70. The first steamer at last came, it was Sunday, the mole-head was crowded, Captain Curlewis whispered to Mr. Green on the mole-stairs 82, it spread like wild-fire, all the papers in town had it in their bulletins. Next steamer came, and the Mersey could hardly get into the roads she had so much specie on board. Captain Curlewis and Mr.

Robinson were hours and days in small boats getting the gold ashore—the first instalment of the loan. A few old fogeys asked the rate, they were laughed at. A million of patacons in the Government house, sent by Baring Bros. on account. All the merchants in town were running wild to sell to the Government. Lezama, on the spur of the moment, took the whole contract for the army. Estigarribia was done up; Robles a traitor, and shot by two thousand men; the Paraguayans deserting; money easy; business good; Brazilians buying everything. This was decidedly the sunniest epoch of the war, it was even thought that England was going to declare war against Paraguay—as the Doterell had been fired into—things could not look better; when, in one short hour, the whole scene changed, and myriads of Paraguayans, led on by Telmo Lopez, had invaded the Gran Chaco—God help Oroño, was now in every one's mouth, bonds tumbled, patacons rose, and the whole thing next day proved a sham.

Then came the wool season, prices opened high, the Americans had orders to buy up everything, the farmers talked of \$150 for their wool, what has been the result? that wools have been sold cheaper this year in the plazas than for the last five years. At last the iron-clads from Brazil came, these were to run up and down the river with or without Humaita, no fortress could withstand them. The allied army was at the Paso de la Patria, everything was ready if Tamandaré would only go up; he leaves, his last words on the mole-head are: "On the 25th of March I will drink to the health of the Emperor in Asuncion." But all these calculations have proved erroneous.

Now there is a new danger impending: half Buenos Ayres believes that the greatest crudo in the city will be governor, the National Government shipped to Rosario, and a row in the very plaza on the 1st of May; but we judge the future by the past; what every one believes must happen, we hold will never occur—when things come to the worst they invariably mend. Mr. Alsina, if named Governor to-morrow, will not be the Alsina of the clubs: we believe he will cool down. Every one says he will be governor, therefore, we think he won't; but even if he should be named, the awful impending evils which people foretell, will prove one of those River Plate delusions which live but for a moment and then vanish "like the baseless fabric of a vision."

PASSENGERS FROM LIVERPOOL, PER S.S. CORDOBA.

Mr H Burr, W A Hamilton, E Evans, A Pierce, S Brokefield, Eliza Duffon, E McCaffery, Helen McNeil, J Dramonich, J McBean, C H Baily, R de Matteville, Luke McCraith, R Fetherstonhaugh, D Cunningham, D Campbell, A Barru, R Schroeder y Sra., Belicomo y Sra., J Pices, David Walsh, L Maxwell E Harris, R Wallace, J O'Neill, J Murphy, M Queen, M Malow.

COMMERCIAL.

The specie market closed rather flat to-day, gold ruled very easy, and owing to heavy sales in the wool deposits paper money was in active demand, besides this political prospects are evidently brightening, everyone on 'Change believes that the allied army has at last crossed the Rio de la Plata, and is now in Uruguay proper. The steady advance by the Brazilians on the island has received the approval of all, and today the boats have begun to put a period to the war, which it is hoped will be reached.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 'SALES IN THE PLAZAS' with items like 'good mesticiza', 'the couch maker', 'lamb's wool, burry', etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 'Paper price of ounces', 'Do. Sovereigns', 'First price of patacons', 'Last'.

This was rather a dull day on 'Change; the Bolsa king assumed as that there was not a single order to fill to-day from a commercial house. The reason of this is obvious: paper money is so scarce that even those who are anxious to buy have not the means, and time purchases are disliked owing to the critical state of affairs.

Business being dull conversation turned on the topics of the day. The candidates for Governor were discussed, and the possible compromise, likely to ensue on the election of Sr. Alsina: the Bolsa, almost to a man, is opposed to him, owing to the fear that he will attempt to disturb the present order of things, but it is right to observe that many are of the opinion that Mr. Alsina would be the last man when in the position of Governor to lend himself to any movement calculated to disturb the peace of Buenos Ayres.

It was removed on 'Change that news had arrived from Chile to the effect that Valparaiso was laid in ruins. Some wish it to be so, some melancholy a catastrophe, and we wait the arrival of the regular mail for advice.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Price. Shows 'The time sales of specie are as follows: For Saturday 8,000 26 10, etc.'

Exchange has at last opened for the pocket. The rate for first-class mercantile bills is 52. The Main Bank, we believe, is drawing, but the River Plate Bank is not as yet. About £20,000 passed to-day.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 'National Bonds', 'Messrs. Sagroy and Lennuyaux', 'The leading German house of Arnung and Hutz', etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 'Paper price of ounces', 'Do. Sovereigns', 'First price of patacons', 'Last'.

a sanguinary battle fought, as there seems to be no doubt whatever that the passage of the river was attempted on the 14th and 16th. Specie fell to-day owing to the increased demand for paper. The sales of wool during the week have to be paid for to-morrow; paper money cannot be got save at the most extreme rates, and even then it is difficult to obtain any large amount. The specie market was so weak to-day that in the afternoon the Bolsa King had to buy to stiffen the market. But the real value of paper money depends on the news from the seat of war, and all hold back until the steamer arrives. Time rates for gold were much easier than yesterday, and for the end of May and June there were sellers on all sides.

Table with 2 columns: Day and Price. Shows 'The following are the time sales of the day: Monday 3,000 26 15, etc.'

In National Bonds there is a marked activity. Buyers from outside are each day presenting many believe that most of the purchases are for account of affluent Congress men, who know the feeling of the house as regards article 28, and are therefore buying at the present cheap rates. There can be no doubt whatever that there is much speculation going on in these securities, and notwithstanding the tight state of the market the price of the bonds rules firm. The sales to-day were as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 'In Gas Shares we notice one sale', 'In Exchange there was not much done', 'Notice a great many first-class bills offering at 52, but taken for cash are scarce', etc.

In wool we perceive there have been several important sales in the deposits, one lot 14,000 ar. was sold to-day, but we could not find out the price. The plazas are almost empty, but the arrivals by the Great Southern Railway are each day heavier.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 'SALES IN THE PLAZAS', '200@ lambs wool, good', '200@ mesticiza', '7 Carts good wool', etc.

The cargo ex Morning Light, Cadiz, 2,000 fanegas, 24r. Mr. Folmar, the assignee of Civalieri Bros. notified creditors to send in claims without delay. Discounts—(old, 11, paper 20) per month.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 'Paper price of ounces', 'Do. Sovereigns', 'First price of patacons', 'Last'.

This being Saturday, and paper money being in great demand, it was thought that specie would have fallen sensibly, but the non-arrival of the steamer acted as a damper on the market, and most of the brokers now begin to think that possibly the cause of her delay is some bad news; specie, in consequence, ruled very firm, and in the liquidation seemed to be going up. Patacons for the end of the month sold to-day at 26.20, buyers. The time sales were as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Day and Price. Shows 'Monday 6,200 26 05, Tuesday 12,000 26 10, etc.'

The great topic on the Bolsa, since nothing from Corrientes has arrived, is the name of the future Governor of Buenos Ayres, as yet nothing is certain, but to-night a meeting will be held, which will probably resolve the question, and it is rumored that a candidate to oppose Sr. Alsina will be named, probably Sr. Ganiza.

The sale of a cargo of salt at Montevideo, at the extraordinary high price of 25r. cash, was greatly talked about by exporters; the price is regarded as unprecedentedly high. The cargo in question gives a net profit to the owner of £1200. The Cordova, from Liverpool, came up to-day; she will leave again on the 30th of May next. Mr. Wheelwright and J. P. Taylor from Rosario. The sixth call on the Argentine Central Railway shares is now being done.

In Exchange there was a brisk business done, and gold at 52, and silver at 92. The total sales of today was about £10,000. In Exchange on Antwerp very few offers were made at from 50 to 55.

The heavy sales in National Bonds are attracting much attention, there are buyers for the end of May for many amounts, which leads people to believe that the Congress will not properly in the market. Saturday, 2,570 each at 39, at which price the yield is buyers.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 'Paper price of ounces', 'Do. Sovereigns', 'First price of patacons', 'Last'.

Placed on the berth for Antwerp, by Messrs. J. P. Boyd, the British barque Alfaca. The sales in the plazas to-day were limited, it being Saturday, still there was some little done. 2,000@ lambs wool, burry, 45; 1,200@ mesticiza wool, 65; 900@ " " deposit, 68; 400@ lambs wool, 48; 300@ " " " 47; 200@ " " clean, 52; 1,500 Matadero dry hides, 112; 400 Common hides, 98; 500 Good dry hides, 110; 150 Matadero hides, 116; 150 Dozen sheepskins, good, 140; 400 Fanegas wheat, best, 172; 600 " " regular, 160; 150 " maize, 115.

A cargo of Cardiff sold to-day at 14 1/2 pats. 10,000 dry hides for Spain 31 rls. 600 do Entre Rios 35 " 400 do 24lbs 36 1/2 " 600 do heavy 42 " Cattle—1,000 head for saladero [novillos] south at 120 per. Last week several troops were sold from Bragado at 105.

Merchants complain about collections this evening. Money very scarce, and parties in the camp very dilatory in remitting. Paper money ruled a shade easier this afternoon. Discount rate 2 per cent. per month. Gold very easy. Rate 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 best names.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 'Paper price of ounces', 'Do. Sovereigns', 'First price of patacons', 'Last'.

The sole topic on the Bolsa was the bombardment of Valparaiso; all deplored and condemned the act on the part of the Spaniards, but the censures on the foreign Ministers and commanders who refused to interfere know no limit. Merchants and brokers make the case their own, and naturally enough say what happened in Valparaiso to-day may occur in Buenos Ayres to-morrow. The fact is painfully obvious that English Ministers and Admirals in South America pay too little heed to English commerce and English interests; everything else is listened to, but the voice of the commercial community, which seems to be regarded by naval commanders and diplomatists as a myth.

Patacons rose to-day more from the sense of an uneasy feeling than anything else. Our worst fears respecting the Chilean mails have been realized, and the long delay in advices from the seat of war has caused an apprehension that things have gone wrong up the river, and that we are on the eve of unfavorable tidings. Some brokers asserted that positive advices were in town that the passage of the river had only been commenced on the 20th inst., but nothing certain is known. Paper money, which every one says is scarce, was to-day found rather easy, which shows clearly that the currency is held up by certain parties, and the moment there is a let-up in the specie market currency will be found almost as plentiful as ever.

Table with 2 columns: Day and Price. Shows 'The time sales of specie were as follows: For Monday 25,000 at 26 20, Saturday 13,000 26 15, etc.'

The arrival of a new steamer, for the river traffic, from Ireland, caused much notice. Capt. Hunter is so well and favorably known in the river, and the new steamer is so admirably fitted up that we have no doubt she will do an excellent business. Her name is the Guarani, and she left Belfast on the 28th February, having made a splendid trip.

There is possibly some truth in the rumored sale of the Western Railway: To-day a special train took out Mr. Crawford, the agent of Messrs. Peto & Petts, and Mr. Coghlan and Mr. Van Armin, to inspect the new line from Mercedes and Chivilivoy. It is more than probable on Mr. Crawford's return to England Messrs. Peto & Petts will make an offer for the road.

In Exchange there was a good deal done at 52, 52 1/2, and even 53. The banks seem not to be drawing this pocket, as the managers dislike these high rates: about £20,000 passed to-day. Rates on France and Belgium at 510, and 515—very few takers. In National Bonds nothing done. The disputed question as to the new Governor seems now to have some influence on these securities, as if the capital should be disturbed the bonds, it is thought, will depreciate.

The Galileo will be the next steamer of the astronomical line; she may be expected in about a week. We hear she has many passengers already engaged. Coal—The cargo, ex Guiseppe Antonio, from Swansea, sold at 16 pats; four months. Messrs. Tay and Upton have placed on the berth for New York the American barque Juan E. Pearson, to load at current rates.

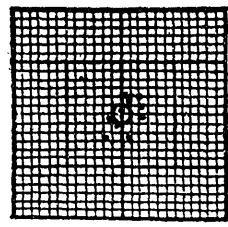
CHATTERS BY O. ROSSI. Dutch brigantine Ana Maria Henrietta, to load at the saladero San Roman, in the Uruguay, dried hides and tallow for England and orders, 20s. and 5 p. cent. Prussian schooner Augusta, for Rio Negro, Patagonias and back, 25 p. cent. French brigantine, to load in the iron roads, for Spain (Cordoba), dry hides 15 pats and 10 p. cent.

Mr. O. Rossi has also placed on the berth the following vessels, viz:— French barque Marie, for Antwerp. Dutch brigantine Albion, do. Italian barque Guilia, Genoa. French barque Louise Laroche, for Bordeaux. In the plazas we have the following sales:— 1000 @ mixed wool 55; 1000 @ mixed wool 46; 6000 @ mesticiza in deposit 75; 200 @ mixed wool 56; 800 dry hides, good al barrer, 113 1/2; 150 do 112; 450 do Such Plaza, 175; 150 Fanegas best wheat, 168; 300 do 2nd do 165; 400 do maize, 115.

DEATHS. At No. 97 calle Defensa, Mr. James O'Donoghue, aged 42 years, a well known Estanciero of San Antonio de Arco. Deceased was a native of the County Cavan, Ireland, and had been over 20 years in this country. On the 18th inst. William White, Esq., of the Estancia Campana, Catrielus, aged 63 years. At the British Hospital, on the 17th inst., Mr. Hugh Harold, aged about 30, of disease of the heart. Deceased was a native of Ireland.



AMMUNITION.



TARGET 15 FEET SQUARE. Represents average shooting at 500 yards, with ELEY'S BEST ENFIELD CARTRIDGES.

Eley's Ammunition OF EVERY DESCRIPTION For Sporting or Military Purposes.

Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Fall Wadding to prevent the loading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech-loading Cartridges of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles, &c.

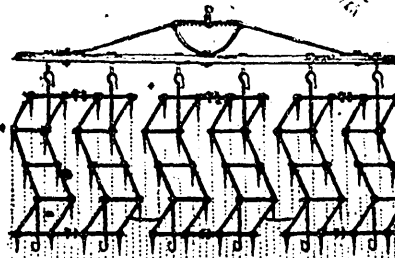
Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Deane's, Tranter's, Adams', and other Revolvers Ball Cartridges

For Enfield Rifles, also for Westley Richard's Terry's Wilson's, Mont Sturms and other Breechloaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead. Mechanically fitting projectiles for Rigby's and Henry's Rifles.

ELEY BROTHERS. Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W.C. (Wholesale only.)

26p d10



HOWARD'S ZIGZAG HARROWS. Gained at the Last Trials of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, at Newcastle, all the Prizes for Harrows in all the classes; for the last Ten Years; and F. Howard have won every First Prize for Harrows in every class.

Howard's Zigzag Harrows have received SIXTEEN FIRST PRIZES from the Royal Agricultural Society of England, being the largest number of Prizes awarded to any kind of Harrows ever exhibited.

Forty thousand sets are now in use. At the Plymouth Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, July, 1867, J. and F. Howard won every First Prize for which they competed; viz.—

TWO FIRST PRIZES FOR THE BEST MOWING MACHINES and the FIRST PRIZE FOR THE BEST HORSE RAKE. These Machines have won every First Prize at every competitive trial, both at home and abroad.

For the Best Plough for Light Land, 2d. 1st Prize for Heavy Land, 2d. 1st Prize for General Purposes, ALSO THE GOLD MEDAL, AND OTHER PRIZES, FOR STEAM CULTIVATING MACHINERY, which is specially adapted for laying down land in permanent pasture.

Full particulars may be had at their Agents throughout the Colonies, or will be sent free on application to JAMES AND FREDERICK HOWARD.

Britannia Iron Works, Bedford, England. London Office:—4, Cannon-st., Liverpool Office:—19, Sweeting Street.

SCREW AND PADDLE STEAMERS, &c.



G. H. HARRINGTON AND CO., Constructors of Steam and Sailing Vessels, General Commission Agents, Surveyors & Valuers 27, Leadenhall Street, LONDON, E. C.

CONTRACT FOR BUILDING. Every Description of VESSEL adapted to Sea or River Navigation.

PATENT COMBINATION VESSELS WITH TEAK PLANKING AND IRON FRAMES. Estimates and particulars forwarded, including delivery at every port in SOUTH AMERICA or elsewhere.

26p 1w a. 14

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, by the use of

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES

Twelve Colors, Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. per Bottle. These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting Colour to

Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper, &c.

Tinting Photographs and for Illuminating. May be had of all Chemists, throughout the World. Wholesale Depot—124, COLUMMAN-STREET, LONDON, 1 w n 26

HOWARD'S CHAMPION PLOUGH.



Gained at the Last Trials of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, at Newcastle, the FIRST and ONLY BEST WHEEL PLOUGH FOR GENERAL PURPOSES. This is the most important Prize for Ploughs offered by the Society, and for the last TEN YEARS J. & F. Howard have been the winners of it.

Howard's Champion Plough has received FIFTEEN FIRST PRIZES from the Royal Agricultural Society of England, being the Largest Number of Prizes awarded to any kind of Plough ever exhibited.

HOWARD'S CHAMPION PLOUGHS Won at the last two years' Autumnal Matches the unprecedented number of FORTY-ONE ALL ENGLAND PRIZES, AND SEVENTEEN OF THE LOCAL PRIZES. The largest number ever gained by any maker.

More than Sixty Thousand are now in use

At the Plymouth Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, July, 1867, J. & F. Howard won every First Prize for which they competed; viz.—

TWO FIRST PRIZES FOR THE BEST MOWING MACHINES, and the FIRST PRIZE FOR THE BEST HORSE RAKE. These Machines have won every First Prize at every competitive trial, both at home and abroad.

For the best ploughs for Light Land, 2d. 1st Prize for Heavy Land, 2d. 1st Prize for General Purposes, 1st Prize for Steam Cultivating Machinery, which is specially adapted for laying down land in permanent pasture.

Full particulars may be had of their Agents throughout the Colonies, or will be sent free on application to JAMES AND FREDERICK HOWARD.

Britannia Iron Works, Bedford, England. London Office:—4, Cannon-st., Liverpool Office:—19, Sweeting Street. 1 w n 26

MACHINERY.

MR. A. F. YARROW, Engineer, will furnish full particulars of Machinery of every description on receiving information of requirements. Prices and specifications forwarded by return mail.—London Office, 33 Cornhill, E. C. 1p...1w...m27

FIELD CLASSES.—BURROW'S

BINOCULAR FIELD AND SEA CLASSES, Finest Quality, Specially Mounted to stand Chinale. £3 13s 6d, £6 6s, and £8 8s. Power in proportion to price. ALUMINIUM GLASSES, EXTREMELY LIGHT, £10 10s., £14 14s., £16 16s., and £18 18s. (6 by 5 inches) in one of the most powerful yet made. Address, with Remittance: W. & J. Burrow, Malvern, England. Telescopes, Opera Glasses, Aneroid Barometers, &c. BURROW'S GLASSES bear their Name and Address. ly n 25

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. STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN; and 78, Lombard Street, London. PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES for driving Cotton Engines. PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND PUMPS for Irrigation. PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND PUMPS for Sheep-washing. 22...1w a 26

CAUTION.



ELLWOOD'S

Patent Air-Chamber Hats and Helmets. The Patents having established the utility of their Patent, in an action tried on the 24th and 25th of June last, in the Court of Common Pleas, in which Ellwood and another, of No. 24 Great Charlotte Street, Blackfriars Road, in the Borough of Southwark, Wholesale Hat Manufacturers, were Plaintiffs; and Christy and others, of No. 24 Great Charlotte Street, in the City of London, also Wholesale Hat Manufacturers, were Defendants; and the Court of Common Pleas having, on the 15th day of November instant, ruled the Defendants' application for a New Trial, with Costs to be paid by the Defendants; We, the undersigned, Solicitors for the said Plaintiffs, do hereby give notice to all Manufacturers, Dealers in, and Sellers of Hats, Caps, or Helmets, that we are instructed to proceed by suit in Chancery against all persons so manufacturing, dealing in, or selling Hats, Caps, or Helmets, constructed on the principle of "Ellwood's Patent Air Chamber Hat," unless the previous consent of the Plaintiffs be obtained, at the same time the Plaintiffs reserve to themselves the right of taking proceedings against prior infringers. Dated this 17th day of November, 1867. GRANE, SON, AND SEISENMEYER, Solicitors for Messrs. Ellwood and Sons, 24, Great Charlotte Street, Southwark, Patented for Air Chamber Hats and Helmets.

TUPPER & Co's

Manufacturers of GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON IRON ROOFING, SHEDS BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c. 61A, MOORATE STREET, LONDON, E. C. 1w 2w d13

COTTON GINS.

BURGESS & KEY Obtained the SILVER MEDAL for their Improved Emery's American Cotton Gins, at the Turin Exhibition. The Report states that "the Gins exhibited by Burgess & Key have been tried on the 15th of every variety of Cotton, at L. also from extra crops in Egypt, India, Italy, Greece, Smyrna, Australia, &c. We were many of the largest Guinea Estate Managers, have adopted these Gins, and in consequence of their superior quality, we are enabled to sort a larger quantity of which will turn out to the effect of clean cotton per hour." The capacity of the Gins varies from 25 to 200 lbs. of clean cotton per hour, according to the size of the Gins. Burgess & Key's Steam Ginning, Horse Ginning, Process Pumps for Irrigation, &c., &c., are specially adapted to cotton growing countries. BURGESS & KEY, 95, NEWGATE STREET, LONDON. Where Gins can be seen at Work. A Prospectus can be obtained on application. List of Gins

COTTON MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES, Presses for Packing Cotton, Hosiery Gears, Gins, &c., and other contrivances of Machinery required for Cotton and Flax Manufacture, &c. &c. Apply to A. F. YARROW, Engineer, London Office, 33 Cornhill, E. C.

Definens.

ARRAHAM'S Celebrated Apparatus for Definens. 19 Rue d'Angoulême St. Honoré Paris. Consisting of small voice conductors so placed in the ear as to be imperceptible, being in a hour of the flesh, by which the sound is conveyed without any mechanical and made deaf persons to hear distinctly. Numerous testimonials from persons who have experienced the most beneficial results, from their use, with directions how to use them, may be seen in the office of this paper, or by applying at the Inventor's place, 19 Rue d'Angoulême St. Honoré, Paris. Prices 15s. per pair in metal, 20s. in the pair in silver.

Protection from Fire.

PRIME MEDAL, 1862. BRYANT AND MAY'S PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES, WAX TIGHT, AND LEAF LIGHTS. Light only on the box. The Patent Safety Matches and all the kind of matches as readily as common matches, whilst it is entirely free from all their dangerous properties. Patent Safety Matches in neat safe boxes. Patent Safety Matches in boxes of 100, 250, and 500. BRYANT & MAY, Manufacturers of Wax Tights in round pitted boxes, and in japanned tin boxes, of 50, 100, 250, 500, and 1,000. Sole Importers of Japan Matches (with safe boxes). All orders made payable in London will receive immediate attention. WHITECHURCH-LANE, LONDON, E.

HEALTH TO THE INVALID

BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. LOSS OF APPETITE—LOSS OF STRENGTH—LOSS OF HEALTH. The marvellous effect of this fine medicine upon the system is such as to immediately rally all the vital functions, the appetite is soon restored, a full flow of spirit quickly follows, the body becomes immensely invigorated with a certainty of restored health: fresh air and a little exercise are necessary to bring about a permanent state of things. Holloway's Pills impart tone and energy to the most delicate constitutions, and in a manner as to astonish all who take them. By their extraordinary virtues they have obtained the largest sale of any medicine in the world.

HEAD, LUNGS, AND STOMACH. Look to the regularity of the functions of these foundations of vitality. Holloway's Pills restore to order the slightest departure from the proper action, and therefore may be considered as the regulators of the main spring of human life. Apoplexy can always be prevented if the proper action of the bowels be attended to, which this famous medicine never fails to accomplish. Disorders of the head and heart often terminate suddenly and fatally from obstructions in the system, which might generally be prevented by taking small and regular doses of this fine corrective.

No medicine can be so infallibly relied upon for ever coming all obstructions as the Pills. They never fail to restore a healthy action throughout the system. The printed instructions will enable all to correct the first symptoms of disease, and avert many serious maladies. Holloway's Pills soon change the sickly and sallow complexion, thus renewing the bloom of health. To females entering into womanhood, or at the turn of life, these Pills will be found invaluable. They should be taken two or three times a week as a safeguard against dropsy, headaches, palpitations of the heart, and all nervous affections, so distressing at certain periods.

SICK HEADACHE, INDIGESTION OR FOUL STOMACH, AND DISORDERED LIVER. In such a deranged state of health the food is decomposed instead of being digested, and proves poisonous to the system, and liable to take any disease that is prevalent, and that in the worst form. One Pill, reduced to a powder, and put into a little water, given occasionally to children of twelve months old, and to those of three or four years, three Pills, and to others of seven years of age, four Pills—will always make children look blooming and healthy. Seventy-five out of every hundred do not reach the age of maturity. Holloway's Pills will not only preserve their health, but save the lives of thousands. Many people foolishly think that children only require a little medicine twice a year.

DISORDERS INCIDENTAL TO CHILDREN. The liver and stomach of children are, from many causes, often out of order, as they are allowed to eat many things that would disagree with their parents, hence their blood becomes impure, and liable to take any disease that is prevalent, and that in the worst form. One Pill, reduced to a powder, and put into a little water, given occasionally to children of twelve months old, and to those of three or four years, three Pills, and to others of seven years of age, four Pills—will always make children look blooming and healthy. Seventy-five out of every hundred do not reach the age of maturity. Holloway's Pills will not only preserve their health, but save the lives of thousands. Many people foolishly think that children only require a little medicine twice a year.

DRYNESS. This fearful disease often makes its appearance between the ages of forty and fifty, and might generally be prevented by attending regularly to the proper action of the liver and stomach, or those organs, at the turn of life, have a great tendency to derangements, when asthma, dropsy, or disease of the heart often set in. The blood requires frequent purification which no other medicine can so effectually perform as these purifying Pills, as they purify the blood, and act immediately upon the liver and stomach, and thus remove all obstructions which at the turning point of life always occur. This dangerous period should be closely watched; two doses a week of about six Pills will always make children look blooming and healthy. Seventy-five out of every hundred do not reach the age of maturity. Holloway's Pills will not only preserve their health, but save the lives of thousands. Many people foolishly think that children only require a little medicine twice a year.

AGUA Asthma Female Irregularities Rheumatism Detection of Urine Scarcity of all kinds Evil Sore throats Stone and Gravel Secondary Symptoms Tic-Douloureux Tumours Ulcers Venereal Affections Worms of all kinds Weakness from whatever cause.

AGUA Dropsy Jaundice Liver Complaints Worms of all kinds Dysentery Lumbago Piles N. B.—Directions to the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot, and can be had in any language, even in Chinese.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway 211, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London and by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world; at the following prices:—1s. 11/2d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 35s. each Pot.

DAY AND MARTIN'S

Real Japan Bleaching. 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON For affording Nourishment and Durability to the Leather of Boots and Saddles. Sold by ALL THE FIRST CLASS HOUSES IN BUEEN'S HEADS AND THE COLONIES. In Bottles and Pots at 6d., 1s. and 1s. 6d. each.

CAUTION! D. & M. take the opportunity of cautioning purchasers against spurious imitations of their Manufacture and Labels. \*Orders through Mercantile Houses.

INDIGESTION & STOMACHIC WEAKNESS.

PEPSINE. T. MORSON AND SON, Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturers of the famous PEPISINE WINE, are enabled to furnish a most pure and most valuable substitute for the Genuine Juice of 148 BOTTLES NOW UNIVERSAL. Sold in BOTTLES 1s. and 2s. and in a large quantity at the Cheapest Rate. T. MORSON'S Pepsine Liqueur, Powder, Pepsine Globules in bottles, Patent Gelatine, and all Granula Preparation, &c. Manufacture of Chemical, Chemical and Photographic Apparatus. T. MORSON AND SON, 51, 53, and 134 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, LONDON. Orders payable in London, and all parts of the Kingdom.

Stationery, Books, Music, Printing Ink, &c.

Exported by E. P. BATES, 4 Finsbury Street, Newington Street, London, England. Newspapers and periodicals dispatched with regularity. The trade supplied on advantageous terms. No orders executed unless accompanied with a remittance. N. B. London Agents:—Went for Foreign and Colonial Orders, to be paid in London, or by Bank of England, &c. &c. 1s. 1s. 3/4

WELLINGTON

KNIFE POLISH JOHN OAKLEY & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CARBON GLASS PAPER, EMERY and GLASS CLOTH, India Rubber Knife-Boards, Silversmiths' Soap For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-Plating Glass, &c. SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON, RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES, Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Rd., London, S.

Machinery.

MR. A. F. YARROW, Engineer, contracts for all kinds of Machinery, and will furnish full particulars on application. 33 Cornhill, London, E. C. 1p d 3

PARAGUAY AND CORRIENTES.

A visit to those countries in 1864. On sale at Messrs. Mackenzie's book-store or at this office. 1s. 1s. 6d.

SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS to be the ONLY GOOD SAUCE and applicable to EVERY VARIETY of DISH. Extract of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his Brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851. "Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated Worcestershire Sauce.

LEA AND P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of LEA and P. is used.

LEA & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights. ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE. \*Sole Wholesale and Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Cross and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. 1w 2 d 19

To parents and Guardians.

Keasley's Original Widow Welch's Fomale Pills, Long celebrated for their peculiar virtues, are strongly recommended as a safe and valuable medicine in removing obstructions and relieving other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which at an early period of life frequently arise from want of exercise and general debility of the system. Purchasers should seek that each box is wrapped in white paper, and has C. Keasley, printed on the Government Stamp. Price 2s. 9d. per Box. May be had of all Chemists throughout the World.

All Bilious Headaches and Liver Complaints cured by 'Sanger's' Tasteless Antibilious Powder' price 15d. per Packet. Both Medicines may be had of—

J. SANGER, & SON, 150, Oxford Street, London. 26. 1 p.—n. 16.

BENSON'S WATCHES,

Clocks, Jewellery, Silver and Electro-Plate. J. W. BENSON, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E. C. (Established 1749). Watch and Clock Maker by Warrant of Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, has fitted up an extensive Workshop with steam machinery for the production of Clocks and Timepieces of every description.

WATCHES. adapted for every class, climate, and country. Wholesale and Retail. Chronometers, Duplex, Levers, Horizontal, Repeating, Cent Seconds, Keyless, and Chronographs, at £2 10s. to 200 Guineas.

CLOCKS.

Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom, Bracket, Carriage, Church, Turret, Stable or Office, at £1 1s. to 1,000 Guineas.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The movements are of the finest quality which the art of horology is at present capable of producing."—"Illustrated London News" November 8, 1862.

"Some of them are of great beauty, and if the English watch-trade only follow up with the same spirit and success this first attempt to compete with foreigners in decorative watches, there seems to be no reason why we should not get the trade entirely into our own hands."—Times, June 23, 1862.

Benson's 4 Guinea London-Made Patent Lever Watch Capped and Jewelled, strong Silver Cases, made in four sizes, from 1 1/2 to 2 inches in diameter. This Watch is suitable for everybody, and is without doubt the best, cheapest, and most accurate Watch manufactured in this country.

Benson's £2 10s. Horizontal Watch.

Jewelled, &c., strong Silver Case, 1 1/2 to 2 inches in diameter, a sound and useful Watch.

Benson's 5 Guinea Lady's Gold Watch.

Horizontal movement, Jewelled in four holes, and all the late improvements, combined with a most artistically engraved case and dial, making it a model of elegance.

Benson's 6-Guinea Gentleman's Gold Watch.

Horizontal movement, Jewelled in four holes, and all the late improvements, with a pure white enamelled dial, and a beautifully engraved or engraved case.

Benson's Indian Watch.

A London made, Patent detached Lever Watch, Jewelled in four holes, with Compensating Balance, keeps accurate time in any climate. Price, in strong Silver Case, £1 11s. Gold Cases £25.

Benson's Exact Watch.

Constructed expressly to resist the action of extreme of temperature, Silver Cases, £21 and £25, Gold Cases, £30 and £35.

A Profusely Illustrated Pamphlet

of Watches, Clocks, and Chains, descriptive of every construction of Watch made, with prices from which Wholesale and Retail buyers can select, post free for six Stamps. Also a catalogue of Silver and Electroplate, containing 300 Illustrations, post free for 12 Stamps. Copies can be inspected at the Office of this paper. All orders should be accompanied by a remittance.

J. W. BENSON, having made arrangements with numerous Manufacturers of every description of Goods, residing in England, France, Switzerland, and Germany, will undertake the commission to purchase and import all parts of the world their products at the most advantageous prices, charging the usual commission on the amount of order.

J. W. BENSON, Maker of the Great Clock for the Exhibition of 1862, and the Chronograph Dial, &c., &c., was the first to exhibit in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865. Price, Model 1/4, 1/2, 3/4, and 1. Illustrations of Watches, Clocks, &c. &c. LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. 26p—1w n 11.

Machinery.

MR. A. F. YARROW, Engineer, contracts for all kinds of Machinery, and will furnish full particulars on application. 33 Cornhill, London, E. C. 1p d 3



SHIPS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Table listing ships in the port of Buenos Ayres, including columns for Class, Name, Tons, Captain, Arrival, and Consignee. Includes sub-sections for English, American, French, Spanish, Italian, Dutch, Bremen, Danish, Prussian, Hamburg, Swedish, Austrian, and National.

VESSELS LOADING IN PORT

Table listing vessels loading in port, including columns for Name, Tons, Arrival, and Consignee. Includes sub-sections for Havre, Antwerp, Bordeaux, and Marseilles.

REMATES.

POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST- En la casa habitacion del Sr. D. David Leighton, calle Esmeralda No. 357, Edificio nuevo del Sr. Baudrix, en el Retiro, por ausentarse del pais.

POR EL MISMO. En el almacén, calle del Juncal esquinada a la de Suipacha frente a la Iglesia del Socorro.

En el almacén, calle de Potoni No. 70. De plantas de adorno, Camelias, Magnolias, Coniferos, &c.

En su casa, calle de Potoni No. 70. De plantas de adorno, Camelias, Magnolias, Coniferos, &c.

En su casa, calle de Potoni No. 70. De plantas de adorno, Camelias, Magnolias, Coniferos, &c.

En su casa, calle de Potoni No. 70. De plantas de adorno, Camelias, Magnolias, Coniferos, &c.

En su casa, calle de Potoni No. 70. De plantas de adorno, Camelias, Magnolias, Coniferos, &c.

En su casa, calle de Potoni No. 70. De plantas de adorno, Camelias, Magnolias, Coniferos, &c.

En su casa, calle de Potoni No. 70. De plantas de adorno, Camelias, Magnolias, Coniferos, &c.

En su casa, calle de Potoni No. 70. De plantas de adorno, Camelias, Magnolias, Coniferos, &c.

En su casa, calle de Potoni No. 70. De plantas de adorno, Camelias, Magnolias, Coniferos, &c.

En su casa, calle de Potoni No. 70. De plantas de adorno, Camelias, Magnolias, Coniferos, &c.

En su casa, calle de Potoni No. 70. De plantas de adorno, Camelias, Magnolias, Coniferos, &c.

En su casa, calle de Potoni No. 70. De plantas de adorno, Camelias, Magnolias, Coniferos, &c.

En su casa, calle de Potoni No. 70. De plantas de adorno, Camelias, Magnolias, Coniferos, &c.

En su casa, calle de Potoni No. 70. De plantas de adorno, Camelias, Magnolias, Coniferos, &c.

TEATRO COLON

ITALIAN OPERA. 9th Function of the Season. On Wednesday, 25th April. VITTORIO PISANI



Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. "ARNO," Hitcher Curlew, Comander, will leave this port for Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro, on Thursday, 26th April, 1866.

For Liverpool, The British Barque BELLA DONNA, A.I., 9 years 277 Tons Reg., Capt. Ino Lo Blanco.

English Anti-septic Sheep-wash. This WASH is a preparation from COAL TAR.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. [No. 71.] AMERICA—SOUTH-EAST COAST. ENGLISH BANK LIGHT VESSEL IN THE RIO DE LA PLATA.

San Juan Mining Co. The undersigned advises the share-holders who have not applied to this date at the 3rd Bank for their dividends and interests in conformity with the notice published on the 9th inst.

Camps. To be sold or will be given in exchange for 1500 sheep the right to two leagues of splendid camp in the Partido de 25 de Mayo.

Camp for Sale. In the partido de Moron, adjoining the Estancia of the late Mr. G. Dillon, 2100 varas front by 3400 varas deep; the houses and galpones are of brick.

To be Let—A new House. To be let the alto house No. 214 Calle Lorea, containing nice rooms, kitchen and offices, with every modern improvement and two patios, commanding a fine view of the whole city and country.

Wants a Situation. A person who has had some experience in general business wishes to meet with employment in a Barraca, a Wood Yard, or with a Land Surveyor.

Cook Wanted. For an estancia in the Banda Oriental. Good recommendations required. Apply at 148 Calle Piedad.

Wanted. A smart, active Boy. Apply at this office.

Wanted a Situation. By an experienced book-keeper thoroughly understanding all able to correspond in English, French and Dutch, besides speaking German.

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. MURRAY.

THE BEST ROOFING MATERIAL. BRABY'S ITALIAN ROOFING ZINC. In sheets 8 feet by 2 1/2 feet.

ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR ROOFS OR EULLINGS COMPLETE. PERFORATED AND SHEET ZINC. CORRUGATED GALVANIZED IRON, Best quality only.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. Is the great Remedy for ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE, HEART BURN, INDIGESTION, SOUR ERUCTIONS & BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

CONSUMPTION, Chest Affections, Chronic Cough, General Debility, and Loss of Nervous Power. DR. CHURCHILL'S HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Syrup of Hypophosphate of Soda, Syrup of Hypophosphate of Lime, Pills of Hypophosphate of Quinine, and in cases where ferruginous preparations are required (chlorosis, anemia, etc.) the Syrup of Hypophosphate of Iron, Pills of Hypophosphate of Magnesia.

Rams. The undersigned hereby begs to inform the Estancieros and sheepfarmers in general of his just having received a consignment of Rams, which have been selected from the very noblest and purest blooded Negrette flocks in Germany.

The English School. NOTICE. On and after Monday, April 23rd, the hours of study will commence at 10 a.m. and cease at 3 p.m.

RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT. NAMES OF STEAMERS. CORDOVA, ADA, URUGUAY, UNA, LEDA. One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 10th of each month.