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The Standard.

"Nil falli audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere." TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1866.

TO OUR DAILY READERS. The present size of our paper being much too limited for the rapidly increasing number of advertisements, we intend directing our paper manufacturers in London to enlarge the sheet to the dimensions of our Weekly. As it will be, however, some months before this arrangement can be completed we must for the present content ourselves with publishing the enlarged edition on Sunday mornings, as in the extra form we give to-day in honor of

OUR FIFTH ANNIVERSARY. It is five years to-day since the "Standard" became a candidate for popular favor, and in returning our warmest thanks to our numerous constituents it is a source of honest satisfaction to the editors to be able to say that no other journal in these countries has been attended with such success, and that our paper is now the second in point of circulation in the River Plate and the only S. American journal generally known in Europe. We cannot claim this great success as the result of either shining talents or great civic virtues, but simply as a public proof of indefatigable zeal in the public service; and in beginning our 6th year, under such happy auspices, we promise to pursue steadily the same course of anti-sectarian policy, honesty of purpose, and diligent labor that have raised the English paper of our creation to its present eminence.

Perhaps on the face of the Globe there is not a more cosmopolitan paper than the "Standard": our 25,000 readers comprise the whole foreign community of English, Irish, Scotch, Germans, N. Americans and a number of Argentines; and it is the only English daily paper ever attempted in South America. In this respect, therefore, Buenos Ayres is ahead of the other cities of this continent.

The task of a journalist whose readers are from every clime becomes more difficult and arduous as the circulation of the journal expands; conflicting opinions and interests have to be blended, prejudices to be respected, and too often abuses treated of. At times our Argentine friends censured us for our strictures, and judged us harshly for our faults, but if we are to be tried, censured, or condemned it must be out of Buenos Ayres; we claim the immunity of the Roman General who could not be tried within sight of the Capitol, where so many trophies of his valor existed. The steamers in the outer roads, the locomotives ploughing their way to Chacomus, Tigre, and the Boca, the River Plate Bank, and a hundred other landmarks in a nation's progress, speak this day for the incessant efforts of the "Standard," efforts whose success is solely attributable to the blessing of a kind Providence and the support we have received from the foreign public in the River Plate.

We offer a kindly greeting to all our colleagues, as well to our seniors the "Nacional" and "Tribuna," as to the "Nacion" and others more juvenile than ourselves. We congratulate Buenos Ayres and the River Plate in general on the favorable prospects and growing prosperity of these countries, and without further preamble proceed to open our SIXTH VOLUME.

The U. States Census-report shows an average of 10 readers to each copy of a paper.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CARMEL.

THREATENED WAR IN GERMANY. On Sunday morning the French mail steamer arrived in port, bringing 137,622 francs in gold, a full complement of passengers, and light mails.

The news is not very important. The Bank of England has reduced its rate of interest to 6 per cent. Money is easier, but the aspect of affairs in Germany has created distrust, and the share list in London shows a general fall.

The news respecting wool and hides is favorable. Some of the Jackson wool of Montevideo has been sold at good prices. Hides have advanced slightly.

The Reform Bill was introduced on the 12th March and passed a first reading, but it runs every risk of defeat as the Liberals are not at all content with it, and the measure bears so unfinished a form that Mr. Gladstone was forced to say the Government intends to bring in afterwards supplemental provisions, making it also extensive to Ireland and Scotland. Earl Grosvenor and Sir W. Hall are among the Liberals who have notified they will oppose its second reading.

The Government, by a slender majority, has carried the new form of oath for Roman Catholics.

The cattle plague is diminishing in England. On the 13th Her Majesty reviewed the troops at Aldershot for the first time since Prince Albert's death. On the 24th the ex-Queen, Marie Amelie, widow of Louis Philippe, died at Claremont, aged 84 years. Dr. Corrigan, Queen's Physician in Ireland, and Sir R. I. Murchison, Knight, have been raised to the dignity of Baronet.

Among new works just come out we remark a 'History of Persia,' by Capt. Grant Watson, of the British Legation, Buenos Ayres. It is favorably reviewed in the 'Illustrated London News' of the 17th, and we understand the author is cousin to the African explorer, Capt. Grant.

Advices from Australia and New Zealand satisfactory. The Jamaica enquiry continues. Some alarm is felt in Canada about the threatened Fenian invasion.

Things are much quieter in Ireland, and there is talk of releasing a number of the persons in custody. Stephens escaped by Belfast and Dover to Paris. Fresh troops are arriving in Dublin. St. Patrick's Day passed off quietly: the Viceroy relieved guard in the Castle with the usual honors, and the military bands were ordered to play Irish airs, which were received with hearty applause by the spectators. The festival was also celebrated with banquets, &c. in London and throughout England, the Queen's health being enthusiastically drunk, first on the list.

It is declared that the cattle plague is sensibly diminishing—an announcement which, it is devoutly hoped, may turn out to be correct. It is said that the attacks have decreased 50 per cent during the month.

A sentence of excommunication has been passed upon Dr. Colenso. A successor has, it is said, been appointed for Natal, and it is affirmed that no appeal lies to any English court.

We observe that Mr. George Woolcott, F.R.G.S., Secretary of the Central Argentine Railway Company, and Mr. William Rhodes, of the contractor's office, [C.A.R.] at Rosario, have been elected Associates of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

The transfer books of the Central Argentine Railway Company were closed from the 24th March to the 2nd of April, for the purpose of making up the guaranteed interest for the half-year ending 25th March, 1866, at 7 per cent per annum.

The following telegram, dated 16th inst., has been received from Madrid: "Spain has recognised the Republics of Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. The plenipotentiaries from those States yesterday signed a treaty of peace and amity with the Spanish Government." At a general meeting of the shareholders of the Brazilian and Portuguese Bank, held on the 14th inst., the board were authorised to alter the title to that of the English Bank of Rio Janeiro, and also to entrust the management of affairs at Rio either to a local board, a committee, an agency, or a manager, as deemed most conducive to the interests of the institutions.

An influential meeting has been held in Liverpool to hear explanations from gentlemen interested in the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. Mr. Cyrus Field, Captain Anderson, Mr. Varley, and Mr. Canning were among the speakers. It was announced that of the £200,000 which was required for the undertaking £400,000 had been subscribed in London.

The present aspect of affairs between Austria and Prussia, with regard to Schleswig-Holstein, is of so serious a nature that fears of a war are entertained. The Cabinet of Vienna has sent a circular to the non-German Great Powers, disclaiming any responsibility on account of hostilities, should they arise in reference to the Duchy of Holstein.

A telegram from Madrid, dated the 20th inst., announces that important despatches have been received by the Government from the Spanish Ambassador at Washington. It is difficult to understand the policy of the American Government in respect to affairs in the Pacific; but it is possible these despatches would throw some light upon the subject if open to public inspection. It is asserted that attempts are being made to bribe the Cabinet of Washington with the offer of Cuba.

The Fenian organisation in Ireland has felt the effects of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act; but in America it is assuming still more menacing proportions, and may probably become a subject of very serious reclamation on the part of the English Government. Money is being rapidly accumulated by the deluded brotherhood, and a monster meeting has been held in New York, at which resolutions were passed asking the Washington Government to recognise the Fenians as belligerents. There was great talk about attacking Canada, and really there is not a little danger of some attempt being made ere long.

On Saturday, the 17th inst., a very fine screw steamer, named the Jerome was launched from the yard of Messrs. Hunt and Sinnott, the well-known shipbuilders of Liverpool. The Jerome is the sister steamer to the Augustine launched a few weeks ago, and she is

intended to trade between Liverpool and the northern ports of Brazil (Ceara, Maranhão, and Pará) under the management of Messrs. Alfred Booth and Co. The Jerome's tonnage is 950 tons, length 215 feet, breadth 29 feet, depth 18 1/2 feet. The engines are supplied by Messrs. James Taylor and Co., of the Britannia Works Birkenhead.

One of the most interesting serial publications issued in the River Plate is undoubtedly the 'Revista de Buenos Aires,' a high class and ably conducted monthly magazine. Its contributors are all men of great ability, and the articles are in every way worthy of South American literature, which is bidding fair to rival that of the Old World. We are glad to know that Messrs. Triibner have been appointed agents for its introduction to the British public, feeling certain that many persons in this country, formerly residents in the Argentine Republic, will speedily avail of the opportunity of becoming subscribers.

The Russian Ambassador, Baron Meyendorff, has quitted Rome, leaving simply a semi-official agent as his representative. The new Primate of Poland, Archbishop Ledochowski, will shortly leave for Posen. The Count of Flanders has been received by the Pope. He avoided all recognition, and has declined the visits of corps diplomatique. He spends his time in examining the antiquities of Rome. Cæsar Cantó, the celebrated Italian author, has spent eight days in the Library of Rome. The Pope received him with extraordinary tenderness, and kissed him on both cheeks. Mgr. Nardi gave him a grand entertainment, and the Roman Princes and the clerical party vied with each other in their attentions to this visitor.

A letter from Rome in an evening contemporary states that the Pope is disposed to trust to England rather than France. "It is from England [they say] that the Pope will ask an asylum in the event of a revolution forcing him to quit Rome." The debate on the address in the French Corps Législatif which has lasted so long has at last concluded, the entire address being adopted by 188 to 65 votes. The deputation appointed to present the address was received by the Emperor on Tuesday, when he expressed his satisfaction at the conclusion of their labors. The anxiously expected amendment of the 'tiers-parti' was introduced on Saturday by a very powerful and at the same time very moderate speech from M. Buffet, one of the leaders of the party. M. Buffet has had considerable parliamentary experience, both as a Deputy and a Minister, having begun his political career as a member of the Constituent Assembly in 1848, and afterwards served in the Cabinet with M. Rouher. It was particularly observed that even M. Rouher frequently interrupted the speech of his former colleague with strong expressions of approval. The only other noticeable feature was that M. Jules Favre, during the discussion of the paragraph relative to internal liberties, was called to order by the President for attacking the Constitution. His statement that the Imperial régime is but a parody on the principles of 1789 produced an indescribable tumult in the House. Another passage in his speech which produced a great impression was that in which he argued that the liberty of the press was the greatest of all liberties.

A speech has been made in the Italian Chamber by the Marquis Pepoli, on the foreign policy of the country, which was loudly cheered on the Left, such warlike opinions being seldom heard on the Ministerial side of the House. The Ministry still exist only on sufferance, and it is very doubtful whether it could maintain itself during a war. The official documents relative to the election of Mazzini for Messina have been laid before a committee, of which Bertelli is chairman and Andreucci vice-chairman. When the packet was opened there was found a copy of the sentence of the court of Genoa which condemned Mazzini to death.

The relations between Austria and Prussia appear to be in a very critical state. There is a tremendous military agitation in all parts of the country; large bodies of troops have been ordered to the Silesian frontier; the fortifications of Cracow and other frontier towns are being strengthened; military despatches have almost the monopoly of the telegraph, and military estafettes travel night and day between the principal strategic centres. In its diplomatic action the Government is no less energetic. Nearly all the middle States have been sounded as to the course they would take in the event of war between Austria and Prussia, and great efforts have been made to induce the timid and wavering among them to take the Austrian side. The result of these negotiations has not been very satisfactory.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[By the Agency Havas.] London, March 24. The regatta between Cambridge and Oxford came off yesterday; the Oxford students won. New York, 10th, Evening. Gold 132, Exchange on London 143, cotton 42.

Madrid, 23rd p.m. West India mail arrived. Subscriptions in Cuba for the war against Chile.

Toulon, 24th. Admiral Chabanne's new infernal machines tried yesterday on an old frigate: she was sunk immediately. Breslau, 23rd.

Great war preparations throughout Austria. A camp being formed at Pruchna close to the Prussia frontier; 4,000 men fortifying Cracow: troops of horses collected at Agram and Karlsbad. Reserve-supplies sent to Italy. Troops concentrated on all the railways.

LATEST FROM THE U. STATES.

FENIAN MOVEMENTS. Captain McCafferty had a long interview with President Johnson on Saturday, the 3rd inst. At a meeting of Fenian naval men held at Chicago it was reported that Fenian vessels were sitting out at that city. A large demonstration was made on the 5th at Philadelphia, when McCafferty made a speech, in which he stated that were the first blow struck in the heart of England, it would be twenty times more severe than in Ireland, and that Stephens was the military organiser in Europe. The American press generally discountenance Fenianism, and consider it can only result in disaster to Ireland.

A meeting has been held at Chicago to encourage recruiting for the Fenian Naval Brigade lately formed there. The speakers announced that Sweeney's agents were organizing men all over the country, and that Chicago must supply two regiments by St. Patrick's-day. The 'New York World' says that Sweeney will have \$15,000,000 in the treasury by the end of March. The 'New York Times,' referring to Fenianism states that when the necessity arises the Government will loyally assert the supremacy of the neutrality laws.

The 'New York World' publishes details of an elaborate military plan for the capture of Canada including the seizure of the Grand Trunk Railroad by Sweeney, with 30,000 men.

Quebec, March 9. Great excitement prevails in Canada on the subject of an anticipated Fenian invasion, and extensive military preparations are being made throughout the country. A Cabinet Council was held on the 7th inst., at which it was determined to call out 10,000 volunteers. All the militia are enrolled, and it is expected that they will be called out immediately. The people throughout Canada are promptly and enthusiastically responding to the Government calls. Government has seized the Montreal telegraph line. An impression prevails that the Fenians will make a demonstration against Canada on St. Patrick's-day. It is reported that the Canadian Government will suspend the Habeas Corpus Act before that time.

DEATH OF THE QUEEN OF FRANCE.

Marie Amelie, ex-Queen of the French, the second daughter of Ferdinand I, King of the two Sicilies, born in April, 1782, was married in November, 1809, to Louis Philippe, then the exiled Duke of Orleans. In 1814, after the fall of Napoleon, the Duke of Orleans, with his family, removed to Paris, and the immense estates of his father were restored to him. He now took up his residence at the palace at Neuilly, where most of his nine children were born. There his consort devoted herself heart and soul to her maternal and parental duties. By the events of July, 1830, Louis Philippe became King of the French, but his Queen never appeared to have valued the station for any accession of dignity or importance it gave her. Indeed, it is asserted, that she was very averse to his assuming the sceptre; with the instinct of a true woman's love she probably felt that his happiness, if not his good name and his life, might be perilled; but he decided to be king, and she meekly took her place by his side, sharing his troubles but not seeking to share his power. The French nation respected her character, and never imputed any of the king's folly, trickery, and meanness to her. Still the strength of her soul was never surmised until her husband found himself in danger of losing his throne, when she endeavoured to prevent his abdication, and kneeling before him she exclaimed: 'C'est le devoir d'un rir de mourir parmi son peuple!' but when he resolved on flight her presence of mind sustained and guided him as though he had been a child. The sequel is familiar to all the world. Louis Philippe and his Queen left Paris and fled to England on the 26th Feb., 1848. Supported on the arm of his noble wife he reached the carriage that bore them from their kingdom, and after two years and a half of exile, he died on the 26th of August, 1850, at Claremont, near Esher, Surrey, a residence offered to the King and Queen by the liberality of Her Majesty, where the ex-Queen died on March 24th.

DEATH OF THE HON. MR. EDUARDES, BRITISH MINISTER TO BUENOS AYRES. By the French Packet which arrived at Buenos Ayres on Sunday morning last, the British Charge d'Affaires received the melancholy intelligence of the unlooked-for demise of the Hon. Richard Edwards, who was on the point of leaving England to assume charge of Her Britannic Majesty's Legation in the Argentine Republic. It would appear that although Mr. Edwards' health had for some time previously been failing, his death was altogether unexpected. Mr. Edwards had been employed in the diplomatic service during a period of 28 years, having served successively as Attaché at St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Paris, as Secretary of Legation at Frankfurt and Madrid, and as Charge d'Affaires at Caracas, from which last post he received his appointment to be Minister at Buenos Ayres. Deceased was aged 59 years and brother to Lord Kensington.

EDITOR'S TABLE. A steamer passed down on Sunday evening, apparently from Corrientes, bound for Montevideo. She whistled when passing the guard-ship, but no one knows her name. We do not think she could have any very important news, or she would have probably stopped. We think she was one of the transports. The French mail has brought the melancholy intelligence of the death of the Hon. Mr. Edwards, the newly-accredited British Minister to the River Plate. From Mercedes to town the camp is one sheet of water. Mr. Haedo, of the Western Railway, informed a friend of ours yesterday that it rained in torrents all along the line. A new Joint-Stock Company has just been started in England in connection with the Welsh colony at Chupat. To-morrow we shall publish the prospectus, which, we are happy to say, has been very favorably received in England. Several of the old Bombay men are expected to take part in the cricket match on the 4th, and the clerks request us to ask for them a holiday, which we have no doubt the generous 'patrons' will accord. On Sunday morning H. E. Governor Saavedra accompanied by the Minister of Finance, the President of the Western Railway, some Bank-directors and other gentlemen proceeded in the state-carriage by 1st train to Mercedes, where a suitable breakfast was in readiness, and then went on to Saladas, the furthest point where the rails are laid, 9 leagues beyond Mercedes and 5 from Chivilcoy. His Excellency inspected the works, assisted at laying some rails, and then returned. An accident occurring to one of the wheels, the distinguished party had to halt at Merlo, and only reached town by the night train. We have to acknowledge the receipt yesterday, of a beautiful present: the complete works of Dante, Petrarch, Ariosto and Tasso, with the minor poets of Italy from the 12th century down to Manzoni. Of so tasteful a souvenir we may well say in Dante's own words, "Che da una dolcezza al core, che intender non la può chi non la prova." On Sunday the French packet arrived, the mails were got ashore as the rain began; it rained very heavily in the South camps on Sunday morning. From the North we have not as yet received any advices, but the camps in that direction do not require so much as in the South; the storm will not do much harm to the flocks as the lambs are now pretty strong, and the weather is not cold. For several hours it rained in torrents in the city and beautifully washed the streets; in the afternoon it cleared up, but the ground was too wet for the much talked of pedestrian match to come off. To-day the new Governor of Buenos Ayres will be named; various private meetings of members of the provincial legislature have been held, in the hopes of hitting on some more popular man than Don Adolfo Alsina, who it appears is a 'Crudo' to the back-bone, but they have all failed, and as far as we can glean from our friends in the house there is not the slightest chance of any other man being elected. We are disposed however to believe that Sr. Alsina, who has just returned from Europe, and is a young man who, no matter what his political opinions may be, has the welfare of his country at heart, will be slow to lend himself to any measure calculated to produce a disturbance, although the city is rife with all sorts of rumours as to the immediate eviction of the National Government. Whatever changes are to be effected must be done with the sanction and approbation of the legislature, unless it is the aim of some of the politicians to bring opprobrium on the people and institutions of the country. We feel quite confident Sr. Alsina would not be a party to any such proceeding. The trains on the Southern Railway are changed: from to-day the first train from town leaves at 8 a.m. This we believe is quite early enough for trains in the winter season. The road is doing a splendid business. There is great anxiety to know what has become of the members of the Gran Chaco expedition; many supposed that the party is still at Santa Fé, not having as yet crossed into the Gran Chaco. We hope some of our Rosario correspondents will give us some information on the matter.

The Provincial Chambers have approved the elections in the 4th section of the camp, Dr. Dn. Aurelio French is the successful man. The name is decidedly English, although the Dr. is an Argentine. Dn. Fernando Otamendi has been elected Senator for the 12th section of the camp. His election has also been ratified. The pilot of the Rio de la Plata has given notice that close by the Cerro of Montevideo, about 17 miles South-West, a large vessel has gone down, name and flag unknown, but he believes the vessel has been recently lost. The Captain of the National schooner Catalina 1. states that at midnight on the 23rd April he was almost blown ashore at a place called Las Pipas, his jibs carried away, and the vessel suffered greatly; the men were kept at the pumps all night and day, but he fears that the cargo is damaged. The Rio Negro has now nearly all her cargo for Patagones on board: she will leave in a few days. This is a favorable opportunity for sending letters and papers to the Welsh Colony at Chupat. The Rio Negro will take a number of passengers, amongst them Mr. Joseph Atkins ex-Juez de Paz of the place and one of the largest merchants of Patagones. The news from Entre Rios is that there has been a general rejoicing in all the small towns for the passage of the river by the allies: at S. José Urquiza ordered a great display of fireworks. Gen. Urquiza told an English gentleman the other day that it is a delusion to suppose Lopez is played out, on the contrary, he is of opinion that the allies have now the hardest part of the campaign before them, and if Lopez retires on Villa Rica the allies must content themselves with destroying Humaita and keeping on the banks of the river. We look at the matter, however, in a very different light. Humaita once destroyed, Asuncion will be immediately invested, and Lopez cannot hope to defend the capital which boasts of none of the fortifications of Humaita. Villa Rica is in the heart of Paraguay, the Commander-in-chief would not trouble himself with such a tedious and dangerous march; if he holds Humaita and Asuncion he virtually possesses all Paraguay. The preparatory session of Congress held on Saturday has resulted in the election of Dr. V. Alsina as President of the Senate, and Second President Dn. P. Uriburu; these are the same gentlemen who acted last year. Mr. Blanco, the Mendoza senator, about whose election there was such a row last year: has been admitted now and his election ratified. When fire-crackers and rockets are going off people ought to be very careful to keep out of the way. The other day Mr. Fein, a shipbroker, was standing in front of the Captain of the Port's watching the crowds running down the mole, suddenly he felt a sharp stick entering his left cheek and cutting right up to the eye, which miraculously escaped. The soldiers or vigilantes who were firing off the rockets had let one go prematurely and thus the accident occurred—such monstrous carelessness ought to be severely punished. Great preparations are going on for the Sanitary Relief Concert at Colon, rehearsals are the order of the day; the chorus is composed of the following young ladies:— Miss Temperly, Señoritas Agrelo, Madera, Barbieri, Espina, Leite, Pelligrini, La Torre, Costa, Caranza, Zavalina, Ortega, Rosan, Giovanelli, Aguirre, Bouliche, and Escott. Ferrari is the director of the concert, he is a professor of great talent and much respected by the young ladies. A grand religious function will shortly take place in the Merced Church; we hear that Briol will sing and the orchestra will be directed by Nanetti. Our readers will appreciate the following novel way some of our colleagues have adopted of announcing a marriage: "Next week the marriage so long talked of between a Spanish gentleman, a clerk in a foreign house in Calle Chile, whose name begins with the name of the element which divides South America from Europe, will take place." We suppose the young lady's name must be something like Atlantic. The Provincial Government has published a very important decree respecting the Rural Code which we intend to publish when news are scarce. The time specified in the Code for various things, such as changing marks, enclosing grounds, &c., begins to run from the 1st July. We are busy printing the Code in English, and expect to have it ready by the end of this month. The magnificent 'tienda' called Villa de Brussels, owned by Monsieur Van Hale, is to be sold off by auction on next Thursday. We hear that some of the laces are worth \$5000 per yard. It is a very significant fact that all these magnificent plate-glass 'tiendas' come to grief, whilst the shops with nothing but jonchos and chiripás do a good business. Van Hale must have taken leave of his senses to import such costly lace, he would have made more money if he brought a cargo of coal or iron—these laces cannot be sold in Buenos Ayres. Mr. Nicholas Masson has published a long advertisement about Mr. Bagley's renowned Hesperidina, and states that his mixture is the real Hesperidina, and infinitely superior to Mr. Bagley's. The case is before the Tribunal de Comercio, and appears not yet decided. We certainly testify that Mr. Bagley was the man who first introduced the Hesperidina liquor, and consequently Mr. Masson, if he did invent a better beverage, should have given it some other name. We have no doubt Bagley will succeed. To-morrow, at 2 o'clock, a meeting of Sr. Carranza's creditors will be held to arrange the winding-up of the estate. We notify our subscribers, who are owners of real estate, that to-morrow will be the last day for paying the Contribution Directa, after which there will be a fine levied on all properties on which the tax has not been paid. Our readers can form some idea of the enormous increase in the value of house property in and about the Plaza Once de Setiembre, when we inform them, that to-morrow a small house and lot in Calle Rivadavia, one square from the Plaza, will be sold by auction by order of the court. The valuation put on the property by the court is \$954,672, nearly a million of dollars. There is a rumor that one of the Lomas Zamora trains is going to be stopped. Owing to the winter season we suppose the traffic between that station and town has considerably diminished, most of the residents of the Lomas having fled to town. The people out towards Ranchos are in great hopes that a branch line from the Jeppener station will be laid down. A table of the produce, from the partido of Ranchos, has been prepared to show the business it would do. The papers have been laid before Government, but we apprehend the case rests more with the company than with the Government. Still we side with the Ranchos people, and think the branch would be a move in the right direction. Mr. Lezama, the surveyor, nephew of the great Argentine capitalist, has at last surveyed the new town of Lincoln. Once or twice, whilst busy with the theodolite, he was almost captured by the Indians. We hear great complaints about the small size of the chacaras of the new town, and a hint that the Government ought to be more liberal. The new town is out almost in the Indian territory, and unless the Government offers great inducement, no one will go out to live at such an exposed place. We like, however, to see the Government pushing back the Indians by new towns, probably it is the most effective of all plans to subjugate the savage. We have to congratulate our talented young friend, Goyena, upon the signal compliment the National Government has paid him, in appointing him to the Chair of Philosophy in the National College. Sr. Goyena is a young man of great promise and decided talent, and is a good sample of the rising Argentine generation: he is only 23 years of age, but in literary circles has figured for some time. The 'Tribuna' offered 3,000 patacons in Corrientes for a steamer to bring down the first news of the river, but even at this price could not get one. The special 'chasque' from Rosario cost \$20,000, which the National Government very properly paid. The name of the place where Lopez is at present encamped is Estero Bellico. The whole country around is represented as a sort of impenetrable jungle, where every night the tigers can be distinctly heard. We doubt if there will be any fighting about there, as there is no room for the troops to deploy. Lopez is now out of reach of the guns of the squadron. We are assured that the Brazilians have what is called 'Greek fire,' which, although prohibited in modern warfare, was used in the late war in North America. This fire cannot be extinguished until it consumes the article upon which it falls. The more water thrown on it the brighter it burns: shells with this awful combustible will be thrown into Humaitá to burn the place down. The two sons of Colonel Sandes, an Argentine officer of great distinction, who fought against the Chacho some years ago, have been sent by Dr. Alvarez and Dna. Juana Maso to be educated in the States. It is probable that they will be schooled at West Point, where President Mitre's son is. When the Paraguayan war broke out there were about one hundred and fifty young Paraguayans at school in Europe. These poor youths will now be thrown on their own resources, as the Paraguayan Government paid all their expenses. They are, for the most part, artisans, and working as apprentices in the workshops of England. To-day the Esmeralda is due, and we look forward with pleasure to an interesting letter from 'Sinbad,' with a true description of how things are in Paraguay.

DIARY AT HEAD-QUARTERS.

THE INVASION OF PARAGUAY.

[By Colonel Palles.]

April 6th. Not yet marched, waiting the word from General Mitre who is gone to the Pass. There is talk again of passing a portion of the army above Itapirú, but the Admiral refuses to lend his vessels lest they should go aground. For this reason the Argem-

