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The Standard.

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

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1866.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

SINBAD IN PARAGUAY.

LATEST OPERATIONS OF THE ALLIES.

Itapirú, April 21.

Gentlemen,

We arrived here this morning from Corrientes. Fortunately the steamer Whiteinch, Captain La Blache, was on the eve of starting for this with a large patacho in tow. With liberality we received a passage from him for our boat and crew (who had been hospitably entertained on board during the permanence in Corrientes). On the way we met the steamers Duque de Saxe and Proveedor going down with wounded Brazilians that were maimed after landing in the Paraguay River on the 16th, or in the skirmish on the night of the 30th. We will not vex you with an exact statement of their numbers. One rumor says 200, another more than twice the number. In order that you may have some idea of what is being done in these waters, in this out-of-the-world place, we counted to-day 54 sea-going steamers, including iron-clads, gunboats, and transports (many of which are of 600 tons burden) They were distributed as follows:—11 at Corrientes, 4 at Tres Bocas, 16 abreast of the ruins of Itapirú, 10 a short distance above the point where the fort stood, 5 a league further up the Paraná shelling the jungles, ferreting out the Paraguayans that are there ensconced in the branch that forms the Isla Grande, 5 at Paso de la Patria, upon the side of Corrientes, and 3 on the way coming from or going to Corrientes. Over and above this number there are here 11 small steamers, as the Osorio, Lily, Victoria, &c., which are being actively employed as tugs. There were also at Corrientes 48 sailing vessels, mostly schooners or patachos, and 3 large pontoons. Here are 2 pontoons, 16 sailing vessels, and a floating bakery, to say nothing of at least 200 floats, chatas, or canoes. As soon as the Whiteinch let go her anchor, which was done close to the ruined fortress—a little way above it—we launched our boat and proceeded to the Susan Beirne, who was moored a league distant, under the left bank of the Paraná. Upon leaving the Whiteinch our poor thanks were tendered to her captain and his beautiful and amiable wife still in her teens. The fair complexion, the dark blue eyes, the ladylike manner, all reminded us of other climes and other scenes of bygone days. On the way across we pass 6 tugs going over with large chatas in tow, loaded with horses, oxen, and artillery. The Iron King is just passing upwards with a large brigantine hooked to her side, and towing at the same time 2 schooners astern, stemming the strong current with ease at good speed. The steamer and her tows were filled with soldiers.

22nd. In combination with Mr. Ferris, the first officer of the Viper, arrangements are made for "a regular cruise by land and water, and make a day of it," and so we did. It was Sunday; a small "douceur" given to the boat's crew, put them in good humor for the expedition. Our first object was to re-visit the abandoned Island, a small knoll of which was not yet submerged. Small as it was, it contained the mortal remains of twelve hundred men, who had fallen there during the past fourteen days. In an eddy were several human bodies in a state of putrefaction. A horrid, offensive, smell pervaded every part of it. A long brass thirty-two pounder rifled gun, its muzzle cleft, was the only article of any value to be seen. It was mounted notwithstanding the blow it had received, and the wheels were sadly broken. Shattered gun or howitzer carriages,

empty ammunition chests, and boxes smashed, torn sand bags, fragments of exploded shells, worn out clothes, shoes, or caps strewn the ground. Well, it might be so, "stormed at with shot and shell" as had been done for fourteen days, and had been formally assaulted during the same time by a superior force, who were signally defeated, leaving six hundred and forty of their number killed, while a greater number met a similar fate in making a confused retreat. It was here that Lopez manifested his utter incapacity to direct military affairs. A force of a thousand chosen men was sent to attack the Island; when the fight remained doubtful three hundred more were hurried forward. The hour selected was 4 a.m., three quarters of an hour ere dawn; it was clear moonlight. If victory had declared in favor of the Paraguayans, they could not maintain themselves in possession of the Island five minutes after daylight came, encircled as they were at this time by the iron-clads and gunboats. Had it been the intent of Lopez to have seized the guns and howitzer, meaning to have defended himself with them, it would have been of no avail as the Brazilians at the outset had laid a train to the powder pontoon which would have been destroyed in case the enemy became master of the Island. Or if it had been the design to take the Island by a sudden effort, with a view to have transferred the armament to Itapirú, the hour chosen for the purpose precluded all chances of doing so. Only small arms were used by either party, until the Paraguayans were driven to their canoes in disorder, when a frightful fire of grape was opened on them by the gunboats. Of the thirteen hundred men that left with the expedition to take the Island, not more than thirty returned.

A similar stupid blunder was made in permitting the Brazilians to land, as they did on the 16th at the Paraguayan river. Instead of opposing the landing while the troops were still on board, or coming ashore [there were no gunboats near to protect the disembarkation], Lopez waited till three times his numbers had got foothold and were pressing on to meet him. It was then, when too late, the self-installed arbiter of the equilibrium of States and Empires, the expounder of international law thought of resistance. Having finished the inspection of the island we steer for Itapirú [anglicé "small stone"]. In rounding the point where the fort was built, there is a current of six miles per hour. It took seventeen strokes pulled with a will by four athletic oarsmen to propel the boat her length. We land a little above the sandy point. On every side, at all places, were men exercising or asleep upon the bare sand. The two guns the Paraguayans buried were examined, one of which had been found in the ruins of the fort interred with its carriage. It had upon the breech in raised letters "Fawcett, Preston & Co., Liverpool, 1850." The other had been buried near the fort at the water side; it was spiked, it had no inscription. Both were nine inch-guns. There was not a vestige of the cemetery to be seen, except the cross: it was the Argentines that had pulled up the posts to make their camp-fires with. Padre Fortunato (who was our Mentor), the Chaplain of Paunero's division, regretted the destruction of the inclosure, observing they came to make war with the living. North from Itapirú upon the bank of the Paraná the land is low and sandy. A strip of firm ground varying in breadth from fifty to a hundred yards goes parallel with the river, the inside of it is morass, jungle, or 'pantanos,' impassable for man or beast. The strip is interspersed with clumps of brushwood, it was swarming with Brazilians. Lines of stacked arms kept in good order were ranged on both sides. As yet the troops have no tents, baggage-carts, or ambulances; they have only their overcoats, which are much the worse for wear, to protect them from the elements. We foot it for a half league (meaning to reach the encampment of Flores which is the most advanced post), when further progress was denied by a picket, the commanding officer of which in the first instance endeavoured to dissuade

us from going; when he saw the determination was to proceed, he peremptorily ordered us to go back: we were sorry for it, as by doing so, we were deprived of an interview with Colonel Palleja. The Orientalists have the post of honor. The Brazilians the centre, the Argentines extend from Itapirú to the mouth of the river Paraguay. The Corrientino army of Caceres is still on the left bank. If the troops were anxious to cross, they are now still more so to push on to Humaitá. To-day a ration of fourteen 'galletas' was served out to each Argentine soldier, the first time many of them had tasted bread for months. They ate it 'con gusto.' It will require some days to pass the cattle and camp-equipage, which must be done before an onward movement is made. The allies think that Lopez will not make a stand this side of Humaitá. They wish he would offer them battle now.

23rd. Steamers and steam-tugs continue to pass and re-pass, day and night. Day dawns with a slight drizzling rain. In the distance, brilliant fires are seen; it is the encampment of Lopez which is being abandoned and destroyed. Soon after the Orientals take possession of it. This is the only novelty of the hour. For the first time since operations began, the day has passed without hearing the sound of guns being fired in anger. A few baggage carts and oxen have crossed: as soon as over, they are loaded and sent forward, a good number of tents have also been passed over; they were much wanted. Happily for the allies, there has been no stormy weather 'since the tormenta' of the 16th, from that date it has been cool and fine. Horses and oxen are being ferried over with expedition. The steamers Whiteinch and President are well adapted for the purpose. Both are large carriers, and have ample deck-room; they take two hundred and fifty beasts on board, and give tow to two large 'chatas' that carry sixty each, at a trip. On either side of the river the steamers are laid close to the shore, when upon a stage from the landing place to the deck, the horses are ridden or led on board, saddled and bridled. The other transports are upfit for the work, owing to their deck arrangements. The Argentine steamers Libertad, Chacabuco and Buenos Ayres, are doing good service. The transports Viper and Susan Beirne, have not moved during the last five days, they are held in readiness to embark wounded men at any moment. An enormous quantity of stores, camp equipage, many thousands of cattle, hundreds of carts and some artillery are yet to be passed over. The allies will have to carry (a thing unheard of in the wars of this country) provisions for their sustenance on their marches, until they reach the places where the cattle stolen from Corrientes may be found. The flies, and mosquitoes are as numerous in Paraguay, and are more savage than they were at Ensenadas. Again another day has passed without any shooting being heard. The weather continues fine and cool. The flies are a great annoyance, and put one out of humor. While taking note of what may be seen, the paper upon which you write is black with their numbers.

24th. At an early hour we started, meaning to visit the abandoned camps of Lopez, but were disappointed, being again turned back when within a few 'cuadras' distant from it. There were two white houses and some ranchos still standing. A range of high posts is seen, which is probably where the telegraphic wires were suspended. We see a very large Paraguayan canoe coming down the stream, close to the bank paddled by three Italians. It came from the deserted encampment: it was loaded with hides, cedar chests, chairs with leather seats, hammocks, and other 'articles of vertu.' The crossing is continued with spirit; the large steamers make two trips daily; the tugs come and go every two hours: the Lily is the most expeditious in doing her work. No more firing of guns is heard, excepting that of the fowling-pieces of hunters. Gamo abounds everywhere. The English gunners say they do not enjoy the sport, the fowls are so tame that they might as well go into a poultry yard and there shoot ducks or pullets.

25th. Strong columns of Brazilian

artillery and infantry leave the bivouac at Itapirú at sunrise, and march north upon the strip. The guns and obuses are drawn by oxen or mules. They halt at a league's distance and encamp upon the open plain. Battalions of Argentines follow and pitch their tents upon the high road to Humaitá. Lopez is said to be in force three leagues distant; be it as it may, the allies do not fear him. His scouts are occasionally seen; they are very shy. We visit the floating bakery; it is moored in the stream not far from Itapirú. Five hundred arrobas of flour are daily made into bread here: forty operatives are engaged in the work. Nothing worthy of note occurred to-day.

26th. Go promenading where the troops were encamped upon the Corrientes side of the Pass. Here there is quite an army of women—they may be counted by thousands—they do not appear to be very exemplary. How they are to be disposed of, it is difficult to say; none are allowed to pass with the troops to the Paraguay side; they are mostly 'chinas.' The beach is thronged with carts and stores of every kind waiting to be ferried over. See the old woman that was left at the encampment, the only one found there, of Lopez, when it was deserted: she was bedridden. No guns are heard to-day but those of sportsmen shooting birds. The weather continues fine.

27th. All is quiet. The crossing is being done as actively as ever. Again the gig of the steamer Viper is placed at our disposal to proceed to Corrientes: to be in time for the packet at 11 a.m. Leave the steamer and, with Captain Corry, reach the capital in two hours and forty minutes. All here is dull enough since the army passed over. The small-pox is prevalent. Guaycurú Indians are seen in the streets dressed in the clothes they strip from the dead bodies they pick up floating down the stream.

Corrientes, April 27th.

There is no mail that can be depended upon hence to Itapirú. General Mitre complained to me of his letters never coming right when he did not send them by an express courier. All in fact complain of losing their letters and papers. People at Itapirú go mad to see the 'Standard.' The most absurd tales are published in the papers here, that no one gives credit to. There will be no fighting, at least for a few days. Mitre and Tamandaré consider the war will be over in a short time. It is 10 a.m. I have a chance to return per Iron King which is on the eve of going up.

SINBAD.

OPENING OF THE CHAMBERS.

GOVERNOR SAAVEDRA'S SPEECH.

THE NEW LEGISLATURE OF BUENOS AYRES. The 14th Legislative Session of the Provincial Chambers was duly inaugurated yesterday, with the solemnities usual on such occasions. The period of Governor Saavedra's administration being terminated, his Excellency delivered his farewell message, giving an account of his stewardship, and reviewing the principal events during his term of office.

At 1 o'clock a picquet of 60 troops of the line was drawn up in front of the Chambers, Calle Peru, and as the day was fine some idlers were congregated at the street-corner, looking at the flags hung from the windows or waiting the arrival of the Governor and his white horses. The Chamber within was not crowded, but the spectators were of the well-dressed class, mostly shopkeepers who had no heavier business on hand. We did not remark a single foreigner present. At 1:20 the porter [or 'black rod'] appeared with the huge silver inkstand and massive Testament, and was received with theatrical applause.

The proceedings commenced with a session of the Deputies; D. Ventura Martinez, president, swore in 3 new Deputies, and we were shocked to perceive that the by-standers remained sitting while the oaths were administered. This closed the session.

At half-past-one D. Emilio Castro, Pres. of Senate, took his seat and the General Assembly was inaugurated. We remarked among the new Deputies Messrs. Jorge Stedman and Rufino Varela; the Assembly of both Chambers only numbered 44 members. All were fashionably dressed, and the majority young men, lawyers, journalists,

estancieros, &c. The President wore cream-colored gloves. After reading a note from Gen. Nazar, about putting a guard of honor at the entrance, swearing in a new Senator, and naming special committees for the ensuing year, the Assembly rose.

At ten minutes before 2, Governor Saavedra drove up to the Chambers for the last time, with the 4 white horses and the fat coachman. His Excellency looked well, and was accompanied by the Ministers Cardenas and Dominguez. The Chambers were re-assembled, and Governor Saavedra proceeded to read his farewell address in a clear voice as follows:

"Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly—In coming before you to surrender the reins of Government, I have to congratulate you, and the people whom you represent, on the happy termination of this Legislative period, and on the recent glorious news of our armies having invaded the enemy's territory: this is a token of the speedy conclusion of the war and the return of our valiant National Guards to receive the thanks and rewards which they have earned by taking the field with such alacrity in vindication of the National honor.

"It is my pleasing duty to review the progress we have made in B. Ayres, notwithstanding the state of war, and full details of all these matters of public interest will be found in the Message now submitted. The Western Railway has been considerably diffcult, and but for unforeseen difficulties would have been ere this completed to Chivilcoy: this extension from Moreno to Chivilcoy has cost only £5,800 per mile, including the new branch-line to Barracas, and the line, besides being constructed with the greatest solidity, is further remarkable for the spacious stations, superior locomotives, and abundant rolling-stock. The question of redeeming the paper money has unfortunately defied all solution, in spite of the wishes of the Government, as such a measure would convert the Bank of Buenos Ayres into a grant, without infringing on its prerogatives. Public education has been duly attended to, and several new schools established. In a word, I can honestly say that I have administered the finances of the State.

"On taking office three years ago, I promised to act loyally towards the National Government, and at the same time to defend in their integrity the rights reserved by the province, and now on descending from the chair of Government to retire into private life, I have the conscientious conviction of having faithfully discharged my trust."

This speech was received with great applause, and the Secretary then proceeded to read the Message, which we have to hold over till to-morrow. The Assembly broke up at 3 p.m.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Esmeralda arrived yesterday true to time. Owing to the strange rumors circulated since the Aliado came, in there was much anxiety to hear the news: the mole was crowded but the Capt. of the Port was deserted, probably people had a secret dread that some of the soldiers might begin to fire off rockets the wrong way, as they did last week, when Mr. Fein got wounded.

The opening of the Chambers, however, was the event of the day. Our friend General Nazar lined Calle Peru with soldiers, and our reporter found it rather up-hill work to push himself into the 'sanctum-sanctorum' of Buenos Ayres legislators.

Private advices from Rio Janeiro state that the Peruvian ironclads were busy loading coal and had taken on board four hundred demijohns of turpentine. They may be expected at the mouth of the Plate any moment.

Another Brazilian transport has arrived in Montevideo with 350 more troops, and three more are shortly expected. The Brazilian Government seems determined to keep Osorio well supplied with recruits, and, since the island fight and the passage of the river, people begin to regard Brazilian soldiers as good fighters.

The new line of steamers between Antwerp and the River Plate will, we are assured, be carried out; the project meets with great favor from the Bel-

gian Government, and we hope the Argentine Government, in view of the great trade that at present exists with Belgium, will at least for the first year afford a subsidy.

The Paraguayan ironclad which was being constructed in France for Lopez, and subsequently bought by the Brazilians, is on her way out; she is 197 feet long, 46 beam, and only draws 7 feet of water; she carries two turrets with four rifled guns of 150lb. each.

The Portefa is the most punctual boat in the river; hail, rain or shine, she is true to time. On Monday evening it rained perpendicularly in Montevideo, and the pilot of course thought that the steamer would not leave, but the passengers came on board and Capt. Scieuriano determined to start; the pilot swore about the Ingleses all the voyage, and stated that none but Ingleses would start such a night.

We notice in the English papers the advertisement of an estancia in the Banda Oriental; the estancia is three square leagues of land, contains 30,000 fine sheep, estancia house, puestos, etc.; offered at the very low price of £25,000.

The Guarani, Capt. Hunter's new steamer, will be ready about the 12th; she will then be placed on the Corrientes route. We purpose paying a visit to this steamer before she leaves the Tigre.

The very serious charge against Artega, captain and owner of the Uruguay, that he scuttled the vessel for the purpose of drowning two Brazilian battalions, made by Col. Palleja, has been denied and refuted by Mr. Artega here. It seems that the officer in command of the Uruguay at the time of the accident was a Brazilian.

Yesterday our office was crowded with camp, town, and Oriental friends, besides numerous Argentines, to inspect the relics of Itapirú. The enlargement of the 'Standard' was the theme of universal praise. We regret that for a while we must continue our small size, but each Sunday we shall treat our readers to a large sheet, and before very long we expect to have the right sized paper out from London to print our daily on.

Town was rife yesterday with all sorts of rumors respecting some insubordination on the part of Col. Machado. We attach no importance to the rumors, which we believe are greatly exaggerated. Possibly to-morrow we may have news from the South.

We call attention to the auction of some Negretti sheep to-morrow at Mr. Billinghurst's house, 70 Potosi: they are from Mr. Woodgate's well-known cabaña at Mercedes, and are very superior animals. Parties interested had better inspect them to-day at the Caballeriza Alemana, calle Balcarce.

Mr. Dowse, the well-known steam-boat agent has, we are happy to hear, secured the steamers Castor and Pollux on his list; we congratulate our friend and countryman on this acquisition.

To-night 'Traviata' in Colon: this is always a favorite opera here, and we hope to see the house crowded.

Next English packet there is a mooted begira of Englishmen from Montevideo: Mr. Bland, Mr. Tompkinson, Junr., Mr. M'Mullen, and several others whose names we have not yet got.

The Esmeralda for Corrientes leaves to-day, she takes up full cargo and a heavy passenger list.

We hear that every passage on board the Galileo, on her next home voyage, is already secured. We suppose the Cordova, Captain Batty, will also be crowded.

Capt. Davis, of the British Brigade, will leave shortly in the Felix Colon for the allied camp.

Respecting the prevalent rumours about Flores' defeat we have only to call attention to the last paragraph in Sinbad's letter published to-day—if it was really so Sinbad would be the very last man to contradict it.

Shortly our readers will have two mails a week from Corrientes, this will be a great boon to the public.

DIARY AT HEAD-QUARTERS.

(By Colonel Palleja.)

April 11th.—Everything quiet last night, the enemy giving no trouble. No sign of crossing over yet. Fort-night's pay given round, also saudals, calico pantaloons, yerba and tobacco. Cannonading all day. An ironclad is

anchored 600 yards from the fort, and along with the island-battery fires on the enemy, who respond with 68-pounders. Wharves for the embarking of the Argentine and Brazilian artillery are being built. The Argentines have received clothing, baggage and tin-kettles, and there is now a greater bustle than on the mole at Montevideo. The river rising. One of the ironclads picked up some Paraguayan canoes, but they were riddled and useless. At noon we paid funeral honors to Col. Cabrera; Major Sampayo's body has not been found. Our artillery-men are running short of maize, which costs \$30, silver, per fanega: why not send up a cargo in tow of the steamer from Montevideo? Mitre, Flores and Tamandaré have been conferring all day: we are soon to cross over.

April 12th.—Nothing new last night: not a single shot. The morning-call is a splendid affair. 50 bands of music and 500 trumpets. Gen. Mitre, Flores and Osorio went on board the Admiral's ship to have a conference and returned at 11 a.m. Everything is now ready except the wharves. Beef-rations for two days served round, and a vessel has arrived with biscuits, wine etc. Gen. Mitre publishes an Order of the Day about the island-fight. We have received 100,000 ball-cartridges from Montevideo, but they are too small and comparatively useless. The Argentines have received extra rations. The enemy are raising a battery left of Itapiru. Mails have arrived from Montevideo, but my friends have forgotten to write to me.

April 13th. Not a shot fired last night. The Generals and Admiral in deep conference all day. The crossing is to take place to-morrow at day-break, Marshal Osorio leading with 10,000 picked troops, including the Florida and Abril battalions: General Flores accompanies him. Our battalions have received double rations of beef, 2 biscuits, 60 cartridges, and 100 caps each man. The wharves are almost finished, and the Argentines have begun to embark light field-pieces on their rafts to aid the landing.

April 14th. Everything ready, but the Admiral, who says the river has risen so much that we cannot cross for 24 hours, as the steamers cannot make fast on the other side, and the men must be landed in canoes. Moreover, the crews of the transports refuse to go under fire, but we shall overcome their scruples. Our troops have eaten their double rations on this side. Cannonading all day between Itapiru and the island. The Brazilian howitzers are good for nothing, their shells bursting half way, but their cannons fire well, and have knocked down the enemy's flag-staff. The enemy have finished their new battery.

April 15th. Still on this side. Osorio says his rafts are not ready, and he cannot move. Counter-orders given: double rations again to be eaten on this side, and new ones prepared. It is said that Generals Mitre and Flores have notified the Admiral and Osorio that the crossing must be attempted to-morrow morning. If the Brazilians are not ready, Mitre declares he will try and do without them, and Argentines and Orientals are to invade Paraguay to-morrow without fail. It seems we are to embark to-night. At 5.30 a.m. General Flores and the troops assisted at military Mass by Padre Irasusta. At 7 o'clock a sharp fire of musketry-practise, in Lopez's camp, was heard. At 4 p.m. 1 lb. of biscuit was served round to each man, and 7 demijohns of caña to each battalion. The men left all their baggage in the carts. At 7 o'clock we are ready to go aboard, and there is a great movement of rafts and steamers which cannot escape the enemy's notice. The whole allied army now assembled comprises 75 battalions infantry, (half of which are very reduced in numbers), 70 squadrons of horse, 90 to 100 field-pieces and 10 corps of light artillery, besides a powerful navy, the strength of which is already well-known.

April 16th. On board the Isabel. At 1 a.m. the 1st Argentine Corps and the Brazilian divisions of Sampaio and Victoriano began to embark, leaving us on dry-ground till day-break. At 7 a.m. the 2 Oriental battalions began to embark on the Isabel, and we were all aboard by 9 o'clock, with Goyo

Suarez commanding. Passing Tamandaré's flag-ship we played the Brazilian hymn, and he responded with the Oriental, while we cast anchor waiting for the rest. At 10.30 the Brazil and Bahia bombarded Itapiru, while the gunboats cleared the Tres Bocas coast of the enemy's sharpshooters. From our anchorage we can see the first transports landing their men who drive the enemy before them. The steamer Uruguay was about to start with 2 battalions of Brazilians, when it was found Captain Arteaga, his engineers and crew, had all cleared out, after smashing the engine and scuttling the vessel. At 1.30 p.m. a hailstorm came on, which silenced the cannonading that had lasted 2 hours, but the troops landed on the other side are in a bad way. At 4.30 p.m. General Flores passes, and orders us to cross over. The first transports return with wounded. One of our rafts gets under water, and so many difficulties occur that it is 7 p.m. before we get to the other side. I jump ashore with a lantern and after floundering in the mud knock up against Colonel Arredondo and his men who are camped up to their knees in mire. I scramble again on board and General Suarez resolves not to land till daybreak. The fortunes of Lopez will be decided to-night: if he does not drive back the invading forces, he will find 20,000 men before him by noon to-morrow.

April 17th. Still raining. At 7 a.m. we begin landing and wade for an hour through marshes, up to our hips in mire, spoiling some ammunition. General Flores meets us with news that Osorio and his brave soldiers have taken a flag and 2 guns, and Panero is with him. At 3 p.m. we advance: hardly 3,000 men have landed yet to-day. We come upon the field of Osorio's engagement: the ground is strewn with 300 Paraguayans, mostly about 16 years of age. Poor fellows! The Brazilians had 40 killed and 220 wounded. The enemy have evacuated Itapiru leaving a 68-pounder behind, and the allies are landing $\frac{1}{2}$ a league lower down: caña and biscuit served out to our men: the night is very cold. We expect an attack by daybreak.

April 18th. Only a few shots heard last night. At 7 a.m. our 2 batts. and Pesigueira's Brazilians pushed forward along the Paraná, Gen. Flores leading and the band playing the Oriental hymn. We reached the fortress of Itapiru without difficulty, the enemy taking a stray shot at us. We encamped close to the Divisions of Rivas and Sampaio, north of the Fort, from which floated the Oriental, Argentine and Brazilian banners. The hill of Itapiru was soon covered with troops. Admiral Tamandaré landed to visit Osorio and Flores, and was received with music and salvoes. At 11 a.m. Pres. Mitre arrived and was received with like honors. The 3 Generals then sallied forth to reconnoitre the enemy's position, being accompanied by two Oriental batts., Sampaio's corps, and some Brazilian artillery. The way was very difficult, through dense thickets, and the enemy having broken down the bridges, our men had to cross the 'riachos' on branches of trees, until at last stopped by a lagoon. Here a body of Paraguayan sharpshooters opened a hot fire from the surrounding woods, but was soon silenced. The thickets here are so dense that you can never see 15 paces in any direction. The Generals returned to Itapiru. An Argentine engineering officer is sent to explore the enemy's position, from which they keep up a fire of artillery, but do us no damage.

April 19th. Passed the night under arms, as we belong to Sampaio's vanguard, and a guerrilla fire has been going on all night. Our poor men who had been fasting all day got some meat and biscuit at midnight. To-day it is proposed to seize the enemy's camp and the adjacent village which is slightly fortified. The mail is now leaving. Adieu! this time from the territory of Paraguay.

MONTEVIDEO.

Funeral of the Frenchmen—Three New Steamers for the Uruguay—Genoa and River Plate Steam Company—The Peruvian Iron-clads—New Shops—May-day Festivals—The Italian Bank—Decorations on Telegraph Wires, &c.
The obsequies over the recently discovered remains of the Frenchmen, who

perished in the long siege, took place on Sunday with great élat in spite of the pitiless rain which fell in torrents, such, however, is usually considered an appropriate accompaniment of funeral rites. An immense crowd, especially Frenchmen, thronged the streets, and assisted at the Matrix, besides all the National authorities, the French Minister, M. Maillefer, and detachments of French blue jackets with their officers, sent by Admiral Chaigneau to do honor to the valiant men who were Frenchmen [as he says] by birth, by heroism, and by their death.

Captain Flores writes from Glasgow, March 22, that on the 13th he launched two steamers, the Charrua and Guayouru, for the Salteña Co. The Charrua was to make her trial-trip on the 28th, and would probably leave for Montevideo on April 15. A smaller steamer, the Cacique, is also ready and will be sent out in pieces in a sailing vessel: she is probably intended to run from Paysandú to Salto.

The new steam line from Genoa to the River Plate, by an American Co., is now arranged, the Italian Government granting a subsidy of £32,000; it will consist of 6 large steamers, making a trip monthly in 35 days, and calling at Barcelona. The vessels are to be commanded by Italians.

Latest intelligence from Rio Janeiro states that the Huascar is taking in coal and will shortly leave along with the Independencia, for parts unknown. Some say these iron-clads are bound for the River Plate, others for the West Coast, while it is also rumored that Sr. Vigil, Peruvian agent, is gone to Rio with orders from his Government to send them to the West Indies, to commit devastation among the Spanish merchant vessels.

The Junta has invited the citizens, including foreigners, to attend at the May festivals on Tuesday, SS. James and Philip, patrons of Montevideo. As a proof of the progress of the city, the Policia reports 34 new shops opened during the past month.

Under date 26th ult. the Government has ratified the statutes of the new Italian Bank, presented by Sr. Guimaraes; capital 2 million dollars, in 4000 shares of \$500 each.

On Saturday the Government published a decree relative to the telegraph wires, passing penalties of fine and imprisonment on any persons who should injure the wires, whether by neglect or malice.

STOP PRESS!

VERY LATEST FROM PARAGUAY.

I have just seen a letter from the campamento, Paraguay (Argentine Division), in which it says that there had been a skirmish between the advanced posts, but that the Paraguayans are retreating, and have retreated from their former positions. This letter is dated 27th, and is authentic.

Your obedient servant,
A SUBSCRIBER.

MONTEVIDEO MARKET REPORT.

Montevideo, April 27.
Sales of cattle produce since the 13th inst.:-
Salted saladero ox and cowbides per 75lbs, free on board.
No transactions transpired.
Salted matadero ox and cowbides per 75lbs on shore.
500 mostly cows, \$375.
Stock, 1,000 hides.
Salted horsehides, per 30lbs, free on board.
1500 from Montevideo, repton, 1,335.
No stock.
Some parcels expected from river.
Two contracts offered, up river.
Mares' grease per ar. of 25lbs local consumption.
35 pipes more or less, at 14, 14 1/2 rls ar.
Stock, 35 pipes.
Dry ox and cowbides per 40lbs, duty paid.
21,000 hides mixed stakes, 4\$40 to 4\$57 1/2 cts. (to classify for United States.)
2,300 do. narrow, \$22 24lbs for United States, 4\$75 to \$800.
3,500 culls for Genoa, 3\$45 to 3\$65.
900 heavy for do 32lbs and upwards \$5 5\$10.
1,500 kips for do, 4\$60.
5,000 hides for United States owners' account.
Stock, 140,000 hides.
Wool, per ar., of 25lbs, duty unpaid.
32,000 ar. good to fine mestizo, 3\$20 to 3\$60.
35,500 do good to fair mixed, 2\$70 to 3\$10.
5,450 ar. inferior to fair mixed, 2\$40 to 2\$60.
2,800 ar. inferior mixed to creole, 2\$30 to 1\$80.

Stock, 252,000 ar.
Cordoba wool—No sales.
Stock—125 bales.
Sheepskins per lb, duty unpaid.
950 dozen $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 cts mixed unwashed.
100 do shorn, \$1 per dozen.
Stock—5,800 dozen.
Horsehair, per qq of 100 lbs, duty paid.
39 bales good mixed \$17 to 17\$20.
10 do. inferior up river, 15\$60.
5 do do 18\$40.
Stock, 33 bales.
Goatskins per lb. duty paid. Stock, 8 bales.
No sales.
Horsehides (dry) per 10lb.
800 stock from \$1 to 1\$05 duty unpaid.

Stock, 3,000.
Tallow, per ar. 25lbs free on board.
No sales of saladero tallow transpired.
40 pipes Montevideo grease, \$2.
Stock, 50.
Hide cuttings, per qq of 100lb (baled).
5 bales barraca, 2\$10 duty unpaid.
Stock, 30 bales.
Horns—No sales.
Bones—No sales transpired.
Bone-ash, do do.
Slaughter, 321,000 head in Montevideo.
Exchange—London, 53 3/4d per current value, £40,000.
Do. Paris, 5\$55 do.
Wheat—7\$60 to 7\$80 per fanega.
Flour—1\$45 per ar. 25lbs.

ON 'CHANGE.

Paper price of ounces	Mar 1st. 1866.
Do. sovereigns	417 1/2
First price of patacons,	26 10
Second, do.	26 05
Third,	26 15
Last,	26 10
Cash sales,	134,814.

The old times of the Bolsa returned to-day; revolution and row in the South, led on by a certain Col. Machado, was the great topic on 'Change; it was amusing to hear the different versions of the brokers—one asserted that Machado was 'leagued with the Crudos, joined on with the Indians, and now was marching north; others that Machado was an out-and-out Cocido, refused to obey the Provincial Government, and therefore declined to give up the command of his regiment. The real state of the case seems to be that Machado has been superseded by order of the Provincial Government, and an officer sent down to take his command, which Machado refused to give up, and this is the cause of all the noise about the business. The whole affair is but another of these Argentine delusions about which we treated the other day.

The news from Corrientes was regarded as satisfactory; brokers were aware that Sinbad had flatly contradicted the rumors about Flores having been defeated. Specie rose and fell to-day as the news about Machado was argued and discussed, but the bulls, who thought they had the market to themselves, failed signally; gold fell at 2 o'clock, and in the liquidation ruled weak.

The time-sales were as follows:

For Monday,	7,000 at 26 15
Wednesday,	2,000 26 15
Saturday,	61,700 26 20
May 31st,	38,600 26 45
May and June,	43,300 26 25 to 26 70

In National Bonds there was some business done. The unsteady state of political affairs has a marked influence on these securities. The sales to-day were as follows:

10,000 for May 26, 40	
2,300 cash,	39 1/2

In the wool plazas nothing done owing to the middy state of these neglected localities. We learn on good authority that Mr. J. H. Green, Manager of the London & River Plate Bank, will shortly leave for Rosario to open the branch bank in that city, where we have no doubt it will do a good business.

There has been no sale of Gas shares during the last few days, the last price paid being 15\$5 premium, which seems to be their present value. As the Gas Company has now the monthly collection of the tax for light, which hitherto was in the hands of the Municipality, it is very generally believed that the receipts of the Company this year are greatly in excess of those of last. It is much commented on, the unbusiness-like system of hoarding up the gains of the Company for 12 months, when it is the custom in Europe and the States to declare semi-annual dividends. We call the attention of the President of the Company to this matter. Señor Estrada would consult the wishes of a very large portion of the shareholders by calling a general meeting to discuss this subject. On the Bolsa the feeling is that the dividend should be paid every six months, and not once a year; moreover, the paying of a half-yearly dividend would greatly increase the value of the stock, as many parties of small capital would then feel disposed to invest in the shares, whereas if the dividend is only payable yearly they would be unable to wait so long for the interest of their money. The Gas Company is probably the only joint-stock company in the country which pays, and this after antecedents unpleasant to comment on. The affairs of the Company seem to be in very good hands, and well managed; we feel no difficulty, therefore, in showing what is the wish of seven-eighths of the shareholders, confident that these remarks will find an echo in the proper quarter. A semi-annual dividend of 9\$ is infinitely preferable to an annual dividend of 20\$5. The latter sounds louder, but the latter is preferable and far more convenient to the bulk of shareholders: we hope, therefore, a meeting will be at once called to consider the matter, as the current half-year terminates on the 31st July.

In charters we have the following:—
British barque Lotus, to load salted hides and tallow in Uruguay, for orders, 45s and 5 per cent.

British barque Iron Queen, to load salted hides and tallow in Uruguay, for orders, at 42s 6d and 5 per cent.
Salt.—We notice one sale of 500 fanegas at 28 rls. cash.
Coal.—70 tons Newcastle 14 1/2 pats.
Wheat.—520 fanegas at from 170 to 192.
Owing to the very crowded attendance at Mr. Thompson's auction there were few people on 'Change. Gold is becoming a little scarcer, some bills discounted to-day at 2 per cent.

LETTER.

Lying at this office for Captain Thomas J. Page.

TEATRO COLON

ITALIAN OPERA.
13th Function of the Season.
On Wednesday, 2nd of May.
TRAVIATA
La Señorita Mariotti en obsequio á este ilustrado publico se presta a desempeñar la parte de Flora.
á las 8 en punto.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

AN AMATEUR THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE BRITISH HOSPITAL.
Will take place in the above Theatre, on **TUESDAY, 8th MAY Next.**

The entertainments will consist of two English Dramas (the characters to be performed by English ladies and gentlemen of this city), and special and novel Musical Performances. Further particulars in future advertisements. Prices of admission (including Entrance):—Boxes, 5\$00. Dress Circle, \$80. Pit Stalls, \$70. Amphitheatre, \$30. Tickets can be obtained only at Messrs. Mackern's, Calle San Martin, No. 44.
189 xp-a27

Great Furniture Auction

TODAY—TODAY—TODAY!
The remainder of Mr. Thompson's splendid furniture will be sold by Mr. Billinghurst. We have no room for the list of Articles, but we may say that it is the greatest auction of house furniture ever held in this city. People anxious to secure a bargain should not fail to attend.

IMPORTANT AUCTION.

MR. MARIANO BILLINGHURST will sell by public auction (cash) on Thursday 17th inst. at 11 a.m. precisely, in lots of 140 each, an immense lot of first-class Racks, picked from the celebrated German Works of Passow, Weissen, Schoemede, Schoellen, Leckow, Postbroitz, Hammer, and Wabnitz, by Mr. A. H. Geboben, whose judgment and experience has gained for him a high reputation. Messrs. George Rick and Co. are daily expecting the arrival of a vessel with some beautiful Dams, which if in time, will be sold with the above mentioned.
224-xp m2

REMATES.

POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la Plaza Constitucion, Mercado de Sud, frente á la Estacion del Ferrocarril al Sud, de 6 carros de elasticos y 4 ruedas, 5 caballos de tiro y arneses para los mismos.

El Miércoles 2 del corriente á las 3 en punto de la tarde se han de rematar sin falta alguna á la masa alta postura y dinero de contado.
4 Carros Ingleses de 4 ruedas montados sobre elasticos.
1 id de 2 ruedas.
1 id de 4 ruedas sobre elasticos para un caballo con sus arneses.
5 Caballos de tiro maestros, sanos y en buen estado.
8 pares arneses para carros.
Todo lo que debe venderse infaliblemente de orden del Sr. Juez de 1.ª Instancia, Dr. Don Miguel Garcia Fernandez.
159-xp a26

POR EL MISMO.

De los muebles que forman el menage de la casa calle de Maypú No. 186, por asentarse su dueño del pais.
El jueves 3 de Mayo, á las 11 en punto de la mañana, se han de rematar sin falta alguna á la masa alta postura y dinero de contado, todo el menage de dicha casa, consistiendo en:
Un piano de jacarandá, un juego de sala compuesto de 12 sillas, 1 sofá de cuera forro de terciopelo, 4 sillones, una mesa de sala de cuera, una mesita para naipes, 2 espejos, un reloj de sobre mesa, un armario de espejo y cuera, una cama y una cama de cuera, un lavatorio y dos mesas de idem, una mesa de comedor, 2 sillones de la India, 6 sillas de paja, dos mesitas de nogal, una alfombra de tripo, un idem cortado, un fusil, un revolver, un cojon perfumaria, varias conservas y otros útiles de una casa de familia.
152xp24

POR EL MISMO.

En su casa Calle Potosi No. 70.
De 26 ovejas y 6 Carneros Padres, sangre pura y de las Raza Negra, Madras y Padres Europeos.
De la Cabaña de los Srs. Hardoy & Woodgate, denominada "Bella Vista," departamento de Mercedes.
El Jueves 3 de Mayo proximo á las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna á la masa alta postura y dinero de contado, los 26 animales que arriba se designan, de la raza Negretta sangre pura nacidos en la Cabaña, de padre y madre Europeos. Los padres son recibidos de la mejor cabaña de Alemania.
Los Srs. Hardoy & Woodgate desean de hacer conocer las producciones de su establecimiento montado hoy en un todo, tal cual se están los de sus clases en Europa, ofrecen á los Srs. hacendados estos animales en venta como muestra de lo que allí se produce, cuidados con el mismo esmero que se emplea en las Cabañas mas afamadas de Alemania, de donde tienen su origen.
180-xp a27

DRAUGHT ALE.

IND COOPE & Co., in Hogsheads and BASS & Co. Kilderkins
MOORE PUNCH & TUDOR, 83-Peru-83.
Just Received, BASS & Co.'s Celebrated Bitter Beer in Kilderkins.
ROBERT MUIR & Co., 162 Calle Defensa.
236-2p m2

For Sale.

The Steamboat Shell-drake, now lying at the Tigre. Apply 65 Piedad. 99-15p a14

BUENOS AYRES CRICKET CLUB.

The Match between an Eleven of H.M.S. Sharp-shooter, and the Buenos Ayres Eleven, will come off, according to previous notice, on Friday, the 4th inst. The match will be pitched at Half-past Ten o'Clock, promptly, on the Palermo Cricket Ground. The commodious tent from Watson's Hotel, Belgrano, will attend with refreshments. The Side will be chosen from the following list, the names of the Eleven actually going to play will be published later.
Messrs. W. Anderson, W. Cripps, J. Elliott, E. Glover, J. Gray, A. J. Howden, T. Jackson, F. S. Jacobs, W. Roberts, J. C. Simpson, H. Simpson, E. Simpson, T. B. Smith, F. Wanklyn, D. Willocks, W. Winn.
N.B.—A Train leaves the 25 de Mayo Station at Ten o'Clock.
BY ORDER.
Buenos Ayres, April 30, 1866.

Notice.

The undersigned hereby beg to notify the public that from this date they have conferred on Mr. C. W. Fremery a general power of attorney for the whole extent of their business.
Buenos Ayres, May 1, 1866.
F. PRANGE y CO.
235 3p-m1

Notice.

Three-quarters of a league of camp in the Partido de Mayo, and six leagues from Chivilcoy, will be sold or let on lease. For terms apply calle de Esmeralda 207, from 12 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily, or at Sr. D. Pedro Ensparron's estancia, Partido de Mayo.
237. 3p,m3

La Projeccion del Pilar.

Starts from Moreno every morning. Luggage letters, &c. to be left with Mr. Francis Rodriguez at the luggage room of the Parque Station.
TOMAS AJESTO.
153. 10p m28.

Watchmaker.

All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired and guaranteed at Calle Chacabuco, 144. T. H. Landwehr.
15-1m a6

BAKER and TEMPLETON,

General Camp Store,
Produce Brokers and Land Agents,
Calle Aduana,
ROSARIO.
174-2m a26

Housemaid.

A respectable young woman wishes a situation as Housemaid; is a good cook and ironing and sewing. Address H. H. 32 Calle Cayo.
232-3p m2

Wanted.

By a young Englishman who has been some time in the country and understands Spanish, a situation in a store or office. Apply A. Z. this office.
4. 3p m2

Wants a Situation.

A young Englishman, aged 26, that speaks Spanish fluently and has been accustomed to the sale of spirituous liquors, desires a situation. Apply at this office W. T.
231-3p m2

Wants a Situation.

A Scotchman accustomed to Farm-work, wishes an engagement as Ploughman, he has also acted as Coachman and Gardener. Good References. Apply 'No. 1' Standard office.
1m-3p

Gardener.

Wanted by a gentleman in the Banda Oriental. To a steady and competent man liberal wages will be given and after the first year besides his board and lodging, he will receive the place on halves. Apply for one week at this office to B. O.
219-3p a 29

Wants a Situation.

A young man of good character who can speak English and Spanish, and is qualified to act as a gentleman's servant and attend to house. Apply to J. T. Standard office.
223-3p a29.

Housemaid Wanted.

With good recommendations. Apply at 161 Calle Moreno.
204-3p a29

Wanted Immediately.

A Plain Cook, man or woman, for an English family in Entre Rios; passage paid up. Apply to No. 30, Hotel San Martin.
260. a2,39

Wants a Situation.

As Cook, a young German, who speaks and writes English. Has no objection to go in the country or abroad.—Address 'X.' Standard Office.
173 3p a29

Situation Wanted.

By a young Englishman; in an Office. Has had two years' experience in a Manchester warehouse. References if required. Address A. D., Office of this paper, or apply personally at 164 Calle Piedad.
172-6p. a26

Situation Wanted.

A young Man, with good recommendations, wants a situation as Steward or Indoor Servant, in town or camp. Apply at 32 Calle Cayo.
178 6p-a26

Furnished Room.

To be let at 86 Calle Parque a comfortably furnished bedroom; fitted for either one or two persons.
3-3p m2

Notice.

I hereby give notice that I, the undersigned, will not be answerable for any debts contracted by my crew of the barque 'Viama.'
WILLIAM RUPPELL, Master.
6p-a26

To the proprietors of horses.

As the winter season has now set in and the camp is improving I beg to advise horse-owners that I am ready to take charge of horses at so much per month for pasturage, at the same time making myself responsible for the value of any horses lost (not including such as may die a natural death), on the following conditions:
1st. Horses not exceeding \$800 in value will pay 80¢ per month.
2nd. Horses worth from \$600 to 1,000\$ will pay 100¢ and horses worth over 1000\$ shall be charged 10 per cent., on their value for monthly pasturage.
3rd. Horse-owners will have to send for their horses to the estancia, and when delivering them will get a receipt from the Mayorado; but when there are more than 4 horses the undersigned will send to take them or return them to town at 60¢ a head.
4th. Horse-owners may leave their animals as long as they like, but cannot take them away until first paying whatever is due for them.
5th. After 4 months of pasturage the owner will be required to pay the cost of same, and if this be not satisfied within a further term of 2 months the horses will be confiscated as property of the estancia and branded with the estancia-mark.
6th. Every horse-owner will receive a ticket bearing my signature, expressing the value of the horses left for pasture, the date and conditions.
7th. Every horse-owner shall deliver to me the 'boletos' of the horses or a copy of same, to prevent the horses being seized as stray animals.
8th. In case of a horse dying, a piece of his hide with the mark will be returned to the owner.
The Estancia 'Santa Maria' is distant 11 leagues from Buenos Ayres, partido de Ensenada, near the Doncelar station on the Great Southern Railway.
For further particulars please apply to—
ERNEST OLDENDORFF,
187-a.26 gm. 26, Calle Chacabuco.

