

TEATRO COLON

ITALIAN OPERA. 14 Funcion de la 2.ª abono. El Domingo 10 de Junio. Opera Nueva. LA FORZA DEL DESTINO. La mas reciente composition de M. Verdi.

Teatro-Franco Argentino

Cuarta Funcion de La Gran Compañia Keller. El Domingo 10 de Junio. PRIMERA PARTE. Obertura de la Orquesta. 1.º Gran cuadro fantástico por L. Keller. El Carro del Sol.

THE "STANDARD"

Sent to Subscribers in Europe by each fortnightly mail. Weekly Standard, £2 per Annum. Daily Standard, £3 per Annum.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

WANTED—100 capitalists with £2,000 each, to start an enterprise; guaranteed profit 50 per cent per annum. WANTED—1,000 young men of limited means (from £200 to £1,000), to enter as partners or 'mediants' in stocks of sheep; guaranteed income after 4 years, £100 per annum.

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.

SUNDAY, JUNE 19, 1866.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

This mail takes to Europe the news of a great victory over the Paraguayans, the full details of which will be found in another column. Since the 24th ult., the day on which this memorable battle took place, the belligerents have been occupied in burying the dead and tending the wounded.

MONTEVIDEAN SUMMARY.

This packet leaves Montevideo under rather a gloomy feeling, the rejoicings for the recent victory of the allies being quickly followed by arrivals of wounded from the seat of war. Most people here to doze a friend or relative killed or maimed in the sanguinary affair of May 24th, and how gallantly the Orientals fought and bled is fully evidenced by the disabled figures stretched on the pallets of the Caridad Hospital.

Great Southern Railway by the great rain storm in May is now thoroughly repaired. Mr. Crawford, the agent of the contractors, Messrs. Peto and Betts, has worked night and day for this purpose, and the first through train to Chascomus ran on Friday morning.

The Northern Railway is doing a capital business, is well managed, and we have no doubt, will yet prove, under its present judicious management, a good paying road; the inspection of the company's books, accounts, &c., has been somewhat hurried by our active Minister of Finance, Dr. Varela.

The Government seems resolved to sell the Western Railway, which will be soon opened to Chivilcoy. We understand the price fixed is three and a-half millions patacons, a very fair price for so excellent a railway. Probably the most important event of the fortnight has been the steady decline in specie and consequent rise in the value of our circulating medium.

The paper dollar, the price £25 2/6, some years ago attempted to be put on the silver dollar, which baffled all the efforts of the speculators, has at last been realized by the silent march of events.

The Argentine National Bonds have greatly improved. There is a much better feeling noticeable amongst the holders of these securities, as it is very generally believed that Congress will pass a law which will allow these bonds to be held abroad, making the interests and amortization of all those held in Europe payable in London.

This important project is again the order of the day, being at present before the Municipal Council, and a general topic of discussion. All new projects involving great improvements invariably meet with much opposition, and a clamor is now raised against the introduction of tramways in Buenos Ayres.

The streets are very muddy after the recent rains, and the roads to the suburbs in a shocking state. Mr. Reiniken desires us to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen who are to take part in his forthcoming Concert that the first practice will take place at the Coliseum on Thursday evening next.

The 'Vista' maintains the paper is too good to print newspapers out! and in appeal. The streets are very muddy after the recent rains, and the roads to the suburbs in a shocking state.

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his 3 new steamers for the traffic of the Uruguay. Mr. Oldham continues his labors with the telegraph-posts, and states the whole line will be completed from this city to Buenos Ayres in the present year. The Government has lately expressed its anxiety to second Mr. McColl's project of tramway to Union: the proposed Durazno railway seems knocked on the head, idem the project for supplying the city with water. Captain Hanham has arrived in his yacht from the Pacific, after a lengthened cruise, and in his return takes to England a Patagonian cacique and his daughter.

The French packet leaves on Tuesday, and the Arno is expected, with the English mails of May 8th by Wednesday morning; £50,000 in gold for the Govt. is expected in her. The Chilean mails have not yet come to hand, the Ibiyú having been taken off the Rosario route.

Mr. Goldsind gives his vocal and dramatic entertainment on Tuesday evening at the Coliseum: the one-handed farce of 'Sheep on thirds' will probably draw a full house. Mayor Amadeo has brought down some trophies from the seat of war: he is not wounded, but suddenly called home by sickness in his family.

The Polish envoy, Canon Mikozewski, paid us a visit yesterday: he has favored us with some photographs souvenirs of unhappy Poland, which we shall describe in our next. We learn that the Shell-drake, late H. B. M. gunboat, is being fitted up by an English merchant to ply in the rivers as a passenger steambot, under the Argentine flag.

A Brazilian transport with wounded is expected to-night from Corrientes with latest news of the war. The Libertad is taking up a supply of gunpowder to Itapirú. 'Misfortunes never come single'.

The Espigador in her last trip had a chapter of accidents: she burst a boiler on the 12th inst., and the pilot fell into the hold and broke his leg; then the Captain took charge and she got aground near San Nicolas. She is now under repairs at the Boca. The Rio del Plata arrived yesterday from Montevideo, and proceeded up the Uruguay with a number of English passengers.

The Pollux leaves to-day, weather permitting, for Rosario: the Castor will leave for same port on Wednesday. We are glad to learn that the Hon. Captain Hanham intends visiting Buenos Ayres before his return to England.

The Cacique Bigú, whom he has brought from Patagonia, is said to come to offer auxiliaries to President Mitre for the war; but another account states that he and his daughter, Miss Jane, intend going to England. Latest news from Paraguay is that President Lopez is putting his new levies, daily, through musket-practice; he has burnt down an 'estero' in front of his camp. It rained heavily in the allied camp on May 31st.

Colonel Machado, since his arrival from the frontier, is often seen at the theatre, apparently in excellent health and spirits. Our friend Dr. Priestley is now Secretary to the Municipality of Capilla del Señor.

From the South camps we learn that it is many years since horses were so scarce as at present. Judge Medina's house next the Bank is at last rented, and will be now let out in offices. It is in one of the most central localities in town.

Mr. Huergo has been commissioned to make a survey of Ensenada; near this place the telegraph-cable will cross the River Plata. We have at present a vexatious question with the Custom-house about an invoice of printing-paper from Messrs. Cowan and Sons of London, who have been supplying us with the 'Standard' paper for the last 4 years.

The house-proprietors seem to fear that the shops in Calle Rivadavia will decline in value, owing to the exclusion of the carts, but they forget that the enormous traffic of passengers coming and going will enhance the value of tenements, as results in all places adjacent to railway stations and such like rendezvous.

The great objection is alleged to be that our streets are too narrow for tramways, and we confess we are first inclined to this opinion. But 'Yankee' triumphantly proves that the tramways in lanes often narrower than our 'calleas,' and that 150,000 persons have there to pass and repass every hour through 10 streets, while here we have no fewer than 28 running down to the beach, with 17 intersecting. In New York the business and commerce of a million inhabitants is transacted on a superficies not exceeding 48 cuadras, while here we have double the extent for a fifth of the population; in New York they have 105 miles of tramways.

Nervous people talk of the risk to human life by these inventions, but we may remind them that, notwithstanding the dreadful accidents which occur in England almost monthly, it is proved by statistical returns that the mortality of passengers is only a-third per million of what it used to be under the old mail-coach system. In 1844 the number of passengers on the tramways of New York and Boston amounted to the enormous figure of 14 millions; and deaths by accident only 24, or one person among 3 million of passengers.

In a word the advantages of tramways are so manifest by experience, that Boston had only 17 miles of rails in 1858, and the number in 1864 was 138; in New York and Brooklyn there were 66 miles in 1860, and 322 in 1864. At present the U. States boast 982 miles of city-tramways. Even in S. America, three cities have already adopted tramways—Rio Janeiro, Santiago, and Valparaiso, with streets as narrow as our own.

'Yankee' winds up by saying that the tramways should be an improvement on those at present used by our railways—the coaches to be lighter, separate, not going more than six miles an hour, and always capable of being stopped in 7 yds. length, passengers being able to get up or down at any point. We hope the Municipality will give the matter their preferent attention, and resolve as the interests and convenience of the city demand.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

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MONTEVIDEAN GOSSIP.

The principal topic of the week has been the Peruvian ironclads, Huascar and Independencia. Many are the reports current as to their whereabouts, and the chief is anxious to see the President and explain matters to him, as well as to receive further orders. Casamiera himself is a fine man, and appears to be intelligent. He speaks Spanish very well. The daughter has never before been in civilized society, and wrapped in her robe of Guano skins she created a terrible sensation. However, a skilful modista has turned her out in the latest Paris fashions, and her 'toute ensemble' is 'mon ch' malo. She is not a 'hour' nor a nymph, but a fine woman of about 6 ft. 6 in., and about 18 or 19 stone weight. The cacique wears the uniform of a colonel in the Argentine army, he is a fine looking man, about 6 ft. 8 or 10 in., and weighing from 20 to 23 stone 1 pound. The Oriental Hotel is their residence at present, where they are entertained at the expense of the Government.

I don't think any one has given you a description of the Oriental. She is, without exception, the most magnificent vessel of her class I have ever seen; and several American officers have told me that they have not seen anything equal to her even among their crack steamers. The ladies' saloon is furnished with a degree of taste and elegance that one would seldom see surpassed even in the 'boudoir' of the most fastidious and luxurious lady. The sleeping cabins are handsomely got up, and each bunk is curtained with white muslin curtains.

The upper saloon is as elegantly furnished as the ladies. The after part is fitted up as a 'lounging-room,' and the foremost part is the 'comedor,' which is furnished with some half-dozen round tables, instead of having one long one running the length of the saloon.

The bridal chamber is a magnificent apartment. The Oriental is, no doubt, the finest river steamer afloat. The U.S. sloop of war Hamokin arrived to-day from Rio de Janeiro. There will be a general break up of the British squadron about the 15th. X.

The 50 dollar represents the discovery of America by Columbus, from a well-known American painting; to the left is a statue of Justice, and in the right hand corner a bust of Columbus ornamented by a group of healthy-looking Southdown sheep, and contains also a bust of Mr. Hoquard. The 10 dollars here the Sciences; to the left a bust of Plenty, and at the right hand corner the arms of the Republic.

The 50 and 20 cents have not received the same care as the rest, and look rather second-class. The general impression, however, is that all the notes are too small, and this, taking into account the immense size of some of our bank notes, may be correct, but my opinion is, that the U.S. dollar, which is of the same class, that the other banks must reduce their notes to New York size, and without which the public will be much inconvenienced.

There has been a great nuisance in Calle Bineon for some time. A high balcony has been suddenly turned into a lottery. The annoyance this place causes to passers by is scandalous. From about six in the evening until eight o'clock, the promoters keep up a constant fire of rockets, and then wind up by a blaze of artificial wheels. During this time the square between Calles Treinta y Tres and Yruzaingo, are quite impassable, many of the neighbors complain, and think it is time the Chief of Police interked it.

I believe that indifferent as your laws are in Buenos Ayres such things would not be permitted. The telegraph poles and wires are up and in complete working order as far as Canelones. On Tuesday morning the funerals of the late lieutenants, Navia and Roca, took place; both were attended by a numerous body of friends.

Two more newspapers came to light on Sunday last—'El Duende,' without any specified political principles, and 'Le Gascon,' a 'petit' French quarterly, the editor, a well-known French doctor, humbly makes his bow to the newspapers, reading and promises through passages to enlarge. He says he will keep his readers in chit chat by attending all the theatres, parties, reunions, &c.

The Portefa has been sold to Santos & Co., and will from henceforth carry the Brazilian instead of the American flag. The Oriental certainly rivals any steamer that has yet come to these waters. In the interior fittings she most resembles the old Mississippi, and I hope she will make a good substitute for the Portefa.

I hear the Portefa has been chartered by the Brazilian Government for the conveyance of the wounded; for this she will be admirably adapted, her decks being so very airy and commodious. The 'Siglo' estimates that the total loss of the Orientals since the commencement of the Paraguayan war has been 602, viz. 550 wounded, some mortally, and 112 already dead. How far this may be true I know not, but the natives say it is correct.

The yacht Themis, with her owner the Hon. Mr. Hanham, arrived on Wednesday afternoon. She brings a Patagonian chief and his daughter. The chief, I believe, comes to offer President Mitre as many Indians as will exterminate the Paraguayans in 3 months; of course he asks something in return, but what it is, it seems is only to be communicated to President Mitre in private. I think your Government would do well to adopt his services, as it might be productive of a double object. Mr. Hanham has got his late wife on board, she is embalmbed in a cask of rum—and I am told that when at sea he always keeps an ensign flying, and that the hon. Commodore's purposes going up to Buenos Ayres next week.

Owing to the last few days being rainy there has been very little stirring. In business nothing doing. Commandante Juan Bautista Yancy, of the Artillery, was buried to-day with military honors. The deceased commanded the artillery on the 28th May, when he received the wound that caused his death. He was a native of San Juan, and connected with some of the first families of the province. The funeral steamer Humboldt is not yet in. She has been expected for some days.

The Bonifas Parisiens have at last removed to the Solis Theatre. D'Hôte's benefit was to have taken place yesterday, but owing to the bad weather was postponed. The Spanish Dramatic Co have taken the San Felipe Theatre, and gave their first performance to a very crowded house on Wednesday evening.

The principal topic of the week has been the Peruvian ironclads, Huascar and Independencia. Many are the reports current as to their whereabouts, and the chief is anxious to see the President and explain matters to him, as well as to receive further orders. Casamiera himself is a fine man, and appears to be intelligent. He speaks Spanish very well. The daughter has never before been in civilized society, and wrapped in her robe of Guano skins she created a terrible sensation. However, a skilful modista has turned her out in the latest Paris fashions, and her 'toute ensemble' is 'mon ch' malo. She is not a 'hour' nor a nymph, but a fine woman of about 6 ft. 6 in., and about 18 or 19 stone weight. The cacique wears the uniform of a colonel in the Argentine army, he is a fine looking man, about 6 ft. 8 or 10 in., and weighing from 20 to 23 stone 1 pound. The Oriental Hotel is their residence at present, where they are entertained at the expense of the Government.

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HEALTH OF THE CITY.

The 'Revista Medica,' 8th inst. says:—The number of sick is sensibly lower than last fortnight. Typhoid fever still prevails among children and adults, and bronchitis among the former. We also notice cases of small-pox, pneumonia, and dysentery, also a few instances of acute rheumatism, hepatitis, gastro-enteritis, and metrorrhagia.

The monthly report (May) of the Men's Hospital is as follows:—Admitted, 231. Left cured, 130. Died, 36. Under Treatment, 300. Of the last number only 104 are Argentine; of the remaining 196 we find 13 are English. The returns of the Lunatic Asylum show 230 patients, of whom 112 are natives; of the remainder 10 are English.

The great daily attending the American mails via Rio, is much commented on. The gunboat which it was thought would have brought them to Montevideo, has arrived with only the Admiral's letters, which is a subject of much annoyance to all the American merchants. We are happy to learn, however, that as the Rio and New York line of packets, has been bought up by the Vanderbilt interest, there is every probability of our soon having a direct line from B. Ayres to New York twice each month. This would prove a great boon to this market, and be the means of increasing rapidly the American trade in the River Plata. The freight charged by the steamers is one gold dollar per cubic foot, which seems extremely dear, but we believe for any large amount of cargo a reduction of 25% is made per foot. The American trade, which was so important, has fallen off sensibly, in fact lumber and Kerocane are the chief American staples at present imported. Respecting lumber, the market is very firm; the last sale of New York Pine was at 42 patacons, and since then the price has risen to 43.

The Exchange market closed this evening at 4 patacons, 60, and takes at 60. On France 6.25; account, say 255,000 sterling. On Monday it is probable some bills may be passed at the above rates, as the mail does not close until Tuesday, but the Exchange operations for the packet have been much below the average, owing chiefly to the low rate and scarcity of money.

The time sales of specie were extremely small. For Friday 14,000 25 10. Saturday 10,000 25 20. June 30 71,000 25 30. July 31 20,000 25 35. Do 31 6,000 25 40.

Respecting the wool business of the fortnight, we have little to note. The sales have been very limited, and confined chiefly to the deprecia, which are now almost empty. Good merino wool, first-class 90 per cent. Do do second class 75 "

Lamb's wool 65 "

In National Bonds we hear of a very heavy transaction (\$4,100,000) at reduced rates, supposed to be 43. Sales on the Bolas: 4th June 200, 30,000 at 43. Cash, 1,200 43.

In characters very little doing. Messrs. Sagury and Lombardi have chartered the Anclita for Lempuy at 275 francs.

We understand that the next steamer of the River Plata Steamship Company, will be the La Plata, Captain Brownrigg; a magnificent new steamer, piloted by the owners on this very prosperous line.

It was remarked on 'Change this afternoon that much work a heavy specie remittance would be made to Corrientes by the Argentine Government.

The proposed tax on sheep and cattle, it appears, is only a shift to raise money for railways; it is only to be Justice of the Peace in the city. This measure will be more objectionable.

SALES. 5000 @ Entre Rio tallow 142 1/2. 200 bordenas do, vapor 15 "

350 dry hides 25 "

2000 do Paraguay 45 "

10 bales bordenas, Cordova 45 "

3000 dry hides, Cordova 24 "

On the 24th of May at the Fortin de Arco, by the Rev. Mr. Leahy, Mr. Michael Geoghegan, of Salto, to Miss Jane M'Laughlin.

ing their best wishes for your uninterrupted success, convinced that your exertions will, as hitherto, tend as much to the interests of your employers, as to the welfare of your passengers. Wishing you a prosperous voyage back to the Plate, the undersigned remain, with great esteem, Yours very sincerely, (Signed.) James W. Brittain. John C. Goodair. John Smith. F. Prange. H. H. von Eicken. Louis Brown. O. A. Thompson. T. Weston Barker. John Laing. E. J. Hastings. Amy Thompson. J. C. O. Thompson. M. A. Barclay. Robert Barclay. John Mason. Thomas Mac Cosh. Thomas Best Jr. W. N. Phillips. W. C. Thompson. E. Ochoa. N. Salaberry. John Saville Ogle. James B. Thompson. H. Laing. H. Frank. G. A. Thompson. Lucinda M'Gibbon.

It is with pleasure that we insert the well merited testimony of the passengers by the 'Arno,' presented to Cap. Curlewis. Few captains have given such universal satisfaction during the number of years Captain Curlewis has traded between this port and Buenos Ayres; and while discharging the duties devolving on him with zeal and integrity to the Company, he has earned the good opinion of his passengers and of the merchants, whether shippers or consignees of goods, with whom his position as commander has brought him into contact, as a gentleman obliging, courteous and honorable in all his actions.

ON 'CHANGE. June 9th, 1866. Paper price of opines, 402 1/2. Do of exchange, 25 1/2. First price of patacons, 24 9/16. Last 25 1/8.

The sudden fall which we noticed yesterday in gold could not be sustained to-day; the sales yesterday were found this morning to be too heavy, gold was felt to be secure even before the Bolas opened, and later on in the day this lightness was felt to increase rather than diminish; the result of course was a reaction. Patacons opened at 24 9/16, but at once ran up to 25 1/8, at which price they remained for some time, finally closing firm at 25 1/8. We heard that in the liquidation sales were effected at 25 20.

Owing to the bad weather and the few arrivals during the week, there was a very slight demand for paper money to-day; the barranceros are doing nothing, but it is probable when the weather improves we shall have heavy arrivals by the Great Southern Railway, as it is known that at Chascomus a large number of bullock carts were waiting to unload in the waggon. Respecting the war, no late advices are at hand—a steamer is expected to-night. Mr. Lanus, the contractor of the Argentine Army, will leave next week for headquarters.

The proposed project of the Provincial Government is much talked about. It is the general impression on the Bolas that it will be rejected, as well as all the other projects, and the paper dollar left just as it is. However, most of the merchants approve of the emission of five millions of bonds and allowing an emission on them, provided that the Government assumes the responsibility of the paper issues based on these bonds.

The great daily attending the American mails via Rio, is much commented on. The gunboat which it was thought would have brought them to Montevideo, has arrived with only the Admiral's letters, which is a subject of much annoyance to all the American merchants. We are happy to learn, however, that as the Rio and New York line of packets, has been bought up by the Vanderbilt interest, there is every probability of our soon having a direct line from B. Ayres to New York twice each month. This would prove a great boon to this market, and be the means of increasing rapidly the American trade in the River Plata. The freight charged by the steamers is one gold dollar per cubic foot, which seems extremely dear, but we believe for any large amount of cargo a reduction of 25% is made per foot. The American trade, which was so important, has fallen off sensibly, in fact lumber and Kerocane are the chief American staples at present imported. Respecting lumber, the market is very firm; the last sale of New York Pine was at 42 patacons, and since then the price has risen to 43.

The Exchange market closed this evening at 4 patacons, 60, and takes at 60. On France 6.25; account, say 255,000 sterling. On Monday it is probable some bills may be passed at the above rates, as the mail does not close until Tuesday, but the Exchange operations for the packet have been much below the average, owing chiefly to the low rate and scarcity of money.

The time sales of specie were extremely small. For Friday 14,000 25 10. Saturday 10,000 25 20. June 30 71,000 25 30. July 31 20,000 25 35. Do 31 6,000 25 40.

Respecting the wool business of the fortnight, we have little to note. The sales have been very limited, and confined chiefly to the deprecia, which are now almost empty. Good merino wool, first-class 90 per cent. Do do second class 75 "

Lamb's wool 65 "

In National Bonds we hear of a very heavy transaction (\$4,100,000) at reduced rates, supposed to be 43. Sales on the Bolas: 4th June 200, 30,000 at 43. Cash, 1,200 43.

In characters very little doing. Messrs. Sagury and Lombardi have chartered the Anclita for Lempuy at 275 francs.

We understand that the next steamer of the River Plata Steamship Company, will be the La Plata, Captain Brownrigg; a magnificent new steamer, piloted by the owners on this very prosperous line.

It was remarked on 'Change this afternoon that much work a heavy specie remittance would be made to Corrientes by the Argentine Government.

The proposed tax on sheep and cattle, it appears, is only a shift to raise

SUMMARY FOR THE FORTNIGHT.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

THE BATTLE OF PALMAR.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMERBAIDA.

ACCOUNT OF THE LAST BATTLE.

May 25, 1866.

Gentlemen, I am on board the Brazilian transport Presidente anchored in the Paraguay River, 2 leagues below Humaitá.

The last shall be first on the present occasion, and although previous to the 24th there are many items of importance, still, as that was the day of the fight, I begin with that date.

The war commenced in real earnest on the 24th May—your gracious queen's birthday—the allies, tired and anxious to move from their sickly encampment, prepared to march across the Bellaço; for this purpose the baggage, etc., had to be sent back to Corrientes, indeed, it never should have crossed the river.

Amongst the troops was something stupendous, principally amongst the Brazilians, who are naturally of a sickly appearance; the slightest pain in the head sufficed to convert a stalwart soldier into a subject for the hospital.

Things were in this state when news arrived by some deserters that the enemy meditated an attack on both flanks, and so it happened. President Mitre, aware of the enemy's intention, determined to pierce the enemy's centre, which must of course have been weakened by the forces sent on either side.

You may judge for yourself the result, for I cannot tell you beyond the rumours here. The allies under cover of a well equipped battery marched across the Bellaço and attacked the enemy's centre with success, but the Paraguayan cavalry met with a check on the allied flanks on either side, and nothing could withstand the charge.

A Brazilian officer of note tells me it was really a splendid one. The Argentines on the right, the Brazilians on the left were impotent to stem the onslaught, and up to their very girths, these daring fellows cut their way. Meanwhile the attack of the allies in the centre was as successful as that of the enemy on the flanks; the steady march of the infantry with fixed bayonet was irresistible, but night was falling on the first signs of twilight in a Paraguayan jungle saw both parties anxious to disengage.

probably 8 leagues beyond the encampment of Itapirá. What is of the greatest importance they have come to the open firm ground where there is forage for their cattle and no pestiferous miasmas to contend with.

Every new firing heard, proves they are advancing northwards. It is not probable they will meet with opposition at Curupaity, if so they can make short work of any dispute that might be attempted there. In the river, above Itapirá, abreast of the burnt encampment, are seen as many sailing vessels and more steamers than the inner roads of Buenos Ayres can boast of.

It is to be feared some have come to a glutted market. Few and far between is a general complaint on board. The operatives at the floating bakery are nearly all down with it; still the oven is kept in full blast day and night. Connected with it there is a well-arranged floating store; it is managed by Germans. Everything good to eat or drink is to be found there. No liquor is allowed to be drunk on board.

Although the establishment is anchored at a distance from the shore, in a rapid current, still it has more than its share of customers. Two hard words in plain English, seen from afar, tells the purchaser the terms. 'Loaves and fishes' are plentiful, yet nothing is to be obtained without a 'quid pro quo.'

A Dutch brig, moored to the bakery, has all her crew sick. The commandant of the Presidente was obliged to borrow sailors to navigate his steamer down, many of his hands being unfit for duty. The surgeon of the Italian gunboat pronounces Corrientes to be as healthy a place as he ever saw. With a ship's company of 65 men, during a permanence of many days, he has not had a single case of any disease to attend.

Corrientes, June 1. Gentlemen, I left Itapirá last night; the fleet there was up the Paraguay river at the same place. No firing has been heard since. The allies are in a bad place; they must move from where they now are. A heavy rain would to them be as disastrous as to lose a pitched battle.

Tamandará has ordained that I am to be treated as a distinguished person, whether in the gunboats or transports. I meant to have sent you some curiosities, but have not been able to attend to them. To-night or to-morrow I leave this for Loreto in the Presidente. She goes with money and stores for Porto Alegre. She goes protected by two gunboats. You must not be disappointed if you do not hear from me next week. I remain, Gentlemen, Yours respectfully, "SINBAD."

They, being nearest to the enemy, but I might say that the attack on all the lines was simultaneous. The advance of the enemy's cavalry on the Argentine was hostile to all the rules of military science—they marched to certain destruction—but as the soldiers were half drunk they were heedless of the shot and shell falling around; they came up 'al tranco,' or 'trotoico,' as they call it, with a cool bravery which passes credence—they were perfect workmen and did not seem to care about being shot down. These cavalry regiments, which were seen advancing, although decimated by our artillery and every species of projectile, kept on until the hoofs of their horses trampled down our own men in their very lines.

The regiments were as a matter of course thrown into confusion for a moment, and the Paraguayans had it all their own way, and one regiment was actually cut to pieces owing to the unfortunate officer commanding it believing what the Paraguayans said, that they came to pass over. In an instant the butcher was over. The officer actually stopped the firing to allow the Paraguayans to come up. It was an awful sight, the Paraguayans, sabre in hand, cut down without mercy the poor fellows who had saved their lives, but it was only momentary, and few of the enemy's cavalry escaped unhurt.

There were instances where Paraguayan soldiers marched on the enemy as if they were moving machines, advancing even to the rear of our artillery, but they advanced to certain death; to die at the point of the bayonet. After the fight was over, and in front of the Estero de Yatapi, groups of the enemy's cavalry assembled but were soon dispersed by our artillery. The scene on the battle-field after the fight passes my poor powers of description; the ground was literally saturated with blood, and dead bodies lay in heaps around.

On the 27th I went in person to visit the battle-field, and although already 600 of the enemy had been buried, the ground was covered with dead horses, wounded soldiers, guns, sabres, &c., the sight was sickening. Imagine the fight, when I have it from Colonel Vedia's own mouth that the 38 guns in his command fired 2000 shots, and an infantry colonel assured me that in some regiments each soldier fired off 90 shots.

Many parties account for the unprecedented daring of the Paraguayan soldiers going right to the cannons' mouth to the fact that they got rations of coffee with gunpowder, which drove the poor fellows to half-madness. It is also said that the reason why the cavalry cut their way up to the cannons' mouth was because Lopez sent several of his best artillery men, so that when the guns were taken they might wheel them round and pepper the allies with their own guns. The Paraguayans believed that the allies would take to their heels but they found out their mistake, which has cost them a fearful loss, and had our cavalry been well mounted the triumph would have been complete. The cavalry did little, but even so, I hear that the 1st Reg. did wonders. Our loss in killed and wounded I estimate at 2,500. An enormous number of wounded have arrived here, but many of them Paraguayans. Up to this I only recounted what passed in the Argentine camp, but this is simply because in the short time that has elapsed I have not been able to gather details and I know no one in the Brazilian and Oriental armies.

Marshal Osorio was like Napoleon at the bridge of Lodi, his figure was seen in the thickest of the fight. I heard that on one occasion he got ahead of his own regiments, marched them out, and actually so cut off some of the enemy that it foiled completely the enemy's plan of attack, which was to flank the Brazilian position. Osorio out-maneuvred the Paraguayans, and by his daring conduct stopped the enemy's cavalry from debouching at the Estero Bellaço and cutting off the allied communication with Itapirá which was what the enemy tried to effect.

When the Paraguayans made this attempt there was the greatest alarm in the allied camp where the hospitals, sick and wounded were. Gen. Don Gregorio Costa was there (Itapirá), and when the alarm reached he gathered together all the men he could, determined to make a stand—the total number of men there, between sound and wounded, was 2000. Even on the banks of the river, where the ships and steamers were anchored, the alarm was terrible, owing to the awful accounts given by the runaways from the allied lines, who came not from the battle-field but from other parts of the camp. The fight and alarm could not be greater. The victory, I must say, was mainly achieved by the courageous bearing of Marshal Osorio, who, at the head of his men, threw back the enemy with the greatest loss. Everything in this quarter (Itapirá) would have been lost but for Marshal Osorio and his men; and you may believe where the real fighting was, when I tell you that Marshal Osorio has, in his 'partie officielle,' stated that he has buried over 4000 of the enemy.

This proves to you that the President was at his post, and under fire, and fully alive to the events of the day and the great responsibility under which he lay. I had almost forgot telling you, that Lopez's last charge to the cavalry was not to unsaddle until they came to Itapirá, forgetting altogether that the intervening space was covered with allied bayonets. What a heart to send to utter perdition so many brave men! I would here close my long correspondence, were it not incumbent on me to explain the subsequent inactivity of our army.

The Paraguayan camp is strongly fortified and the flanks well covered by two thick woods. The centre is difficult of access, because the ground is wet and marshy, and the camp itself is pitched on sand hills. There only remains a narrow road, which follows the late line of telegraph to Humaitá. It has been said, and I believe with some truth, that Lopez is provided with a strong corps of flying artillery. This he must have had in position, for he only presented seven pieces on the 24th, but a small force of artillery in comparison with the number of troops engaged. No doubt he adopted this plan in order to save his army in case of utter defeat. The fact above mentioned, and the nature of the ground, coupled with the humanity of our President, who does everything to spare much effusion of blood, explains the subsequent delay. It is but a repetition, if you like, of the well-known Italian proverb. The latest news is that of another attack on the Brazilians by three battalions. The Brazilians let them come on, and then opened suddenly, thereby unmasking a few pieces of artillery well loaded; an awful discharge was poured in upon the poor Paraguayans, who retired, leaving dead on the field some 400 men.

I will not trouble you with a description of the prisoners brought in; they are all young, and weeping to the last degree. It is really barbarous to force these young men from their homes, and oblige them to carry arms, dig ditches, and perform the like hardships of war. Great complaints are daily heard about the fleet. It is really astonishing how little it has yet done; it has entered the Paraguay River a month ago, and up to the present has not even fired a shot.

What a pity that these tremendous machines, with their still more tremendous material, should thus continue useless. It seems the Admiral says he does not intend firing shot at Humaitá, or Curupaity until the allies have driven the Paraguayans out of them, and that he will then undertake their complete demolition. Rather satisfactory news; though a pity that the Brazilian fleet is not commanded by an Osorio; in that case I know we should soon hear of some decisive movement. And here I close my present correspondence. Yours, SPECTATOR.

May 30th, 3 a.m. GENERAL MITRE'S ORDER OF THE DAY. Field of victory at Itapirá. The enemy has been completely routed, on the 24th of May, in the field of Itapirá, and driven to seek shelter behind his fortified lines, leaving in our hands a quantity of artillery, flags, ammunition, wounded and prisoners. After 4 1/2 hours firing, during which the Paraguayans, with four columns and a reserve, attempted to outflank us, they were repulsed along the whole line.

Our centre was held by Gen. Flores with the Orientals, 2 Brazilian divisions, and one Argentine Regiment; and the 2nd and 3rd lines of the centre by General Osorio with the Brazilians; and the right by Gen. Panero with the Argentine divisions of Rivas, Emilio Mitre and Hornos. To these forces the victory is mainly due, but to the other divisions also rendered efficacious aid. The trophies of this day of glory for the Allies, and mourning for the Paraguayans, consist of 4,200 corpses left by the enemy on the field, 370 prisoners, mostly wounded, 4 brass guns, 8 flags, 12 powder-casks, 15 trumpets, 4,700 muskets (one-third flint), 400 carbines, 400 sabres, 300 axes, 200 axes, 50,000 rounds ball cartridge, saddles &c. and divers other spoils picked up on the battle-field.

The total allied loss amounts to 702 killed and 2,645 wounded, as follows: Brazilians 413 killed and 2,094 wounded including 1 General and 183 officers; Argentines 126 killed including 4 commanders and 7 officers, and 480 wounded including 2 commanders and 35 officers; Orientals 133 killed including 12 officers. All without exception, Brazilians, Argentines, and Orientals, from General Urquiza to private, did their duty to the hilt of the day falling on the Brazilians. The Allied Medical Staff zealously attended both friends and foes on the battle-field. The Generalissimo of the allied armies congratulates his victorious comrades in arms on the field of battle, and leaves to the respective Generals the agreeable task of making special mention of those deserving, in their despatches—at the same time declaring that Brazilians, Orientals and Argentines have fought with the valor and decision becoming the defenders of free peoples, and worthy of the great aid just cause that we sustain in the war to which we have been provoked. Vivat the Empire of Brazil. Vivat the State of Uruguay. Vivat the Argentine Republic. MITRE.

10,000 men, and he will probably fall into our meshes, to pay all his misdeeds. I learn that Gen. Mitre sent yesterday an urgent despatch to Baron Porto Alegre, whose actual whereabouts is not clearly known, but I suppose he is already in Paraguayan territory, as he was at Itati (in Corrientes) about a fortnight ago. Perhaps he will be sent to cut off the retreat of Lopez and force him to shut himself up in Humaitá, where we shall then hem him in by land and water: this will not be difficult if, as I expect, the Baron brings a good supply of horses.

We do not hear much about the squadron, but believe the Admiral is waiting for 5 more iron-clads, to give the final assault to the Paraguayan Gibraltar. THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC ITS COLONIES, RAILWAYS, TRADE, COMMERCE AND RESOURCES. This is the title of a carefully compiled pamphlet just issued by the Committee of Immigration, containing much valuable information which only requires to be made generally known throughout Europe for this country to be eagerly sought by intending immigrants: it contains 6 neatly executed maps and 34 statistical tables. We could wish to give in English the very interesting details here set down, but must content ourselves with a brief summary.

The superficial extent of the 14 Provinces is estimated at 570,000 sq. miles, with a population of 1,410,000 souls; the unsettled territories of the Gran Chaco and Patagonia extend over 690,000 sq. miles, with some 80,000 inhabitants. The city and province of Buenos Ayres seem under-rated, at 395,000 inhabitants, being in our opinion nearer to half-a-million, or 7 to the sq. mile. The thinnest population is in Jujuy and Rioja, only 1 to the sq. mile.

There are 10 Colonies in the Republic: Santa Fé has 4, with 3,329 souls; Entre-Ríos 2, with 2,635; Buenos Ayres 3, with 1,101; and Salta 1, with 550 colonists. Those of Esperanza, San Gerónimo, San Carlos and Helvetia, in Santa Fé, are mostly Swiss, with a mixture of Germans, Italians and French: each also is San José in Entre Ríos, which counts no fewer than 2,280 colonists, with house-property valued at £26,000 sterling, and this flourishing colony had a wheat-crop last year of 40 to 1, besides yielding 250,000 lbs. of butter. Villa Urquiza, near Paraná, is half German, half Swiss, but is proposed to introduce also 50 families from N. America. The Baradero colony, in Buenos Ayres, was founded in 1856, and many of the colonists, by growing potatoes, have already acquired as much as £200 to £1,000 sterling; it is composed about equally of foreigners and Argentines. The Rivadavia colony in Salta comprises Bolivians and natives who have cattle-farms adjoining the Chaco. A Swiss colony is being established at Patagones, and a Welsh one lower down, on the Chubut: the first counting 80, the second 146, souls.

Immigration from Europe up to 1862 averaged 5,000; since then it exceeds 11,000 per annum, mostly Italians, French, English and Spaniards; of these, 2-thirds are able-bodied men of the laboring class, with a sprinkling of women, children, and 10 per cent. educated persons. There are 6 Railways in the Republic, with 245 miles open to traffic, 290 in construction, and 5 other lines projected. The business of the Buenos Ayres Post-office has increased enormously of late years: the number of letters and papers passing through the office in 1850 was 400,000; in 1862 it rose to 800,000, and in 1865 it has amounted to 2 millions! This last is an increase of 33 per cent. on the previous year.

The trade of our port has also risen—from 662 vessels with 192,000 tons in 1862, to 838 vessels with 293,000 tons in 1865. The value of imports and exports was, in 1862—£7 million half dollars; and in 1865—49 million dollars. Among these trade-returms, England stands first, followed by France, Belgium, U. States, Spain, Brazil and Italy in their order. Our exports in 1865 were under 4 million \$, and in 1865 this item exceeded 11 millions. The population of the city and province in 1801 was set down at 72,000, in 1855 at 271,000, and at present it must be nearly double the last figure. Within the last 3 years no fewer than 3,550 houses have been built or re-built in the city: in the same period, the consumption of gas has increased from 18,117, to 25,188 lights.

The farming-stock of Buenos Ayres is set down, about 2 million sheep, 2 million horses, about 50 million sheep; this is not exaggerated. Next comes Uruga River, with 3 million cows and 6 million sheep: the other Provinces are of lesser importance. We have not room for the list of products of the various Provinces, which may be said to embrace all those of the temperate and torrid zones: mineral, vegetable, animal, and industrial resources of every kind. Much credit reflects to the compiler of this pamphlet: it is printed at the 'Orden' office, and the maps are lithographed by Pelvilain.

I may add that at the present moment we are building a number of new culverts between Joppener Station and Chascomus which will increase the waterway upon that part of the line to twice and a half what it has hitherto been. I think I have said enough to show that so far from the contractors having offered any opposition to providing ample waterway for the line—they considerably exceeded their obligations in this respect, [and that willingly, of their own accord] nor would they have rested content with this, had there been the slightest idea that the culverts as constructed were insufficient to carry off all the water occasioned by the greatest floods. I am not ashamed to admit that although I have seen great floods in many places, I never until the recent rains, thoroughly understood how destructive they may become in level countries possessing so little natural drainage as exists here. I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, ROBERT CRAWFORD. Engineer for the Contractors, Messrs. Polo and De la.

FRAYLE MUERTO LANDS. A settler in the town of Frayle Muerto has favored us with the following particulars of increase and prices of sheep, also of lands houses, corrals, etc. which may be interesting to intending purchasers in that district. Cost of land is put down at 1,250¢, but many leagues have been bought at a less price, say from 910¢ upwards. Nov. '64.—No. of sheep bought, 1,200 " '65.—No. of lambs in 1 year 666 Sold, 100 Died, killed, etc., 281 381 Remaining in flock, 1,585 May, '66.—Lambs marked, 600 and a good many more expected in the spring. Wool.—Sheared of '64 to '65, 154ar at 28r. Bolivian. 34ar at 26r. 188ar. Cost of land, 1 league, 1,250 Bol. " house, 350 " corrals for sheep 25 " " horses 20 " " picked ewes, each, 2 " sheep by the run, 1 " horses, 8 to 15 " bullocks, 18 " cows, 10 to 12 Peons can be got for from \$12 to \$15 per month. Picketing can be bought at the Rio Chacabuco for 10r. Bol., or for paying all expenses cost 11r. Bol. at Frayle Muerto. Bolivian dollar worth about \$20 m/c. In the above statement of sheep, 281 died, killed, etc., may appear heavy, but as it is from one of the first settlers, and having had many visitors, the consumption has been considerable, which will account in some measure for the large number. GUARANTEED. June 1st, 1866.

SPECIAL PRIVATE DESPATCH TO THE 'STANDARD.' Corrientes, June 1st, 1866. It is rumored that some bullock carts with sugar, rice, coffee, yerba, powder, cañia, gun and bread fell into the hands of a band of Paraguayan raiders on the 24th. Two hundred and 30 wounded Argentines arrived here on the 27th. Dr. Newkirk has taken them all in charge. They are well accommodated and attended to. Mr. Watson has been on the battle-field and made a good sketch, but we regret to say has caught the 'chuchu.' Mr. S. Constant was on the field of battle on the 24th, and escaped by climbing a tree. Until the fight was over he could not get back to his steamer, the Triunfo. Dr. Newkirk has 250 officers under his charge, all wounded with sabre cuts. Corrientes Col. Romero, is dead, and most of General Flores's men are wounded in the arms or head. It was reported here on the 27th just that General Mitre had surrounded a body of 3,000 Paraguayans in the woods, and gave them half an hour to surrender unconditionally or be shot down 'en masse.' I have since heard nothing more of this affair. Mr. Washbourne and lady still here: won't be allowed to pass up. A rumour here that a large war-steamer flying American colors, in Montevideo, belongs to the Paraguayans; but, of course, this is all bosh. There were 3 days holidays in Asunción for the battle of the 2nd; and a crown of gold, they say, is being manufactured for the great Paraguayan Bellona. The National Guard of Asunción has been ordered up to Humaitá. The telegraph wires from Itapirá to Humaitá were covered with gutta serena, and the line was so straight that standing behind one of the posts the rest were all invisible. The posts were of the best hard wood and painted white. Mr. Lofero's brother is still captive in Humaitá. Mr. Billinghurst is recovered, but much marked. I regret to say some of his children are now attacked with cholera.

MARKET REPORT. Eggs, \$2 m/c. each. Coffee, \$25 m/c. per lb. Beef, \$10 m/c. for what costs in Buenos Ayres about \$3 m/c. Bread, \$3 m/c. value in Buenos Ayres \$1 m/c. Wine, \$4 m/c. value in Buenos Ayres \$1 m/c. Ale, \$20 m/c. per bottle. Crockery ware fearfully scarce; most articles about 300 per cent. dearer than in Buenos Ayres.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Contractor's Office Chascomus 29th May 1866. To the Editors of the 'Standard.' Gentlemen, On your paper of the 27th inst. while paying a well merited tribute to Mr. Alfred Rumball, the Resident Engineer for the Southern Railway Company, for his foresight in providing a greater number of Culverts than contemplated in the original plans of the line, you refer to him as having 'insisted' in 1861 to the contractors building them. I insist upon anything, implies a certain amount of resistance or opposition to be overcome—and no doubt had Mr. Rumball remained here he would have been the first person to correct the erroneous impression conveyed by the adoption of this expression in connection with the matter. As the representative of the contractors, so far from offering any opposition to the course described—I highly appreciate the foresight and judgment simply complying with the demands made upon me but according as experience led me to consider it desirable to do so, I still further increased the number of culverts between San Vicente and Chascomus to one third more than required by Mr. Rumball. From San Vicente to Chascomus is about two thirds of the entire length of the Railway and it comprises, with a very slight exception, the whole of the low-lying lands upon the line.

THE WAR IN THE WEST. DEFEAT OF THE SPANIARDS. THE SPANISH FLEET IN CALLAO. ROSARIO, June 2, 1866. Three hours after the Ibcuy sailed on the 31st ult., the Pacific mail arrived. It came by the way of Cuyo, without protting by the eighty miles of rail. Our last dates are from Serena to the 7th, and from Santiago de Chile to the 8th May. The Spanish fleet arrived off the island of San Lorenzo, nearly opposite the city of Callao, on the 22nd of April at 3 o'clock a.m., excepting the Blanca and Villa de Madrid, which entered the following day, having each a vessel in tow. The Yankee fleet anchored in Callao bay some hours before the Spaniards. It is believed that President Prado was aware of the approach of the Spanish fleet, as he had already given orders that the bay should be cleared of merchantmen. It was said that Mendez Nuñez meant to serve the diplomatic corps with a 'manifesto.' The Spanish fleet lay at the northern part of the island, and had not even communicated with the shore. San Lorenzo is ten miles off. The fortifications in Callao are in fine order. They are four in number, over each of which flies the flag of one of the allies. The Ministers of France and Italy had asked the President if he had anything to say to Mendez Nuñez, as they intended visiting him. The President answered that they might tell him that as soon as he got within range of his guns he would give him a proper salute. It is rumored that only three days' notice will be given of the bombardment of Callao, and the removal of families and merchandise is carried on briskly. The enthusiasm is very great. The steamer Tumbes and monitor Victoria hover near the Spanish fleet. The forts have eight 400-pounders and many of 100 and 68. Of the allied fleet, we only know that the America and Union had returned from the Straits, as of course they did not meet the iron-clads. On their return to Europe, they saw a large frigate, the name of which they supposed to be the Almansa. They attempted to give chase, but were unsuccessful. The rest of the fleet is at Chiloe, where the weather is quite severe. Gen. Blanco had been appointed flag-officer, which fact seemed to give general satisfaction. At the moment the mail started from Mendoza it was said by the last passengers from Chile that the Numancia had been sunk. This seems to have been telegraphed from Callao, and is not improbable. The weather in Rosario is sharp and cold. We had a film of ice the day before yesterday. Addio. Valparaiso, May 12, 1866.

At 4 o'clock this morning the British steamer Peru arrived with the mails from Europe and the United States. She brings very interesting news, especially from Callao. On the 2nd the firing lasted from 12 to 5 in the evening. The most part of the Spanish fleet is disabled. The Berenguela and Villa de Madrid cannot go to sea any more, and the celebrated Numancia is in no better condition, as the fort of Callao struck her 80 times: some of the balls penetrated her plates. The Villa de Madrid is almost destroyed—she received 100 shells. It is also rumored that Don Castro Maudslowi and Topete are seriously wounded. Valparaiso is rejoicing. Our national tricolor floats on every housetop. The result of this great naval combat—the greatest ever known in the Pacific—has opened the courageous defenders of Callao with fame and glory. The 'National' of Lima says:—'Scarcely had the firing ceased when we inspected our batteries. This was a sight which at once called forth enthusiasm. Not one of our cannon was dismounted by the enemy. The six pieces belonging to the battery of Abtao are intact. This battery ceased firing after a tremendous cannonading, for fear of causing short of ammunition at the last struggle. We had lost but one man. An officer named Higua, another named Urquiza and two men were wounded. In the southern tower we have our greatest misfortune to deplore caused by an accident we have already mentioned: A shell burst igniting two quinnahs of gunpowder and killing every one near; the tower has suffered very little damage, but the loss of life is irreparable. The bodies of the courageous Minister of War, Colonel D. José Galvez, the famed Colonel Montes, young Cornelio Borda, the young Chileno Capt. Salcedo, Lieutenant Otero, and many others have been frightfully mangled, and pieces of tattered uniform together with the mutilated fragments of human bodies are scattered about in all directions. Captain Arrazola and Major Lafuente (who commanded the battery) also an officer and twenty men whose names we do not now remember, are dangerously wounded. The young Captain José María Salcedo displayed the greatest bravery and whilst gallantly defending Callao, was struck by a shell in the legs, the amputation of which was found necessary. Three of his companions in the fight fell covered with glory. The battery below Santa Rosa was entirely defended by volunteers, of whom Colonel Zamora has been wounded, and Major Miranda and sixty six others killed up to the present nothing more is known of the battery or the explosion of the 'Torre del Sud.' The battery of Santa Rosa was the scene of a fierce and bloody encounter, the Spanish vessels anchored close to the shore against which they hurled their shot and shell with the greatest precision, Colonel Delta behaved with the utmost bravery, encouraging his men to deeds of valor at one time seeing the gunners had not replied to the enemy, he jumped on the rampart and bawled his brass called on the men to do their duty, twenty of the bravest followed, but were immediately swept away by an iron shower from the enemy vessels: he also fell covered with wounds. The Blakely guns and some manned by the townfolk got out of action after their first shot, but those of the North tower did such damage to the Villa Madrid that the Venecoda had to tow her away. The Blanca is also thought to be injured. The Spaniards fired 4,000 shots, the Peruvians about 1,000. The Peruvians report only 200 between killed and wounded; and say the city of Callao has suffered little by the fire. Admiral Mendez Nuñez and Captain Topete are reported wounded (?). The Numancia was shot 20, and the Berenguela 60 times. The Blanca was hulled 30 times. General Buzamante is named Minister of War in room of the unfortunate Salcedo. The news was received at Valparaiso with a salute of 21-guns: the Chilean Government has ordered a forced contribution of 5 per cent. on all property and incomes in the Republic. The British yacht Themis, Capt. Haggan, reports having met both the Peruvian ironclads, Hunacser and Indefensa, at Possession Bay in the Straits; they were making through for Valparaiso, where a picked crew for ready for them. The whole of the Spanish fleet now in the Pacific may be regarded as lost, for even if they make for Manila the ironclads, well manned, will follow them.

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COMMERCIAL

There was a serious decline in gold today, which, amongst the bulls, was regarded with panic...

There was a great effort to-day to sustain prices, the bulls had the market to themselves in the morning...

There was a panic sale of feeding on the Bolas to-day, owing to the continued fall in gold...

Several other charters were expected, but the brokers would not give particulars until tomorrow...

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SHIPS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Table with columns: CLASS, NAME, TO, ARRIVAL, CONSIGNEE. Lists various ships and their destinations.

RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT. NAMES OF STEAMERS. LA PLATA (NEW). CORDOVA. LEBA.

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 10th of each month.

These boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of Ladies and Children...

HOWARD'S ZIGZAG HARROWS. Gained at the Plymouth Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England...

AMMUNITION. TARGET. 100 YARDS. 200 YARDS. 300 YARDS. 400 YARDS.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY. DEPARTURE. WEEK-DAYS. RETURN. SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS.

COLISEUM.

On Tuesday 12th of June, 1886. At Eight o'clock p.m. Mr. EDWARD T. GOLDSMID, M.A.

"DEATH OF NELSON." BARDWELL versus PICKWICK. PAINT 2nd.

"SHEEP ON THIRDS." Tickets 50 to be taken at Mackern's British Library, Cal. San Martin.

RESERVED SEATS (NUMBERED) 30 DOLS.

RANSOMES Y SIMS.

ORWELL WORKS, IPSWICH, 9, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

MAQUINAS DE VAPOR PORTATILES. TRILLADERAS DE VAPOR CON APARATOS PARA DESPEZAR Y MACHACAR LA PAJA.

INDIGESTION & STOMACHIC WEAKNESS. This invaluable medicine for weak and impaired digestion...

ELLWOOD'S NEW PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HAT. Combines the lightness of the Fish Hat and the softness of the Derby Hat...

SANTA FE LANDS FOR SALE. For sale four square leagues of splendid and well watered Camp in the Province of Santa Fe...

DAY AND MARTIN'S Real Japan Bleaching. 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

THE BEST ROOFING MATERIAL. BRADY'S GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.

ABRAHAM'S Galvanized Apparatus for 49 Rue d'Angouleme St. Honoré Paris.

INGENIEROS Y FABRICANTES DE: ARADOS DE VAPOR y arados para caballos adaptados especialmente para America meridional.

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