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The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."
Cicero.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1866.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

DESPATCHES FROM SINBAD.

BARON PORTO ALEGRE ARRIVED AT LAST.
On board Braz. transport Presidente,
—Alto Paraná, July 5th.

Gentlemen,—

We are here for the last 26 days, awaiting the advent of Baron Porto Alegre. In the meantime various explorations have been made by land and water, to the adjacent plains, to the Tranquera de Loreto—which is seven leagues distant—to the Lagoon Iberá, and the island Apipe. The aqueous excursions are made in a gunboat. By land, well-mounted and escorted. Soon after the arrival here a seaman, one of a party sent to cut firewood, separated from his companions and was devoured by a tiger; since then there is a positive order that no one leaves the vessels unaccompanied. The army is now two days' marches hence. It is yet unknown if the passage of the river will be attempted here or at some point below this. One thing is certain, as many of the troops as can be conveyed by the Presidente, the two gunboats, two schooners and twenty-two chatas, will be embarked here, and will probably proceed at once to the Paso de la Patria. To facilitate the embarkation Commodore Alvim has made a serpentine excavation 200 yards long by 10 broad, following the sinuosities of a ravine till it reaches the summit of the bank, which is 67 feet above the level of the river. Considering who were the operatives, sailors and soldiers, who detest hard labor, and the implements they had to work with, it may be deemed quite a formidable undertaking. The coast had been examined for leagues above and below, when no spot could be found where a cart could approach the water from the bank. A mole built of American pine extending 16 yards (sufficiently long for every purpose) by 8 yards broad, serves as a landing place. It has no holes. At the harbor a half-acre or more has been enclosed by a hedge made of laurel branches, which is tastefully laid out in small patches of an oval shape with miniature hedges made of dwarf palms. In the centre of each enclosure are large letters formed of small plants, commemorative of some event connected with the history of Brazil and the war. In one place is seen the initials B. P. A.; upon a board at the entrance of that plot is inscribed *Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem*; at another place *2d Corpo do Exercito*; again *7 de Setembro 1822*; the arbor, *Recreio Bloem*; the cut made from the water to the summit of the bank *Passeio Alvim*; upon the muzzle of a brass gun mounted under a tree, *ultima ratio regum*; close at hand are seen in a conspicuous place the striking words! *Veritas, ingens virtus, Sinbadica stella, Historiam posteris docet, Sinbadica scripta!!!* At the foot of the mole are two majestic palms, and a low evergreen tree—all trees found here are evergreens—with wide spreading branches that are draped with flags, beneath which an extempore table and seats are placed for the reception of visitors, *recinos*, who come in some instances twenty and even thirty leagues out of curiosity to see a steamboat: they are welcome guests. *Here carne con cuero* with appropriate condiments is often discussed, nor is 'the merry sound, the music, and the dance' forgotten, with now and then a boat race, when a deal of coin bearing the impress of Queen Victoria changes owners. Two *galeras* drawn by oxen, bringing four families from a distance of 22 leagues, gave the steamers a visit. The females, who had never been beyond the limits of

these solitudes, were as ladylike and graceful as any of the prominent belles seen in your city, nor were they wanting in making ready and pertinent replies; all wore crinolines. In company with the pilot of the Presidente and another, a formal journey was made to the Tranquera de Loreto.

From our starting point to it the distance was 8 leagues; the road goes coasting the river, which is straight and has an easterly course. The distance inland to the lagoon Iberá is 3 leagues, the intervening camp is an open level plain, bare of trees, checkered with lagoons and esteros; it contains excellent pastures. The soil, which is four feet deep, is a sandy loam with a substratum of black clay. It is dotted in every place with ant hills, some are of an enormous size. One, when measured, was found to be 27 yards in circumference and 5 high. They are seen of all dimensions, some not more than a foot in diameter, formed of adhesive clay that resists the action of the atmosphere. All are of a conical shape, some more depressed than others. Dwarf palms are abundant. On the road the traveller meets with 5 habitations (we visited the whole): with one exception all are miserable roofless ranchos, the inmates squalid and filthy, doing little less than eating beef or sleeping. No vestige of cultivating the ground is seen at any place, although the plants and fruits common to the temperate and torrid zones might be grown with scarce an effort. The rivers and lagoons abound with fish and game, yet the slothful inhabitants care for no other food save the everlasting beef. The 5 families comprise all the population spread over a superficial area of 24 leagues. All complained of the cruel treatment they had received from their own provincials, of having had their brothers and husbands impressed, and of being deprived of their cattle without payment. As we approach the Tranquera de Loreto the river takes an abrupt turn in a north-westerly direction, and has that course for some distance, when it trends in its former course, forming a reunion 6 leagues wide by as many long. Land, unsurpassed by any to be found in the Argentine Confederation if for grazing or agricultural purposes. It is now a desert waste without inhabitants or cattle, made so by Francia, Artigas, Ramirez, Rivero, Ferri, Carlos Antonio Lopez, and his son Sofano, all of whom were "able architects of ruin" that successively disputed the possession of this point as also the adjacent country. Here a bight of the lagoon Iberá makes the distance to the Paraná 800 yards. The level of the lake is higher than the river. At the place known as the Tranquera de Loreto the ground is low. Here begins an excavation 25 feet broad and 15 feet deep, across which the Paraguayans placed a dam, where there was a drawbridge, long since destroyed, for a passage way wide enough for a cart to pass; at the entrance two posts, with bars, prevent all access; two guns were posted, that enfiladed the pass. Above the dam the ditch has water, below it is dry. As it proceeds towards the river the ground becomes more elevated, where the cut is 60 feet deep and proportionally wide: before it connects with the Paraná it is 70 feet deep. From the time the excavation was made, six generations have since passed away, still the Tranquera de Loreto serves all the purposes the stubborn perseverance of the Jesuits intended it for.

Here are extensive quarters [now occupied by a picquet of Correntino troops, the scourge of the adjoining plains], built by the Paraguayans; large fields were fenced and cultivated by them. A high look-out place, a cemetery which was enclosed with posts set in the ground close to each other; at each grave was a simple wooden cross: the enclosure is being demolished by the Vandalic Correntino soldiers, who pull out the posts and crosses to make their camp fires. A noble 'corral' near by is undergoing the same process; the *chaera* fences had all been disposed of in a similar manner [what else might be expected from forced soldiers who get no pay or clothing.] Two miles eastward are still plainly visible traces of the Jesuits, which time or their barbarous successors have not yet been able to efface. Orange groves, peach

trees of an extraordinary size now in bloom, quince and apple trees, pomegranate, lime, lemon, citron, and other fruit trees, overrun with brambles or smothered by high grass. Hence traversing the 'rincon,' at the distance of six leagues, is the Tranquera de San Miguel, which is similar to Loreto, a barrier impassable by any other road than a passage way no wider than the entrance to a 'corral.' Here again the Iberá is close to the Paraná. Not far from the Tranquera de Loreto, within the jurisdiction of Corrientes, Lagrãia laid out a town 'clept Ituzaingo: till now it has but one hovel without a roof. It has also one inhabitant, an old Indian, who said he would move [an enterprise easily accomplished] when the army passed, which was now a day's march hence.

It was my determination to have counted the forces as they passed over the dam. It was not difficult to do so, as no more than 8 foot or 5 mounted men at most could march abreast at a time. The arrival of a battalion of sappers, with spades and pickaxes, when two other passages were in course of being constructed, however, made me abandon the idea of ascertaining their numbers, and I returned to the steamers, passing a night on the way: The traveller who sojourns in these parts finds it necessary to take with him food and drink, unless he is disposed to eat beef roasted in its own fat, without salt or any other condiment, and drink impure water from the nearest lagoon or mud puddle.

July 8th. To-day has been a busy time. At 11 a.m. the long-looked for army appeared, marching upon a point of a half league, in three close columns. The flanks were composed of cavalry, the centre infantry, in the rear the artillery [32 field-guns, all brass] and a train of 400 baggage, commissariat, sutlers, and hospital carts. Large herds of horses in fine condition, said to number 14,000, had preceded: droves of tame oxen and 'novillos' brought up the rear. The whole force encamped upon the bank in front of the steamers, covering a league of space. The force may be set down in round numbers at 12,000 combatants, of whom 6,000 are cavalry, 5,000 infantry, 1,000 artillery, and at least 1,000 army followers, a goodly proportion of whom are females.

It was noon when the distribution of clothing began: 220 cases which had been landed the previous night was given out to the troops. This was soon done in a business-like manner. The cases were marked what they contained. Each class of goods was placed by itself, when the quartermasters with their assistants attended, doing one thing at a time. All were in good humor. A half million of patacons had just been paid out, and now a plentiful supply of shirts, shoes, and other clothes. The health of the army was good. Stores of every description they have in abundance. The troops have better rations than the Argentines do, and till now get pay. The same afternoon the steamers were hauled close in shore when the embarkation commenced. Two sentinels were stationed at the gangway to prevent confusion, and ingress to females. At an early hour of the following day all were on board, and ready to move, when Baron Porto Alegre, a fine looking officer, with his staff, came to the waterside. He did not come on board. Our Commodore had a momentary interview, when the steamers amid deafening 'vivas' were cast off, on the road to Paso de la Patria. The Presidente had on board over a thousand. The gunboats, chatas and schooners as many more. All were cavalry who brought their arms, saddles and camp equipage. We had not been on the passage long, when a young female was discovered on board, presently another, and finally a third, with their faces muffled, swords by their sides; the three were attired as *Voluntarios da Patria*. Their round shoulders, beardless chins, and feminine voice told another tale. As they were being tasked for their improper conduct, one drew from her bosom a paper (pointing to a silent soldier exultingly said "there is my husband") which was read aloud by an officer. It proved to be a genuine marriage certificate with a recent date, duly attested by a chaplain that was

on board. The others had no such honorable documents; what they boasted of was, they had each two *contos de Reis* (£200) and were willing to pay any price for their fare; begging forgiveness, and promising "they would never do so any more." The trio were shut up in a stateroom when the matter rested. Your correspondent "Lucius O'Trigger" asserts "that where there is a woman there will always be mischief." We do not mean to say Mr. L. O'T's statements are erroneous, but in the case alluded to it caused much fun. Nothing noteworthy occurred in the passage down, which was made in 48 hours. We saw no Paraguayans or any one else until we reached the village of Itati. Before we came in sight of it the booming of heavy guns was heard, and continued at intervals throughout the day in the direction of Itatyty, a proof that the allies have not made much progress in that quarter. The three steamers with their tows brought up in the mouth of the River Paraguay, where the troops disembarked upon the Chaco side. Those brought with the gunboats and chatas were all landed with their baggage, as were the most part of what the Presidente brought, when an order came to re-embark all and proceed to Paso de la Patria, where the soldiers were finally landed, when the steamer returned to the mouth of the river Paraguay, where they were moored to the Chaco coast. Here are six gunboats, five steam transports, an iron-clad, floating bakery and two pontoons. Above Itapira are the Argentine gunboats, the English steamer Brazil, and a number of sailing vessels. The balance of the fleet is at anchor below Curupaiti. The round voyage from Corrientes to Loreto and back occupied 36 days, during which time we were in total darkness as to what was passing in the outer world. In the meanwhile there was but one opportunity to communicate with Corrientes.

Nothing, absolutely nothing, is known of affairs on the right bank of Alto Paraná. The enemy's force stationed there were variously stated from 200 to 20,000 men. Long since (a deplorable fact) the allies have set at naught the all-important maxim—"Know your enemy, his strength, and his intentions." It was so when Paunero took Corrientes, subsequently on the 31st of Jan.; other instances might be adduced.

Immediately on our arrival Commodore Alvim left for Corrientes, with the intent to fetch up transports to bring down at once the remaining part of Baron Porto Alegre's army, which is coming this way, coasting the river by slow marches. The Baron's snail-like movements is much commented upon here. Those who do so and blame him, have never seen the country he has had to traverse. If they had, they would think otherwise: of the circuits that have had to be made right and left in order to pass lagoons, esteros, or ravines; of ground overspread with high grass, ant-hills, dwarf palms with spearlike leaves, which incommode man and beast. Beds of loose dry sand are among the obstacles he has had to cope with. At the mouth of the Paraguay river, on the Chaco side, at the spot known as Cerrito, the Brazilians have established a military and naval depot. An extensive machine shop, building of pine boards, is in course of erection: here are a large number of guns and mortar piles of shot and shells.

Corrientes, July 13.

We arrived here last evening by the ss. Marcelo Dias, in one hour from Cerrito, meeting the English steamer Viper, bound up. The two unmarried girls found disguised on board were kept shut up on the passage down; they were transferred to the Marcelo Dias (still in durance) and brought here to be judged for their misconduct. Wicked as they may have been they do not merit the threatened chastisement, which was told them would be death. Happily, they and others like them, their crimes do not amount to the death penalty: were it so, and the law put in force, there would be very few females that have come to a state of puberty found alive in these parts. Firing was heard at the north yesterday, and continues at intervals till now (2 p.m.). The citizens here are about

getting up a small war on private account. The maker and unmaker of Correntino Governors, Caçeres, is here, "the living image of life and death, and the supreme arbiter of both." To conclude, our poor thanks must be tendered to the Brazilian officers for their exceedingly kind deportment, from the Admiral to the lowest subaltern of the transports or gunboats.

I forgot to state how the day the army passed the Tranquera de Loreto 15 carts were destroyed by the camp taking fire. The carts were loaded with sutlers stores and camp equipage: a number of oxen were roasted alive.

Corrientes, July 13th.

Gentlemen,

I found your favor of May 24. Last night at 11 an explosion was heard at the north and this morning at 4 a.m. a flash was seen and a loud report in the same direction, what may be the result I know not. I will drop you a line by Captain Hunter. As soon as the Baron Porto Alegre arrives, I am off. Yesterday I arrived here and would have been back to-day if I could. I was formally introduced by Baron Tamarandé in person to Minister Octaviano in the presence of a large number of officers, and had the pleasure of dining with them. I have been treated with every attention by Commodore Alvim, by Captain Bloem, in fine by all.

SINBAD.

LATEST FROM ESTERO BELLACO.

TWO DAYS FIGHTING.

THE PARAGUAYANS FALL BACK.

The Iticuy arrived yesterday at the Tigre with dates from Corrientes to Friday 13th, and from Estero Bellaco to the midnight previous. We have a long letter from 'Sinbad,' from which it appears that a portion of Port Alegre's men have been landed at Itapira. As yet no one knows the nature of the terrific explosion, up the river, which shook the city of Corrientes on the morning of the 13th.

The battle expected on the 8th did not take place, but some fierce fighting occurred on the 10th and 11th without a decisive result. A correspondent (Ronald) writes:—

"Three skirmishes came off yesterday and to-day, in which the enemy got the worst of it. The Catamarca batt. went yesterday, to occupy a thicket on our right, the enemy fell on them in great force; another brigade of ours was sent to the rescue, and after a sharp fight we remained in possession of the ground, with slight loss. This morning the Correntino batt. was attacked in the same place and suffered heavily, until reinforcements came up, when the enemy fell back, but returned soon after with several howitzers. A dreadful combat then ensued, the 1st and 3rd of the Line, Military Legion, Correntino and San Nicolas batts. fighting with great vigor till the enemy was repulsed. Our loss was 3 commanders, 14 officers and 200 men killed or wounded, mostly caused by the enemy's rockets. Major Sosa ran a Paraguayan officer through. These skirmishes, however, are bootless. We expect to resume operations when Port Alegre arrives, he is crossing at Itapira. It is rumored to-day that the enemy has burnt his encampment and fallen back: their lines seem thinly manned, and only a few shots were fired at sunset. Gen. Gelly-Obes has also received word that the enemy's lines are deserted, after great movement of waggons, &c. had been heard in the direction."

SPECIAL LETTER FROM ESTERO BELLACO.

(By an Argentine).

Yatayti, July 12th, 1866.

I catch a few leisure moments between the fighting to scribble a line for the 'Standard'. We have had hard fighting on the 10th and 11th, the Argentine infantry and the enemy in a hand-to-hand combat for possession of a wood: the skirmish yesterday began at 2 p. m. with 7 Paraguayan batts. and lasted till 3.30, when our men retired, the enemy having ceased firing; but at 4.30 p. m. the Paraguayans again came down and found Charlene's brigade in the thicket. The latter held their ground till reinforced by the whole Argentine division, and the firing lasted till far in the night, when the enemy drew off to his entrenchments

and we did the same, picking up our killed and wounded to the number of at least 500. I only know of Major Echegaray killed and Major Aldecoa wounded. There is a great cannonade by the fleet going on all the morning. We have remained master of the thicket, which you will find marked on a map recently published by Fusoni. The only allied troops engaged have been the Argentines. We do not know the enemy's loss, which must be considerable as they left their wounded on the field and the ground was accidentally set on fire. To-day the Brazilians expect an attack, and General Mitre has been all day with Osorio. It is rumored that Port Alegre has landed 2,000 men at Itapira.

EUGENE.

LETTER FROM GEN. MITRE.

At a late hour (4 p.m.) we have received Gen. Mitre's letter (12th inst.) to the Vice-president, and regret we cannot reproduce it in full. It is a recapitulation of what is given above, except the different estimate of losses, and may be summed up in these words:

"The Argentines have had 3 combats in 24 hours, and been thrice victorious. Yesterday evening the enemy brought down 5 batts. infantry, 2 regiments of cavalry and 4 howitzers, but Gen. Paunero and Col. Rivas drove them back 3 times, till they escaped after nightfall into an Estero, throwing away their arms, and our men went up to their trenches shouting "Hurrah for the Triple Alliance." We counted 109 Paraguayan corpses and took 35 wounded prisoners, besides 180 muskets and a powder-chest. Our loss is—Major Echegaray, 4 officers, and 21 men killed; Majors Aldecoa, Valera and 100 more wounded. Officers and men did their duty. Baron Porto Alegre has arrived at Itapira with 2,000 cavalry, leaving 4 divisions behind to guard the frontier of Misiones.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

ARRIVAL OF THE URUGUAY.

The steamer Uruguay has arrived in Montevideo with dates from Liverpool to June 11th, and Capt. Smith has kindly forwarded us latest papers, from which we extract as follows:

A terrible railway accident occurred in a tunnel on the North-western line, near London; three trains destroyed, but only two persons killed (details tomorrow). There is great indignation in Dublin about the Delaney family—six persons—who perished in the fire on Westmoreland St. It is said Queen Victoria has written to the King of Hanover "to join the good cause, and unite with Prussia."

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

Liverpool, June 11, 1866.

The Return this week is of the most favorable character, exhibiting improvement in all points where it was most needed, and giving evidence both of an augmentation of resources and a diminution of pressure. Through the large and opportune arrivals from the United States the bullion shows an increase of £1,400,186, which of course increases the issue power of the Bank, and would probably of itself have prevented an infringement of the Bank Act, had the pressure for money increased.

On the Stock-Exchange loans have been in fair request, but the supply has been so fairly kept up, as to cause rates to range from 8 down to 6 per cent. for short periods. There is unfortunately reason to fear failures and private difficulties are not yet over, but so far as general trade and commercial prospects are concerned, recovery is in progress, and if not checked by greater disasters commerce should be sound and also greatly extended.

It is satisfactory to note that there has been no collapse in America consequent on the panic here. Their immense remittances of gold, made with apparently little detriment to their currency, show that any fear as to the power of the United States to pay for the large shipments of goods hence was ill-founded. The arrivals of gold from New York this week amount to £2,000,000, of which most is expected to be taken to the Bank.

Bather more confidence was manifested by Manchester in the middle of the week; notwithstanding the im-

minence of war on the Continent, a shedding of blood on the Po and fair amount of business resulted in various descriptions, but Continental demand was absent.

Under the universal conclusion that war is inevitable between Prussia and Austria, and that Italy will also join in the struggle, holders of grain have advanced their prices, and some speculative movement has taken place.

The General Produce Markets have ruled quiet this week, with comparatively little doing. Tallow has been very irregular, in consequence of fluctuating advices from the London market.

The inquiry for Wool continues on a very moderate scale, as buyers are not disposed to purchase except at a reduction in price, which holders are very reluctant to concede to the extent demanded.

With the exception of one or two small failures, and the absconding of the partners of a little known firm in the produce trade, we are glad to say the week has passed over without any local mercantile disasters of importance.

A Liverpool firm is about to start a line of steamers direct for China.

WAR IN EUROPE DOUBTFUL.

One day's more respite, thank Heaven! There is no war yet. The Conference broke up before meeting, the neutrals made their bow, the field was cleared, and the would-be belligerents were left face to face to consider which of them would venture to strike the first blow.

The Conference failed; but war did not therefore break out. Neither Prussia nor Austria, to hear them, entered the lists with the slightest shadow of hostile intentions. Not they. Prussia asked whether Austria bit her thumb at her. Austria answered,—she did bite her thumb, but not at Prussia.

There could never, of course, be any fighting in the Elbe Duchies, for both the great German Powers, and especially Austria, would rather choose their battle-fields elsewhere. Of the repugnance of the Prussian men of war as well as of peace to come to blows King William I. must be fully satisfied by most unequivocal demonstrations; and a people whom sheer famine stares in the face, and whose taxes for the next half year have, it is said, wholly or partly to be remitted, might easily damp Francis Joseph's ardour for a campaign, whatever advantage or honour he may hope to reap by it.

Where the principal interested parties are thus shuddering before they take their hazardous leap in the dark, while day after day passes and no musket shot is fired, and the finances of all are wasting away in armaments no less enormous than unavailing, is there no chance of the voice, if not of wisdom, at least of necessity, being listened to? The Conference has failed, it is true, but diplomacy has not spoken its last word.

Indeed, for the matter of that, if they all incline to kiss and be friends, even that poor old effete Frankfort Diet will easily find out the terms for a plausible compromise. Well, but what of Italy? Italy has no qualms of Teutonic brotherhood to deter her from

the shedding of blood on the Po and fair amount of business resulted in various descriptions, but Continental demand was absent. Mills are working to full extent, and consumption is now expected to continue very large. The broil between Prussia and Austria was seized upon as the propitious incident. But if Prussia faints in the fight, who is there to back Italy? We hear a great deal about the 'tenebrous designs' of the Emperor of the French; but he who has done so much to encourage industrial enterprise in France is not inaccessible to the great commercial and manufacturing interests which have grown up under his reign.

Italy has a great army, no doubt, she has many battalions of Volunteers. The enthusiasm at Milan, Turin and Florence is at its height; the unanimity of both the moderate and extreme parties is very complete. Were Prussia to co-operate with Italy, Austria would find herself between two fires. But if the conflict is localized to the South of the Alps, it is Italy herself that will have a foe in the rear as well as in the front.

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL MANTEUFFEL TO THE HOLSTEINERS.

General von Manteuffel has issued a proclamation to the Holsteiners to-day. He says that he recognises the orderly conduct of the Prussian troops. He orders that all political societies are to be dissolved, and suspends the publication of all political newspapers unprovided with legal authorisation until such authorisation be granted. The General proceeds to announce that the Holstein Government, which had been appointed by the Austrian authorities, is dissolved. Baron Scheel Plessen assumes the civil administration, as chief president of both Duchies, under the authority of the highest military power, with residence at Kiel.

THE WAR QUESTION.

The 'Times' does not feel certain that the German Powers will go to war after all. Neither seems bold enough to incur the odium of the first onset. If Italy goes to war with Austria for Venetia, she will incur most fearful risks,—an insurrection in the Neapolitan provinces and probably the breaking up of the Italian Kingdom.

COMMERCIAL.

Arrangements for the reopening of the Consolidated Bank have been so far perfected that all that is now required is the assent of the creditors to the plan proposed. The liabilities of the bank are about £3,000,000, and in the course of a few hours assents to the amount of £1,000,000 were sent in.

THE CLOUD AND THE RAINBOW.

Gentlemen, I have seen in to-day's 'Standard' that you attribute to me an article with the above heading which has been circulated on a fly-sheet. Permit me to declare in your columns that I am not author of the article in question, nor proprietor of the 'Orden' printing-office in which it was published, having sold said establishment in 1861 to Mr. Real y Prado, book-seller. I am, &c., Luis L. Dominguez.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The business in the camp is now so completely changing, in consequence of the railways, that the 'troperos' are all reduced almost to penury. The only traffic left these poor fellows is carrying goods and produce to and from the estancias and railway stations. We have been assured by a party who has recently arrived from the South, that on the other side of the Salado there is now no such thing known as engaging a cart or troop of carts to deliver goods further inside than Chascomus, at which town a sort of bullock-cart agency has just been started by the firm of Capdevila and Justo; however as far as our countrymen are concerned, they can find whatever carts, &c., they may require by applying to our indefatigable agents, Messrs. Wylie and Co., the principal agents of that town.

The splendid steamer Cisne, which Matti and Co. bought recently of Bates, Stokes, and Co., will start on Thursday for Corrientes, taking the place of the well-known and favorite steamer Espigador.

The Oriental schooner Fama has just arrived from Salto, in the Banda Oriental, with 4,000 ar. agate stone. This is the largest shipment we ever had of this stone, and coming as it does so soon after the special notice we made of this source of Oriental wealth, we are disposed to believe that we have resuscitated this trade, as hundreds have inspected the samples on exhibition at our office.

The locomotive of the Western Railway now plies up and down on the Barracas branch, and we suppose the Western Railway will be soon open to the Tres Esquinas. It is not probable that this branch will ever do a large passenger business. In the summer time probably the bulk of the Once de Setiembre wool will be sent by rail to Barracas, and shipped from the Riachuelo.

On Monday Sr. Salas, the Bolsa 'king,' took an active part in trying to get up monthly subscriptions for the widows and orphans of the Argentine soldiers who have fallen in Paraguay. The subscription asked was only \$20 per month; as, however, nine out of ten of every one on the Bolsa has already put his hand in his pocket and subscribed thousands, the charitable exertions of the Bolsa 'king' were attended with mediocre success.

The best paying railway in the Republic to-day is the Boca. It is at present giving 9 per cent on the capital. We regret to hear very gloomy news about the Northern Railway accounts, which have been so long under inspection. The Government, it seems, will have to pay nothing whatever to the shareholders, as the mismanagement of the line is charged to be such that we look forward to the most unpleasant disclosures. The expenses of working the line during the last few years figure up to 97 per cent. of the receipts.

The large estancieros in this province would do well to take a wrinkle from the Entre Rianos who are now all engaged in putting up sheep saladeros on their estancias. On a minute calculation we find that capones on an average give 2 1/2 patacons per head net to the estanciero; this is equal to, say \$63 mje. each. Now, it is a well known fact that no such price as this is ever paid by the butchers to the sheepfarmers in this province. We call the attention of our camp subscribers to this item.

On Mr. Black's estancia and Hayme's and Thompson's estancias at Gualeguay, these saladeros are established and working away, giving the very best results, and we see no reason why they should not be attended with equal success here. The price of a 'capon' in Gualeguay is one Bolivian dollar, but by rendering on the estancia they give three patacons, leaving at the very highest estimate of expenses 2 1/2 patacons net. Mr. Black killed 6,000 or 7,000 capones last year on his own place, whilst if he had to wait for the butchers it is hardly probable that he would sell as many in five years. We are given to understand that \$48 is the highest price paid in Buenos Ayres for capones. Our friends in the camp will see therefore how with a very slight outlay they can improve their business and also lessen

the stock of their too often over-crowded grounds. We hear that in Chascomus two such saladeros have been started; but why not have them on the estancias as in Entre Rios?

We regret to learn that two young Englishmen, who were engaged on an estancia in Rojas, last March, were carried off by the Indians during the invasion at that time; we have failed to discover the names of our lost countrymen.

Two gentlemen, new arrivals, have just returned from Frayle Muerto, which place they don't seem at all to relish; they represent the camps as very poor, and assure us that the hardships which their countrymen experience up there sheepfarming pass all credence, and that the sailors before the mast lead a far better life than the richest estancieros up in that quarter.

Nazar, the popular auctioneer, has a splendid consignment of German rams and ewes at his place, which he will sell by auction early next month. Mr. Hannah has inspected these animals, and we are informed considers them some of the finest and best ever imported into this country.

Latest advices from the Fortin de Areco report the Rogers Circus Co. there; they are en route for this city, where they will shortly appear.

Lands in the partido of Chacabuco are now greatly looked for, as the railway is running to the Freyre station, and will shortly be opened to Chivilcoy; the Government price \$250,000 per league, is regarded as very exorbitant.

The horse business is still all the rage; Commander Forrest has made a terrible 'ecarcissement.' We don't thoroughly understand our friend Cazon's position; can it be possible that he, the Chief of Police, is connected with the Quilmes business? We hope our colleagues will fully explain the whole matter, as we are free to admit we should relish to see the Chief of Police heavily fined, it would really be a splendid joke.

Yesterday we had news from Europe and Estero Bellaco, both of much importance. The 'Times' thinks war in Europe is doubtful, and Sinbad opines that something has blown up at Curupaity.

There has been another fight, but the details are so sparse that it is difficult to say what was the result: as our own correspondent Sinbad is now in Corrientes we hope again to have regular letters from headquarters.

Marshal Osorio has got the chuchito and left the army; General Polidoro takes his place.

Professor Murray has been elected an Hon. Member of the Buenos Ayres Medical Society. We believe he is the first and only honorary member of said society up to present date.

Minister Octaviano's secretary arrived per Ibcuy to-day. We hear that the 'torpedos' which burst and shook Corrientes, ran foul of the iron-clad Barroso, and blew up a Paraguayan chata.

Yesterday the Horse Commissioners shipped nearly 700 horses. Two small steamers were busy all day, towing the lighters out of the Boca. The Government-house and Plaza Concepcion were crowded all day by cartmen, &c.

A great quoit match took place yesterday at Belgrano, between some English gentlemen who arrived recently from Montevideo, after which there was a grand dinner at Watson's.

ON CHANGE.

Table with exchange rates for July 17, 1866. Includes items like Paper price of ounces, Do. sovereigns, First price of patacons, Last, and Cash sales.

Patacons are fast dropping down to the price established by the Legislature, and many brokers think that in less than a month the price will be \$25. Every one believes gold cheap at the present rates. Every one thinks gold must go up, owing to the critical state of affairs here, and yet the very contrary is the result: paper money in large quantities cannot be had, at even the very highest rates. The Provincial Bank holds at present nearly twenty-six millions paper, but beyond this no one can say who is the large holder of the currency.

In the South Plaza there are 64 carts with produce only. 300 ar. wool at 70 sold to-day. 100 bordasas tallow, 14 rls. 500 dry Entre Riano hides, 37 do. In National Bonds only one sale, 3,600, at 39. Bolivianos, one sale, 1,820 at 21 1/2.

TEATRO COLON

ITALIAN OPERA. 5.ª funcion del 3.º abono El Miércoles 15 del corriente. LA FORZA DEL DESTINO. A las 8.

STEAMER AGENCY of ALVAREZ & RISSO, 99 1/2 Calle Reconquista. Oriental steamer Rio de la Plata, for Montevideo, on Wednesday at 6 p.m. Italian steamer Tevere, for Salto, Wednesday at 10 a.m. American steamer La Oriental, for Montevideo, Thursday 6 p.m.

DON ESTEBAN CHASSAING.

The funeral obsequies of the deceased will take place on Wednesday 18th inst. at 10.30 a.m. in the church of San Nicolas. The relatives respectfully invite the numerous friends of the deceased to attend.



British Consulate, Buenos Ayres, July 16, 1866. The above named is requested to call at or send his address to this Consulate, or any person who can give any information respecting him or his whereabouts.

CONSTANT SANTA MARIA, I.L.B.M.'s Acting Consul. 99 1/2 Spjy18

JAMES McLEAN. If James McLean, supposed to be residing in or about Colonia, Banda Oriental, will send his address to the following he will hear of his brother William, who is in Buenos Ayres. Address J.A. 'Standard' office. 3pJy18

Important to Farmers. Puestos to rent; land, sheep, and horned cattle on sale; one puesto with rancho, corral, and 1500 sheep, 18 leagues from this city; two with rancho and corrales. Three quarters of excellent land to be sold cheap, this side of the town of Las Flores; half league in Guardia Monte. A large number of farms to rent and on sale, also the rights to Government-land. Two chacras on sale; molinos wanted. Apply to Calle Reconquista, No. 46. 93 | 3pJy18

Letter. A letter for C. Fitzpatrick of Dublin, at 60 Piedad.

MR. STEEL. Is requested to call for his small portmanteau in ten days from date, at No. 167 calle 25 de Mayo. 92. 3pJy18

Sheep Wanted. Wanted to purchase 1500 good sheep and to rent land, or sheep on halves. Apply to J.B. Standard office. 65-6pJy18

To Let. The lower part of the house Temple Street No. 66, consisting of 4 furnished rooms, kitchen, and other accommodation. For more information apply to the same. 74 | 6pJy18

For Sale. The House 305 calle Balcarce. For terms apply 216 Estados Unidos. 71. 6pJy18

A los Estancieros. Se venden tres suertes de Campo en el Departamento de Paysandu, (Estado Oriental) 10 Leagues de dicho pueblo, con magnificos pastos, y aguada, aptas para la cria de ganado vacuno, y lanar, completamente libre de poblaciones. Para tratar ocurrase a la Calle de Defensa no 93 y 97. 44-16pJ8

Situation Wanted. A respectable English woman wishes to take charge of children on the voyage to England, or to accompany a family. Address V. Y. office of this paper. 95 | 3pJy18

Wanted. A Housemaid and Nursemaid. Apply No. 73 Supacha. 104 | 3pJy18

Situation Wanted. A Young Man just arrived from Europe, speaks German, French, and English; is desirous of obtaining a situation as engineer on board of any steamer, or on shore. Apply A.B. 'Standard' office. 101 | 3pJy18

Wanted. A Cook at No. 112 calle Artes. 94-3pJy18

Wanted. A Cook and Housemaid at Barraca de Prangue, calle Buen Orden. 90. 6pJy18

Governess. The friends of a young Woman, lately arrived in this country, are anxious to procure for her a situation as Nursery Governess. She would be willing to take charge of two or three young children, and will be found fully capable of teaching the rudiments of English. A place in a respectable family is more an object than salary. Please address 'F.' Office of this paper. 76 6p-jy18

Wanted. A good Servant. Apply 216 Estados Unidos. 70. 6pJy18

To Merchants. A gentleman with fifteen years' experience in business, ten of which he has had in Liverpool, offers his services as Book-keeper, Account, Sales or Invoice Clerk, thoroughly understands the routine of a Merchant's or Broker's office. Speaks French. First class references. Address A. B. care of H. A. Green & Co. 63-3pJy18

Cochero. Se necesita uno que sea inteligente, o que tenga esta condicion y presente buenas recomendaciones de su honradez y aptitudes ocurra a la Calle de Bolivar No 27, de las 10 de la mañana a las cuatro de la tarde. 39-16pJ. p.

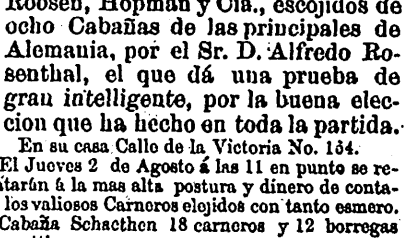
FOR MONTEVIDEO, The New and Splendid American Steamer LA ORIENTAL, Captain SAVORY, Leaves Buenos Ayres for Montevideo Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; Leaves Montevideo for Buenos Ayres Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; Hour of sailing 6 p.m.

REMADE. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En su casa, calle de Potosi No. 70. Del cargamento de sal existente abordo de la fragata española 'Hermosa Valenciana' Capitan Juan Gaido procedente de Cadiz, y— Do orden del Sr. Juez de Seccion, Dr. D. Alejandro Heredia.

Por MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En las habitaciones que ocupa el Sr. Don Federico Hörner, Calle Maipú No. 14. Por ausentarse del país. El Jueves 19 del corriente a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, como 2,000 fanegas poco mas o menos, sal de Cadiz, llegadas en la fragata española 'Anita', consignada, y se venden en uno ó mas lotes al gusto de los compradores a recibirse en el canal exterior de cuenta del comprador, dentro del término que se fijara antes del remate. Se vende de orden judicial, por declinacion de consignacion. 100-p. j.18

Por BENJAMIN NAZAR y Cia. Da una selecta partida de Carneros y Borregas Negretti sangre pura, venida a la consignacion de los Señores Roosen, Hopman y Cia., escogidos de ocho Cabañas de las principales de Alemania, por el Sr. D. Alfredo Rosenthal, el que dá una prueba de grau inteligente, por la buena eleccion que ha hecho en toda la partida. En su casa Calle de la Victoria No. 144. El Jueves 2 de Agosto a las 11 en punto se rematarán a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado los valiosos Carneros elejidos con tanto esmero. Cabaña Schachten 18 carneros y 12 borregas Negretti sangre pura. Cabaña Raudnitz 11 carneros y 8 borregas Negretti sangre pura. Cabaña Gv. Ammensleben 8 carneros Negretti sangre pura. Cabaña Herold 6 carneros Negretti sangre pura. Cabaña Weendo 2 carneros Negretti sangre pura. Cabaña Hundsbug 2 carneros Negretti sangre pura. Cabaña Klingenburg 11 carneros Negretti sangre pura. Cabaña Weendo 2 carneros cruza Negretti con Rambollita. Cabaña Hundsbug 2 carneros cruza Negretti con Rambollita. Cabaña Carneros y 20 Borregas escogidas con tanta prolijidad, que los Sr. inteligentes podran sorprenderlos el dia que vengan a inspeccionar los valiosos carneros que tenemos en exhibicion hasta el dia del remate en nuestra casa, en las cuales hay algunos en figura y tipos de la mas sobresaliente en Negretti, siendo escogidos estos animales en 8 diferentes cabañas donde se han tomado los mejores ejemplares mas bien adaptados para el Rio de la Plata, siendo el largo de lana el objeto primordial en los que hay tres clases, Aumentadores, Refinadores y Normales, así es que los Señores Estancieros encuentran en esta gran partida lo que cada uno necesita para las troppilas de ovejas finas. En nuestra corta inteligencia en la cria de Carneros Negretti creemos que es una de las partidas que merecen ser inspeccionadas por todos los Sr. que se dedican a tener ovejas que den bastante lana larga y de buen caracter y padres tipos para que con toda confianza se puedan emplear por su buena produccion y pureza de sangre Negretti. El Señor Don Alfredo Rosenthal nos encarga que avisemos a todos los señores que el está en nuestra casa la mayor parte del día para mostrar los Carneros y certificados y dar un catalogo de ellos donde está el numero y cabaña de cada uno. Una de las mejores recomendaciones que podemos hacer de los carneros vendidos a la consignacion de los Sr. Roosen Hopman y Ca. es que el año pasado estuvo en esta el Señor Rosenthal donde ha hecho un estudio especial en la cria lanar que conviene para Buenos Ayres y nos pide que digamos a todos los estancieros que deseen vengas a inspeccionar los carneros elejidos por el, que es una partida que llama la atencion, la que probablemente será vendida por un precio bajo por el mal estado del país, que en mejores circunstancias se obtendria su verdadero valor por la sobresaliente calidad y tipo que hay en ellos, pues vienen algunos de costo sumamente alto. 97-16 j17

AUCTION. Mr. Charles Ristorini. 53 calle Tacuari, will sell by auction on Wednesday, 18th inst., at 11 o'clock, all the household furniture of calle Mayo, 127, amongst which will be found a magnificent mahogany Piano, French make. 96, 3pJy18



Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. The Royal Mail Steam Packet 'Araucario' Ritchie Curlew, Comander, will leave this port for Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro, on Thursday, 20th July, 1866. At Rio de Janeiro the Araucario will meet with and will transfer to one of the Company's Transatlantic Packet Steamers and Freight for the following Ports, viz. Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent (Cape de Verd Islands), Lisbon, and Southampton. Passengers by this vessel are requested to embark before four p.m. on the above-named day, as the 'Araucario' will leave precisely at that hour. For information as regards Rates of Passage, of Freight, &c. please apply at the Agency of the Company, 71 Calle 25 de Mayo. ABRAHAM ROBINSON. Cargo will in future be received on board the Araucario Rio, Bahia, and Pernambuco, at \$3 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

REMATES.

Por BENJAMIN NAZAR & CO. De 30 Carneros Negretti, saugro pura...

En su casa Calle de la Victoria No. 254. El Jueves 19 de Julio a las 11 en punto...

En el informe del Director agrícola de Prussia. Sr. Don A. Kriebel...

En el informe del Director agrícola de Prussia. Sr. Don A. Kriebel...

POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En el precioso pueblo de Belgrano. De dos fincas, la una situada en la calle de Chacabuco No. 2...

POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. De la finca alta y baja, situada en la calle de Balcarce núm. 191...

POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En su casa calle de Potosí núm. 70. De 30 carneros padres de raza Negretti...

POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En su casa calle Potosí núm. 70. De 60 carneros padres de la raza y sangre pura Negretti...

Watson's Hotel, BELGRANO. T. WATSON begs to inform the public that he is now prepared to supply English families...

ENGLISH CAMP STORE. 106 AND 108 CALLE TREINTA Y TRES, Montevideo. Estanceros will find at the above address a complete assortment of Groceries...

Pine Boards and Scantling. A large assortment of Pine Boards and Scantling are offered for sale at very reduced prices...

Nautical Charts. Captain Page's Charts of the Rivers Paraná, Uruguay, and Paraguay...

ALEXANDER FULTON & CO. Respectfully call the attention of their customers to their large stock of Plain and Fancy Linens...

ALBERT HUNTER & HILBART. Beg respectfully to call the attention of their numerous customers to their present large stock of...

FOR ROSARIO. The steamer POL LUX will leave this port on Saturday, at 10 p.m., taking cargo and passengers...

For Corrientes and Intermediate Ports. The splendid new Steamer GUARANI-Captain Hunter, Will leave soon...

Franco-English College, 9-COCHABAMBA-9. Distant from the Plaza Victoria 13 squares. This School is intended to impart a thorough Commercial Education...

GUINNESS'S Celebrated Extra Stout in quarts and pints at BARRY & WALKER'S, Sole Agents, 97-Calle Defensa-87.

MR. CHRISTIE'S CIRCULAR. Gentlemen, Enclosed I beg to hand copy of a circular I have issued in Spanish to the general commerce of this city...

A los Señores comerciantes de esta plaza. Tengo el honor de participar a vdes. que con el intento de experimentar la eficacia en esta culta capital de un contador...

Al Comercio. El negocio de Cigarros, que giraba en esta plaza, bajo la razón de E. Rathje, queda en liquidación desde la fecha...

Al Comercio. Avisamos al Comercio, que hemos establecido en esta plaza una casa de importación en el ramo de tabacos y cigarros...

Perfect Security from Burglars or Fire. Can only be obtained by having George Price's triple and quadruple Patent Prize Medal Safes...

The Hotel Entre Riano, Concepcion del Uruguay. Offers every accommodation for travellers at moderate charges. The English language spoken, and the "Standard" received regularly...

Prayer Books. Roman Catholic Prayer Books, of many kinds and different styles of binding, just received, and for sale at 75 San Martin...

Publications by the Christian Brothers. A complete assortment just received, and for sale at 75 San Martin.

Uruguay Lottery. Persons wanting to purchase tickets for this lottery can do so by applying at the agency, No. 215 Calle Florida...

Atencion. Por \$4000 se vende un rico piano de cañon de los cortos etc de caoba fieno sielo octobar y de tres cuerdas...

No Thistles. The famous Thistle Cutting Machine may be had direct from the manufacturers, Calle Buen Orden 245. Terms cash. Prices moderate.

TEUTONIA. Generalversammlung, Montag den 16ten Juli Abends 8 1/2 Uhr. DER VORSTAND. 60. 3p.jy13

C. REEVES, English Carpenter and Joiner, CHASCOMUS, Near the Railway Station. C. R. begs to inform his friends and the public in general that he has commenced business at the above address...

For Sale. Two leagues of land very cheap in the partido de Chacabuco, the best land in that district...

SAVINGS BANK. BANK MAUA AND CO. No. 103 Calle de Cangallo, BUENOS AYRES. The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate...

CONDITIONS. First-The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency Silver Dollar upwards. Second-The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p.c.) per annum...

NEW WINTER GOODS. Mr. THOMAS HOLMS begs to inform the public and his numerous friends that having just received an extensive variety of new and fashionable articles selected from the London, Glasgow, and Paris markets...

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY. DEPARTURE. WEEK-DAYS. RETURN. 25 de Mayo. 7 25 10 - 2 - 6 - 5 - Tigre. 7 35 10 10 2 10 5 10 5 10

DEPARTURE. SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS. RETURN. 25 de Mayo. 8 10 10 20 12 10 2 10 5 40 Tigre. 8 5 10 15 12 15 2 15 5 45

RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT. NAMES OF STEAMERS. LA PLATA (NEW). A. D. A. CORDOVA, U RUGUAY, LEDA. One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 10th of each month...

J. S. WYLLIE AND CO. General Merchants and Commission Agents CHASCOMUS. Agents, for the European Newspapers and "Standard," also for the sale and purchase of Land and Sheep. 275-Rivadavia-275. Dr. P. Bourse, SURGEON DENTIST, Of New York, Has removed his Office to the New Building, No. 200 CALLE 25 DE MAYO, MONTEVIDEO...

STEAM-BOAT AGENCY. MATTI Y CIA. 30-Calle Cangallo-30. For Rosario and intermediate ports. The steamer Tala. Will leave at 10 a. m. on Sundays, returning on Fridays. Esmeralda and Espigador. Will leave alternately on Thursdays at 10 a. m. returning on Tuesdays.

ALVAREZ Y RISSO, Reconquista 904. Ytinerario que regirán para los siguientes vapores desde el 1.º de Noviembre de 1865. Carrera entre Bs. Ayres y Montevideo. Para Montevideo-El vapor Ingles. RIO DE LA PLATA. Capitan Maguasco-Saldrá los Miercoles a las 5 de la tarde-Regresará los Sabados al amanecer.

Para Corrientes y puertos intermedios-El vapor Italiano. TEVERE. Saldrá los Domingos a las 5 de la tarde y regresará los Miercoles. Para el Salto y puertos intermedios, el vapor Italiano. TEVERE. Saldrá los Miercoles a las 10 de la mañana y regresará los Domingos al amanecer.

Para Corrientes y puertos intermedios-El vapor Nacional. PROVEDOR. Saldrá los Domingos a las 10 de la mañana y regresará los Miercoles al amanecer.

Para Corrientes y puertos intermedios-El vapor Nacional. ALIADO. Vapor Americano LA ORIENTAL, los dias Martes, Jueves y Sabados a las 5 de la tarde. Vapor Ingles VILLA DEL SALTO, los dias Sabados a las 5 de la tarde. Vapor Oriental GENERAL FLORES, los dias 4 y 18 de cada mes a las 5 de la tarde.

TARIFA VIGENTE. PARAJE DE CAMARA. A Montevideo 8 ps. fs. de 10 rls. de M. Video "Martin Garcia 4 " " " " "Higuierias 6 " " " " "Fray Bentos 8 " " " " "Concepcion 10 " " " " "Paisandú 12 " " " " "Concordia y Salto 12 " " " " "Pasaje de Fera la mitad de estos precios. Flete a carga a los puertos Uruguay 8 fs. a Montevideo 4 id. a plata efectiva al p. s. oro a p. s. moneda papel a p. s. encomiendas precio convencional.

NOTA.-Los pasajeros para Mercedes podrán seguir desde el Uruguay en el vaporcito Mercedes que está en combinación con estos vapores, 6 en su defecto desde Buenos Ayres, Fray Bentos y seguir en las diligencias que salen de ese punto. Escribiendo en combinación con todos los vapores, previniendo que este caso el pasaje cuesta 8 fs. a Fray Bentos y mas 1/2 de diligencia hasta Mercedes. NOTA.-Para ser admitido el pasajero abordo de estos vapores y tener su correspondiente camarote, debe manifestar del correspondiente boleto de la agencia. OTRA.-El pasajero que quedara en tierra por su causa, tiene un mes de tiempo para hacer uso de su boleto en el mismo vapor, pero a condicion de dar parte a la Agencia antes de que regrese el vapor en el viaje para que fué expedido y así sucesivamente en cada viaje. Por mas informes ocurrirán a sus agentes. ALVAREZ Y RISSO, Reconquista 904. 14-xp m6

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ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding five lines inserted three
times for \$ 5

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of anonymous com-
munications. Whatever is intended for
insertion must be authenticated by the
name and address of the writer; not
necessarily for publication, but as a
guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil falli audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."
Cicero.

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1866.

LATEST FROM FRAYLE MUERTO.

ENGLISH ESTANCIAS GOING AHEAD.

AZOTEA HOUSES BUILDING.

Several English gentlemen who arrived yesterday from the new English settlement, Frayle Muerto, called on us in consequence of a paragraph in yesterday's paper respecting this new English colony. The camps are not in bad condition; the sheep and cattle are doing well. Messrs. Purdie, Paul, and King, have had a good crop of maize. Mr. Hall has lately settled there: his estancia is five square leagues: he purposes ploughing about 25 squares for maize, wheat, and potatoes. Mr. Gibby, brother of the Scotch clergyman, is settling down there with sheep: he has bought 1200 at 11 reals Bolivianos. Mr. Stowe's estancia is thriving, and the sheep are giving splendid increase.

Mr. Robert Bell's estancia is also doing well; camps good and flocks fat. The arrival of an English lady has given a new tone to Frayle Muerto society, and we hear that some of our fair countrywomen who have recently arrived in Rosario, are 'en route' with their brothers for the Frayle Muerto, who purpose becoming estancieros there.

Mr. Stowe is building an azotea house on his land.

Purdy, Paul, and King have also built an excellent azotea-house on their estancia.

Mr. Trotter, whose estancia is four square leagues of prime land, is also about building an azotea-house.

Mr. Pearson has just purchased a magnificent estancia, 4 square leagues, within 8 leagues of Frayle Muerto, at Government sale.

Messrs. Swords have also purchased an estancia, same dimensions.

Mr. James Gowland has also purchased three leagues of land in the same neighbourhood.

Sheep are rather scarce, and estancieros are obliged to send down to the north camps of Buenos Ayres to purchase. Mestiza sheep are not liked much, as the estancieros do not think they thrive in the camps. Two Englishmen have driven sheep from B. Ayres to the Carcaraña, with very little loss. These sheep are now doing well out there.

The arrivals at Frayle Muerto are now so constant that there can be no doubt the place is attracting much attention.

Major Munroe is on the high road to pastoral wealth and has beyond all question one of the finest estancias in Santa Fé: his flocks of Angora goats are doing remarkably well; besides these, he has flocks of Cordova goats, which he is refining; he has secured at great expense and trouble some superior Santiago rams; his camps are improving fast and his estate is most conveniently situated about 7 leagues from the Railway.

Adjoining the Major's estancia is the fine property of Messrs. Komms, Cookson and Wheatley, which is becoming a model estancia. These gentlemen are working hard and fast, and two ploughs are going every day; they are building fine houses and enclosing ground; they have some good 'rodeos' of cattle on the land.

From what we can gather from the above items, we are disposed to think that there is not a spot in the republic of greater vitality than Frayle Muerto. The whole country around there is now passing into the hands of Englishmen. The current price of lands at Frayle Muerto is from 1100 to 1500 Bolivians per league, at which price there is yet plenty of land to be got.

THE WELSH COLONY IN PATAGONIA.

We are happy to be at length able to place before such of our readers as may feel an interest in the Welsh settlers established by the Chupat river some trustworthy and reliable information as to the condition of that colony, regarding which such contradictory accounts have from time to time been circulated.

The recent visit of the Triton to Bahia Nueva, and the particulars regarding the Welsh settlement in its vicinity which have been acquired by several English gentlemen from personal inspection, have, at the same time, supplied the means of correcting the erroneous impressions that had been received as to the colony, and of forming an opinion as to its probable future fate.

In the first place we are sure that our readers will sincerely rejoice to learn that the reports which represented the Welsh settlers as being idle and worthless, were without foundation; and that our countrymen established in that remote region, although through no fault of their own, they were involved in serious difficulties, have shown themselves to be in every way worthy of the interest that has been felt on their behalf, and deserving of the assistance that has been so liberally held out to them by the Argentine Government.

These settlers were induced to leave their homes in Wales on the faith of the promise of a free grant of land, and believing in certain inducements which were published in notices issued in the Welsh language by an emigration committee in Wales.

The object of this committee would seem to have been purely patriotic; but, however praiseworthy may have been the motives which actuated its members, the committee must be held responsible for the results which arose from the unwarranted promises held out to emigrants, and from the blundering which was committed in sending out the settlers at a wrong season of the year. The committee will no doubt shelter themselves by laying the blame upon the agents, who had been previously sent to Patagonia to make the necessary enquiries as to the establishment of a colony in that country. It will be for these agents to show that their reports were not such as to warrant the circular issued by the committee in Wales and to justify the committee in despatching emigrants to Patagonia in a sailing ship in the month of May. In the interest of emigrants we trust that a strict and impartial inquiry will be made into the matter; with a view of bringing public opinion to bear upon those who were culpable in the matter; as it would be monstrous that persons should be permitted with impunity to decoy unsuspecting countrymen to a remote region on ungrounded hopes, and to trifle with human life in the manner in which we shall show the lives of the Welsh emigrants to the Chupat were trifled with.

In our issue of the 11th of April last we published a long statement from Mr. L. Jones, the first director of the colony, and who, with a Captain Parry, had previously been sent to this country and to Patagonia with a view to making enquiries as to the eligibility of the valley of the Chupat as a site for a Welsh settlement. In that letter Mr. Jones states that Dr. Rawson had promised that "every facility" would be afforded by the Argentine Government to Welsh colonists; and, as far as we can see, it was on the faith of the above unqualified assurance alone that the committee held themselves justified in leading their countrymen to believe that certain grants of horses, cattle, &c., would be given to the first batch of colonists—and which they have never received in the proportion they were led by the committee's circulars to expect. If the committee had no more specific grounds for their promises than Dr. Rawson's assurance of "every facility" being afforded to colonists by the Argentine Government, then we can only say that we hope they will be, individually and collectively, held up to public censure. If, on the other hand, they were warranted in using the terms of their circulars it will be easy for them to exculpate themselves by publishing the letters of Dr. Rawson.

But the next question which must be

investigated is one of a more serious nature, since it involves an inquiry as to who is responsible for the measures owing to which some loss of life has already occurred, and which might very probably have resulted in a manner which we tremble to contemplate.

Mr. L. Jones, in his letter above referred to, states that the Halton Castle was to leave Liverpool with the emigrants on the 25th of April last year. She could not, therefore, have been expected to reach New Bay in Patagonia before the beginning of July; but, in point of fact, the emigrants did not arrive at New Bay until the 28th of that month. As the sowing season at the Chupat is in May—the crops of this year having been sown then and being now several inches above ground—the settlers would have been too late to sow for that year, even if they had found ground prepared for them on their arrival. But at New Bay they were yet far away from their destination. They had scarcely any means of conveying their property from New Bay to the Chupat, which is 35 miles distant, and which place many of them could not reach until many weeks from the time of their arrival at New Bay. Even when they had succeeded in transporting themselves to the neighbourhood of the river—which was not done without their having experienced the greatest hardships, and without some loss of life having been occasioned—they had still much to do in the way of digging their land with the spade; and, of course, it was utterly hopeless, at that advanced season of the year, to sow with the prospect of reaping a harvest.

The colonists, who had been promised by the Welsh committee to be supported for four months "till the harvest season," thus found themselves, on their arrival at the Chupat, with a small amount of provisions and with eighteen months between them and their first harvest. Mr. L. Jones purchased large supplies for them at Patagonia; and the unfortunate Welshmen, who had trusted blindly to the arrangements of a blundering committee, thus found themselves, at their first start, loaded with a debt of several thousand pounds sterling, which it will take them many years to discharge.

But Mr. L. Jones' credit had, naturally, a limit; and the stores he could produce would only last for a certain time; and no one can say what might not have been the fate of the colonists but for the assistance held out to them by Dr. Rawson.

We are happy to be able to reflect that the worst days of the Welsh settlement are now over; that the colonists have settled on their farms and are, with few exceptions, contented and hopeful. Sixty acres of wheat are now growing by the Chupat; ten miles of a cart-road have been made towards New Bay; and, on the whole, we may say that the Welsh Colony in Patagonia is in a better condition than it might have been expected to be found in, seeing the misfortunes to which it was in its infancy exposed.

ANGLICUS.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Mr. Cazon, the Chief of Police, must be fast asleep, either that or so perplexed about the horse business, that he has altogether forgotten the affair of the Gran Chaco and Telmo Lopez. Yesterday there was no other news in town save the second invasion of the Gran Chaco by Telmo Lopez. An Indian has arrived at Santa Fé, for the Governor, and communicated the news. What Telmo Lopez is up to, is pretty clear: he has heard of Mr. Perkins and his friends who are plodding through the Chaco woods and has made a dash on them to try and subjugate the Americans. Up to the 3 o'clock yesterday the Chief of Police had no advices.

Yesterday we had a visit from a number of Englishmen just arrived from Frayle Muerto. We publish in another column all the news respecting that place we could obtain from them, which no doubt will interest our readers.

In consequence of Sr. La Fuente having determined to remain in Buenos Ayres, it is currently rumoured that our talented colleague Sr. Dn. J. M. Gutierrez will leave shortly for

headquarters to act, we suppose, as Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief.

Baron Porto Alegre is expected in Corrientes about the end of this month: his army is in fine condition and it is more than probable that when he arrives he will take General Polidoro's place and be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Brazilian army.

An English gentleman at present stopping in Corrientes paid a visit to the Brazilian Hospital at the Saladero the other day; he states that it is admirably kept, and that he counted 3700 patients in it. This seems an enormous figure.

The explosion in the Paraguay river on the morning of the 13th lit up the whole sky, and was seen distinctly in Corrientes, where the shock was felt with such force that the houses shook, and in some instances the crockery smashed. No one as yet knows the consequence of this terrific explosion; in Corrientes it was said that a gunboat had been blown up, but as far as we can learn it was a Paraguayan flatboat, which was blown clean into the Gran Chaco.

Owing to the large number of Paraguayans felt in the woods near Itapirú it is surmised that another fearful battle is imminent: the Brazilians are on the watch night and day.

On the 9th July the whole Paraguayan army, horse, foot, and artillery, stood to arms and remained the whole day awaiting the attack which Lopez expected that day.

The steamer Guarani was to have left Corrientes on last Monday; as she is a very fast boat we may expect her in this morning. 'Sinbad' advises us that he will write by her.

The horse business is still the absorbing topic in town; the levy still continues with undiminished rigor. Sr. Martinez de Hoz publishes a letter in the 'Tribuna,' rebutting Com. Forest's charge, and showing that his horses were sent out to Quilmes before the decree was published.

Respecting the authorship of the rather celebrated article called "The Cloud and the Rainbow," we hear that it is attributed to either Sor. Marmol or Major Mansilla: the style is easy and pleasant, and on the whole we believe it required a master pen to write. Owing to many circumstances the latter gentleman is generally believed to be the author. We think it right to observe that this article has had in the upper circles a marked effect, and leads to the opinion that the state of things at headquarters is by no means as sunny as correspondents represent. A call for more man is by some hourly expected.

The very highest praise is due to Minister Costa for his untiring zeal in shipping the horses. Last Tuesday he passed the whole day down at the Boca superintending in person the shipments. The mud and filth of the streets in the Boca baffles description. We are quite certain that but for the great energy displayed by this indefatigable Minister the horses would not be shipped for at least a week, the delays and impediments are so numerous. When we see a public man step out of his official line to help his country's cause, and in the hour of need forget the restrictions of red tape and put his shoulder to the wheel in real earnest, we feel it is a duty we owe to the public to point to such noble conduct.

General Flores has passed a note to the Commander-in-Chief, stating that he has made up his mind to return to Montevideo early in August. The General's wife, who has been here for some days, leaves in the steamer Gen. Flores for head-quarters, so they will probably return together.

We regret to chronicle to-day the death of Mr. Tweedie, who has been so long connected with the River Plate. The melancholy intelligence of his demise arrived on Tuesday, per Uruguay. Mr. Tweedie, previous to his illness, purposed coming out to the river Plate.

There is the greatest anxiety in English circles about the steamer Panama; Mr. and Mrs. Fair, and Mr. Joseph Green are expected out by her. It is not probable that she left England before the 20th of June. The account of her trial trip is published in the 'Albion' of the 11th ult.

Mr. John Hannah is about to enclose a small space on his estancia, near Rancho, for the purpose of a Protestant cemetery in that neighbourhood. Already his brother Robert and Dr. Sheridan are buried there. We cannot too highly praise this charitable effort on the part of Mr. Hannah.

Yesterday we favored Mr. Posadas, the Postmaster-General, with a view of the new Post-office at Melbourne. There is nothing in Buenos Ayres at all to be compared to it. Melbourne is only say 30 years old, and Buenos Ayres is nearly 300 years old. The Post-office of this city is really a disgrace.

The 'Tribuna' publishes many important items of war news; among the rest, that General Osorio has resigned, not from ill health, but owing to base intrigues: this is an irreparable loss to the allies. The accounts about the two days' fighting in the thickets are very conflicting: some say the Paraguayans lost 200, others 500; and the Argentines 'hors de combat' are stated from 150 to 500. The rumor of the enemy retiring inland is not confirmed. The Argentine army is said to number 12,000.

The Horse Committee is in an uproar, Messrs. Forest, Galindez, and Martinez de Hoz having resigned.

Yesterday the funeral obsequies of D. Esteban Chassaing took place at the San Nicolas church, and were numerously attended.

Congress is to discuss to-day the reclamations by the foreign ministers for horses of foreigners seized for the war. We think the Government justified in taking the horses, on condition of paying for them.

MONTEVIDEO.

Tuesday, July 17th.

The Government has not seized any horses or mules, but commissioned some parties to purchase as many as they can, and it is said many of those bought are wholly useless. The 'Tribuna' states the allies have 5,000 fat horses at Paso la Patria, and that General Urquiza is sending a second supply, on the same terms as before, viz., General Mitre to pay whatever he thinks fair.

There are numerous conjectures about the departure of Mmc. Flores for the seat of war, accompanied by Colonel Magariños. The papers positively state that General Flores will return in August, to establish a constitutional Government, which the 'Siglo' loudly calls for, and the elections are to take place in November. People are really tired of the war, and the 'Tribuna' says that it has already cost Brazil '125 millions hard dollars,' adding 'how much better had it been to remain at peace.' Eighty-seven wounded Brazilians arrived on Friday, and six of them only survived 24 hours: the mortality of these troops averages twenty-five weekly in our city.

Among the passengers who sailed per Carmel was Colonel Santa Cruz, son-in-law of General Urquiza, who is going to enjoy himself at Paris, like the ex-journalist Calvo, instead of getting into the vortex of River Plate politics. Meantime some works of progress are observable: Mr. Bearo is putting up an iron bridge over the Manga, the first in the Republic, the iron work weighing some 7000 lbs.; he has also a commission to make a topographic plan of the suburbs. 'A Guide for Emigrants' is about to be published at the expense of Government, and it is proposed to vote a subsidy to the Chief of Departments for collecting samples for the Paris Exhibition.

That excellent magistrate, Colonel Mündell, has, of course, many enemies, and they have resorted to every means of annoyance, but the jury has just thrown out an action raised against him by one Pereyra.

Some relics of the Bombay, including a table, have been recently cast ashore at Maldonado, and the finder advertises he is ready to give them up. Why not send them to the 'Standard' museum?

The papers mention an elopement, name and place not stated, the heroine being a bouncing beauty of 18 summers. A vault has fallen in at the cemetery but no one hurt.

Dates from Rio Grande to the 13th inst. say that the military movements are active; the fortifications are being

pushed forward, and the Emperor is shortly expected, to get up an army of reserve. A band of brigands is committing plunder and bloodshed on the Oriental frontier. The steamer Imogene is bought by some Rio Grande merchants in 60,000\$.

To-morrow is our national anniversary.

The Ocean Pearl has arrived from New York. The Halley leaves on Thursday.

ORIENTAL.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

THE TWO DAYS' BUSH-FIGHT.

GENERAL MITRE'S LETTER.

Head-quarters, Tuyuty, July 12th. To the Vice-president of the Republic D. Marcos Paz.

My esteemed friend,

Within an interval of 24 hours the Argentine vanguard has had three encounters with the enemy, and been thrice victorious. Three days ago I pushed forward a strong infantry picquet to the Argentine front, close to the Estero that separates us from the enemy's vanguard on the left and centre of his fortified positions: the picquet consisted of a single company, with the rest of the battalion for a reserve, behind, and was attacked on the 10th by two batts. of infantry, two regiments of horse and two howitzers. The picquet (forming part of the Catamarca batt.) coolly held its ground against such great odds till reinforced by the rest of the battalion and the Correntinos. A fight ensued at 50 paces apart, led on by Col. Rivas, who left two other batts. in reserve and at the head of the vanguard put to the right about some fresh forces coming to the enemy's aid: he took 3 prisoners, killed 6, and drove the rest into the Estero where they had many more killed or wounded.

Yesterday about 4 p.m. the enemy again fell on our advanced guard with greater numbers, viz. 5 strong batts. of foot, 2 regiments of horse and 4 howitzers. The Correntino batt. in advance held its ground: the 1st of the Line and San Nicolas batt. rushed to the rescue and deployed in line close to the enemy, when a desperate struggle ensued and the enemy threw some rockets among our ranks which did us damage. Col. Rivas with the 3rd batt. and Legion Militar of the reserve made a dash on the enemy, while covering one of his flanks, and checking their advance, routing them and driving them into the bog: in their fight they abandoned their arms, dead, wounded and a powder-chest, but our men could not follow them through the smoke, for their Congreve-rockets had set the ground afire. After picking up the arms and prisoners, Gen. Patnoro, who had sallied forth with the reserve, ordered the forces to fall back to their positions, and thus ended the 2nd combat, which has reference to the 3rd I am going to relate.

Seeing that the enemy had not brought out all his reserves, and that the routed forces had re-formed at their rendezvous, I again sent forward the 3rd batt. and Military Legion to occupy the disputed ground, and I approached the enemy's advanced line to reconnoitre his movements, finding that he was just then preparing for a more serious attack with reserve forces. The two batts. posted in the bush waited till the enemy came near, and poured in a deadly fire that somewhat staggered them. Colonel Rivas was reinforced by the 4th and 6th batts. sent forward by Gen. Paunero from the second line, and a sanguinary combat ensued, resulting in the enemy being a third time forced to leave us masters of the field, escaping in great disorder, throwing away some of their arms, and leaving the dead and wounded, while they got into the bog and long grass and escaped under cover of the night: our troops followed up to the Argentine lines, shouting 'hurrah for the Argentine Republic and the triple Alliance,' but got no answer other than the groans of the wounded sticking fast in the Estero bog-holes. Yesterday's fighting resulted in the enemy leaving 109 corpses on the field, besides those perished in the bog, and 35 prisoners, almost all wounded; also a powder-chest, 180 muskets (but more are coming in every moment from the Estero) and a quantity of accoutre-