

Bas Ale, ON DRAUGHT AND IN BOTTLE, AT THE CASINO. TEATRO COLON. ITALIAN OPERA. 14.ª funcion del 3.º temporada. Domingo 12 de Agosto. LUCREZIA BORGIA. A las 8.

TEATRO VICTORIA. GRAND PERFORMANCE BY DON JUVENAL SAMPAIO, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF MR. LEAL, BRAZILIAN MINISTER, SATURDAY, AUG. 11TH. PROGRAMME: 1st.—Symphony by the Orchestra. 2nd.—Aria from Lucia di Lammermoir, by Sr. Sampaio, with voice and cello. 3rd.—Fugue by Bach. 4th.—Comedy, Reins of Government, by the Spanish Co. 2nd PART. 1st.—The Orchestra. 2nd.—Comedy, Act III. 3rd.—The Orchestra. 4th.—LA PALOMA, a fantasia by Sampaio on a Cuban Dance. Performance to commence at 7:30. Mr. Sampaio, in soliciting the protection of the Foreign Public, begs to remind them that he does not know a note of music.

Subscription to the "Standard," \$30 PER MONTH. ADVERTISEMENTS Not exceeding five lines inserted three times for \$5

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. "All shall stand; all shall see and stand alone." SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1866.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

Scarcely had the English mail left us last month, when the news arrived from Paraguay of three days' hard fighting, resulting in a slight advantage for the allied army; the full particulars of this sanguinary engagement we publish in another column. Never, since the commencement of the Paraguayan war, has the political aspect of the country been so critical as at present, and although we have full confidence in the ultimate sequel of the war, still we confess the delays, impediments, and shortcomings have been such that it is now impossible to form a correct or unerring judgment as to the duration of the campaign. The Commander-in-Chief, President Mitre, has made a call for three thousand more men. Marshal Osorio, the brave commander of the Brazilians, has been removed, and General Polidoro temporarily succeeded him. The Baron of Porto Alegre has at last landed with the bulk of his forces at Itapiru, and reinforced the Brazilians. Admiral Tamandaré rests with his squadron anchored at the mouth of the Paraguayan river, awaiting the moment when the allied army issues from its present encampment and lays siege to Humaitá. Meanwhile Lopez has been strengthening his position by means of ditches and batteries, and has succeeded in making four lines of fortifications, which must be taken at the point of the bayonet before the army arrives in front of Humaitá. At present there seems no possible means for the allies to shift their encampment, save by a vigorous and determined attack on the enemy's lines, which cannot be effected save with great bloodshed. The Brazilian Government, in view of the tedious progress of the campaign and the great mortality in their ranks, is now raising an army of reserve, and the general impression here is that when the spring opens the Emperor will throw some 25,000 more men into the allied camp, make one simultaneous stroke by land and water and conclude the campaign. The Paraguayans fight with such undaunted valor, enduring patiently all the hardships consequent on a vigorous blockade of their country, now going on two years, that the melancholy conviction is fast gaining ground that the war must last until the Paraguayans are all killed. So our war correspondent writes us, and such is now the general impression entertained in Buenos Ayres. We can offer no opinion on the matter. The immediate storming of Curupaity, a small Paraguayan fortress on the river, is talked of. If this place be taken without much loss, it may prove of the very highest importance to the allies, as it will again unite the ships with the army, and indeed, if possible, they never should have been separated. There is at present much attention paid to the movements of Hon. Mr. Washburn, American Minister to Paraguay. This gentleman has for the last few months been patiently waiting for permission to pass up the country to which he is accredited. The States Government, in displeasure at the refusal to allow its representative to enter the country, has been endeavoring to allow its

delays, despatches have arrived which leave no doubt whatever that if the refusal of the allies to permit the passage of the river will lead to the most serious consequences. We hardly think, however, that the Commander-in-Chief will oppose any further the passage of this Minister, as the probabilities of a prompt termination of the campaign are extremely remote. The period of the annual falling of the river Paraná is now fast approaching. In about another month there will not be water enough for the Brazilian Admiral to maneuver his vessels; it is probable, therefore, that previous to the ebb the Admiral will drop down the river with his vessels. We hope, however, that previously, one bolt stack will be made on Humaitá, which is the principal fortress the Paraguayans have, and which, if once levelled, would accomplish one of the aims of the Triple Alliance. The Baron Porto Alegre, who is now in command of the Brazilian forces, is an officer of high military fame and experience, and his army, which has just been incorporated with that of General Polidoro's, is composed of the finest troops in the empire. The Argentine Congress is still sitting in Buenos Ayres, and at present occupied with a very important measure for the benefit of the treasury, to the amount of four millions silver dollars. As these notes will be guaranteed by extraduties, and receivable at the Custom-house in payment of such extra-duties, we apprehend they will be taken up by the merchants at par, or at least at a very slight discount. This is the first effort of our National Finance Minister to raise funds to meet the war expenses, and it speaks for the admirable way in which he has economized the public moneys; the fact that up to the present he has met every engagement with the strictest punctuality and without, we may say, any extraordinary aid. Notwithstanding the war, and the enormous expenses consequent thereon, the country never stood higher: the National Bonds or home debt rule at 39, which is indeed a very low figure, but this is mainly owing to the great scarcity of money here and the refusal of Congress to make the coupons payable abroad to foreign holders. From the interior we have the most satisfactory advices respecting the San Juan mines, which seem, at last, to be realizing the bright hopes once entertained of this favorite company: The remittances of silver and lead are constantly on the increase. Major Rickard, the director of these mines, will shortly arrive here, when we hope to be able to give our readers more detailed information respecting these flourishing establishments. It is to be hoped that the war is now before us, and that the line of railway Englishmen investing in camps and starting the estancia business. The Argentine Central Railway works are temporarily suspended, but it is expected that next month the public inauguration of another section, to the important settlement of Frayle Muerto, will take place. In the province of Buenos Ayres we regret to say that the inclemency of the winter has caused heavy and severe loss to the farmers. In many districts the flocks instead of increasing have diminished, whilst the loss in cattle has been even still more severe. The prospects of the farmers have been seldom less cheering than at present: an additional export duty, to meet the expenses of the war, is now before Congress, and the farmers hear with sorrow that in the United States an extra import duty is about to be placed on River Plate wools which will almost amount to a prohibition of these wools, whilst the war in Europe causes much apprehension as to whether or not the German exporters will be able to buy this year. In the face of all these drawbacks on the chief industry of the country, it is to be hoped that Congress will not impose any further duty on wool; the question is now before the house, and we hope it will be properly considered. The immigration tables published each month show that emigration to the Plate is on the increase; and Governor Oroño, of Santa Fe, has just passed a law which not only affords to each emigrant-family land for passage, but also the stock. We cannot believe that this excellent governor will fail in his object to people his province. Santa Fe is coming daily more and more into notice, as also Entre Rios, which is now principally settled by Englishmen. Wages for every class of servant or labourer, both in town and camp, are extremely high. There have been no important sales of land or sheep farms to notice; the present season is the dullest in the year. Paper money has scarcely fluctuated in value, and is inconveniently scarce. Gold never was more abundant than at present. The banks are all doing a good safe business; and during the fortnight we have no failures to record. Exchange on England, 49½. Do. on France, 510.

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We have dates from London to July 4th. The Ministerial crisis continues. On June 28th the Queen accepted Earl Russell's resignation and requested Lord Derby to form a fusion Cabinet of Tories and Liberals who voted with the Opposition on the Reform-bill. On the day previous there was a meeting of the working-classes at Trafalgar Square, in favor of the Russel ministry and the Reform-bill: the leaders sang the national anthem, and the band of music and attended by crowds of the workmen, whom they harangued in front of the National Gallery. It was the signal of popular agitation throughout the United Kingdom, and a second meeting came off a few days later at Whitehall gardens: the orators called attention to the fact now generally known, that several members of the Cabinet refused to appeal to the country by dissolving parliament, which showed that the Tories had friends even in the Cabinet of Earl Russell. The meeting broke up at 11 p.m. after enthusiastic demonstrations in front of Mr. Gladstone's house, and a hostile display at the Adullam Club and Lord Derby's residence: the mob was greatly excited, and order was maintained with some difficulty amid deafening cheers for 'Gladstone and Liberty.'

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The news from Europe took all town by surprise yesterday, and confirmed in the main the celebrated Turiu telegram which caused so much notice here. The great battle in Bohemia resulted in a victory for the Prussians. Garibaldi has been wounded, but slightly; and Austria by offering to cede Venetia has changed the whole map of Europe. We have no news from the Estero Bellaco, although it is probable that there has been another fight. The French mail steamer will probably leave, like the Arno, before the news arrives. Our readers may recollect that some time ago we stated that there was every probability of a change in the Brazilian ministry. The mails per Lamego, received yesterday, now bring a confirmation of this rumor. The new ministry has not yet been formed, but people in Rio are tired of the war, and nothing save the downfall of Humaitá will satisfy the Rio public. We suppose that this change of ministry will lead to a change of the special minister in the River Plate, and possibly Sr. Paranhos will succeed Sr. Octaviano. Yesterday we received no news from Montevideo respecting the Gleaner. The Doterell had not returned from Maldonado, but it is to be hoped the news is all right. On Tuesday night a German merchant gave a grand party at his residence in Calle Florida. It was very numerous attended. To-night a distinguished diplomatist gives a fashionable repouso at the legation in the same street. Col. Machado, who is extremely popular among the estancieros of the South, is still in town. It is rumored that a deputation of some 60 estancieros will shortly wait on the National Government praying that this veteran chief be reinstated. The Captain of the Port of Montevideo we learn has fixed the steamer Villa del Salto for changing her name, and has refused to deliver the anti-steamers without due notice. The reason why the steamer moved from where she was, was the approaching storm. The gale caught the steamer just as she was shifting and drove her on to several small vessels, causing much damage; over 50 boatmen made claims against the steamer, but the matter being left to arbitration, the Captain of the Port adjudicated the questions to the satisfaction of all parties. In the case of homicide which we noticed the other day in Barracas, we are happy to say that the 'alcaides' are not to blame. The 'gauchos' who stole the mares, refused to deliver the animals and drew long knives to attack the 'alcaides', whereupon the officer entered a store hard by, borrowed a fowling-piece loaded with

shot. The 'gauchos' pursued him, and the alcaide taking aim fired on the fellow, lodging the contents in the region of the heart. He expired then and there. The officer of justice had no other alternative, as had he missed the 'gauchos' would not have missed him. The state prisoners have been discharged from prison: Sr. Vedia leaves for Europe and Sr. Soto, we hear, goes to Salto in the Banda Oriental. The Government of Corrientes seems to hit upon a novel mode for quieting opposition politicians, namely, sending them to the war. Our colleague 'Nacion' very properly called attention to this arbitrary proceeding; some of the Castor-house clerks of Corrientes have been marched off to the war. We hear on good authority that the business of the Western Railway is now so good that the road is clearing 8 per cent on its capital; this is the first time this Railway since its creation could show such returns, but the fares are so high that Sr. Haedo cannot well afford to reduce them somewhat. Yesterday we learned that Mr. A. Schmidt, the Inspector-general of the Fire Insurance Company called the Estrella, has ceased to have any connection with that company. The Province published yesterday its monthly statement, whereby we note the very prosperous condition of this institution. The cash on hand represents—in specie, 2,648,144 pts., and in paper money, 20,259,553. We believe the bank has reduced its rate of interest. Yesterday we received the unpleasant news of the stoppage of the earthworks of the Argentine Central Railway Co. Our readers will all regret sincerely this intelligence. We believe the cause of this is, the continued delay of Congress to pass the expropriation law, which is at present under discussion. We have no doubt the members will hear this news from Cordoba. A farmer from Magdalena gives a very gloomy description of the state of the camps down there. He says that the sheep are so poor and scabby that they are dying in many places, and the 'peones' are busy taking off the hides of the dead sheep in the camp and in the 'corrales.' The Guarani for Corrientes leaves to-morrow. We hear that several officers who have been here on furlough will go up by her. On next Wednesday we understand Mr. Pestalardo purposes bringing out at Colon, with unusual éclat, the splendid opera Faust. Mr. Sampaio's wonderful performance comes off to-night at the Victoria theatre: it will be well worth seeing, and there is also a good Spanish drama. The 'Nacional' says that the project of the National Government for a new levy of 3,000 men will be rejected by Congress. We should pay little attention to this statement but that the editor is a Senator. If Congress throws out the measure then there is an end to the war, and we believe to the Triple Alliance. It is most absurd for people to think of going to war and yet refuse to give the men. Pres. Mitre should have called out 20,000, instead of 3000. Dr. Velaz Saravilla has been named special assessor to the Municipality. Mr. Drubilla's retirement from his post as Minister is only for two months. We notice in the hall of the Brazilian hospital immense piles of iron beds, which leads us to suppose that more wounded are expected. Notwithstanding the notice we made the other day of the giving way of an old well in the south wool market, and the great danger of leaving such a trap in the middle of the public street, as yet no steps have been taken to fill it up. This is really a scandalous shame, and if left unattended to may result in loss of life. An English captain states that from Buenos Ayres to Corrientes there are only 8 dangerous passages on the river, and that the expenses of the allies in pilots and getting vessels off sandbanks, averages £3,000 sterling per month. The native bred Negrette rams from Mr. Stegman's estancia, are now at Mr. Billinghurst's auction mart in Calle Potosi. The rams are pure Negrette in prime condition, and reared in this country. As the sale of Messrs. Martinez de Hoz's rams the other day passed off well, we feel quite sanguine as to the auction of Mr. Stegman's on next Tuesday. The rams can be inspected at the auction mart. On next Wednesday the renowned hotel Louvre, once the most fashionable in Buenos Ayres, will be sold off by auction: 'sic transit' &c. The native finance Company called the Caja de Credito, has declared a dividend of 10 per cent to the shareholders. This Company, which advances money on bond and mortgage and also on chattels, is doing a splendid business, and the manager assures us that if it had ten times as much capital, it could put every dollar out at 2 per cent per month. We received a batch of photographs from Montevideo, taken at headquarters; as we have so much to attend to we gave them to our library friends Messrs. Mackern, who now, since the demise of the Glee Club, must have plenty of spare time on hand; the charge is an ounce for the set. If nicely framed they would be ornaments to any saloon in town.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LATEST FROM RIO. The effect of the recent advices from Europe coupled with financial difficulties here, has not ceased to be felt during the period since our last issue. Every branch of business has been in a state of deplorable dullness consequent upon the still prevailing lack of demand, with the sole exception of the coffee market which has shown some activity, considerable sales having been effected for the United States, to which quarters a notable falling off of the war in Europe has caused a return in previous depression, which coffee shares with other articles of commerce. Exchange on London opened early for the 'Navarro' at 23d for Banker's and 23½ to 24d for commercial Bills. Transactions were effected daily at these rates until the receipt of the European advices which caused the rates to become flat, and some unimportant amounts were negotiated on the 21st at 22½ to 23d. The total business done by this packet is estimated at £250,000. On France about 8

SUMMARY FOR THE FORTNIGHT.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH

DISPATCHES FROM SINBAD.

THE TENSE LAST BATTLES.

Corrientes, July 27.

Dear Sirs,

The week past has been an eventful one at Yatayty. Besides divers skirmishes there has been a battle of three days duration at the allied encampment, upon the same spot where the combat took place on the 24th of May. The number of slain and wounded now may equal or perhaps surpass those of that date. There has been no statement made of the taking of prisoners—it is supposed that neither party chose to encumber themselves by doing so. Desperate charges were made by both sides; batteries were stormed, taken, retaken, or abandoned. By the last accounts the belligerents occupy nearly the same positions they held previous to the fight. Respecting the battle, here the wildest exaggerations have been published and believed. You may read of the bombardment and subsequent capture of Humaitá, and the abandonment of the Paraguayan encampment, of the enemy having fallen back upon Humaitá, and the allies close pursuit expecting to enter the fortress unopposed, &c. &c. What occurred was, as I have said, a bloody struggle: the hostile combatants contending for the ground by inches, in a hand-to-hand fight, which ended in a drawn battle. The news of the supposed victory was received here with the greatest enthusiasm, by the ringing of bells, firing of guns, rockets, and crackers, and was kept up day and night. Processions with flags and music paraded the town, giving deafening "vivas" and "muera's" bonfires were seen in every street, and the ground was literally covered with burnt squibs. The densest congregated at every corner congratulating each other.

It was customary in your city in the time of Bossa, when good news was spread, to set to liberty a number of slaves. It is customary in a different manner, and for a different purpose, concerning their Paraguanian proclivities, as to how they should be disposed of. Happily for those most interested in the matter, previous to the rejoicing an opportunity offered when the prisoners timely decamped. A few took refuge on board the Amazonas, others to the Chaco. When they were sought for all were 'non est.' Although we are scarcely 40 miles distant from the spot where the conflict took place, yet there are many versions of the affair. We will not add to the number. Enclosed goes a favor from the Commander of one of the Braz. transports. He was at the allied encampment when the fight was going on. You may depend upon his statements. All I will venture to say of the last firing was being heard at the north without ceasing until the 22nd (the heaviest part of which occurred on the 18th). During this week many hundreds of the wounded have arrived here from the battle-ground, while more are yet to come. The hospitals in the city are full. Three of the principal churches and the theatre are being used as infirmaries. A large building of pine in course of erection is intended for a hospital. It is located in a densely peopled part of the city. The aggregate number of patients, including those at the battery and saladero, are above 10,000. I have looked in vain to find a Paraguayan among the maimed. The majority of the last week. The army of Flores is reduced to two slender battalions, a mere zero in comparison to their numbers when they pitched their tents on the left margin of the Paso de la Patria. To their honor be it said, since the forcing of the Paraná they were always at the van, led off by men who knew no fear, or ever shrunk from danger, contending with a determined and wily foe, or what was still more to be dreaded, the pestilential exhalations from stagnant lagoons or esteros, whose shores were covered with dead cattle in all stages of putrefaction. The Corrientes army is also a shadow of what it was; the ranks thinned by slaughter, disease, and desertion. What chance ever is expected from any of these men? I forced from their homes, in many cases bound hand and foot, and guarded to their quarters like so many veritable felons, where they are made to undergo every privation, without pay or clothing. Of the 600 troops that went (there was no volunteer in their files) from the department of the Esquina, there are now 62 men rank and file; nine-tenths of the division decimated; they returned to their district at once to Entre Rios. In the future the Argentines and Brazilians must depend upon their own actual resources. Notwithstanding the adverse vicissitudes of the allies, they still have the power to crush Lopez, who is straining every nerve to effect a junction at this place with Baron Porto Alegre. What the allies want, is a few thousand of sound horses, which are long they will be supplied with.

The American Plenipotentiary is still here. The allied authorities have cordially denied him a pass to the Cabinet of Asuncion. Fortunately American citizens will suffer but little detriment by the detention. There is not a shilling's worth of American capital in the Republic of Paraguay! In the whole length and breadth of that State there are but two American citizens, both of whom are employed by His Excellency President Lopez, as inventors and makers of infernal machines, and other diabolical contrivances, wherewith to circumvent the allies. Only the other day a boat's crew was blown up; "sent to immortal glory" by means of their hellish invention. Should the aforesaid citizens fall into the hands of the Brazilians few questions will be asked as to the country they owe allegiance to.

Here the political aspect of affairs is far from being satisfactory. Minister Carriz has resigned in disgust. You may see in the journals published in this city, the personal abuse, the low vituperations that are being directed to the Governor, who gives little heed to the philippic.

It is said [which is probably the truth] he never reads newspapers. Any common man should be made of steel to withstand the evil censure and abuse. All those capable of bearing arms, and many who are not, have to pass their nights in the barracks, even those that hold situation under the Government, have to do so. The post-office clerks allege the fact as an excuse for their inattention. I was glad to see the indefatigable friend who pronounced the command of the Government worthy of his charge,

may good success attend him. Colonel Nelson and Captain Fitzmaurice of the engineers are here. They are both invalids; still they mean to start for Yatayty by the first opportunity.

Arrived, on the 14th, American steamer Julia, from Buenos Ayres, with 1000 men, returned to Corrientes on the 19th, and sailed again for Itapiru.

Sailed Brazilian steamer Yguayra, with 2000 men, bound to Rio. Arrived Argentine steamer Portefaia, from Buenos Ayres; brought no mail. Arrived Brazilian steamer Princesa with 140 wounded from Itapiru.

Arrived Argentine steamer Argentina from Buenos Ayres with 2000 men, bound to Rio. Arrived English steamer Susan Beirne, from Paraná, with coal and a barque in tow.

Arrived English steamer Brazil, from Itapiru, with 3000 men, bound to Rio. To-day Colonel Aldaco was honored with military honors in the Co-mandery de la Cruz.

Arrived American steamer Julia, from Itapiru, with 200 wounded Brazilians. She proceeded to the Saladero Hospital. Arrived Argentine steamer Pavon, with wounded Argentines, from Itapiru.

Arrived steamer Gen. Flores, from Buenos Ayres, with two "patouches" in tow, bringing 250 horses. She touched and passed up to Itapiru.

Arrived Brazilian steamer Princesa, from Itapiru, with wounded Brazilians discharged at Itapiru.

Arrived steamer Cisne, from Buenos Ayres, with passengers. I boarded most of them upon their arrival. Passed upwards steamer Cosmos, with horses, from Buenos Ayres.

Arrived steamer Cosmos, from Itapiru. Arrived Oriental steamer General Flores, from Itapiru, with wounded.

The Princesa brought no news. She came with wounded, a battery and two guns (not 62, as was reported) which were spiked and afterwards abandoned: there was no precipitate flight to Humaitá. There is no truth in what is said of Curupaity, or of the ditch, &c. There is no doubt that the enemy's loss is great. The battalion No. 12 contained 400 men; they were out-looked or given; when they were out-looked by an overwhelming force, and before protection could be given, they were annihilated to a man, fighting desperately. At the last, the quarter was lost or given; they were Voluntarios de la Patria. The captured flags have not arrived here as yet. It is true what is said of Mitre. The concluding note has not a word of truth. Among the slain is Col. Palleja; the brave soldier, the accomplished gentleman and scholar; I deplore his loss. The 'Standard' readers will miss him. I became acquainted with him at Ensenadas; ever after I was his welcome guest, savoring his hospitality without stint. His papers and plans (he was well versed in mathematics) were ever ready for my inspection. He was not so sanguine as were many of his brother officers that the conquest of Paraguay would not be difficult. After the 24th of May he seemed to have doubts as to the final issue of the war. Then he had a presentiment; he would not outlive his duty, that he would sooner perish than live to see his colors disgraced, saying—

"Before that day, by some traitor here's hand, May I the slain, and spurn the bloody sand."

He was struck down and instantly killed by a cannon shot while in the fury of charging at the head of his regiment a Paraguayan battery; his body was recovered and brought off. At the same time died Colonel Agüero, whose corpse it is said fell into the hands of the Paraguayans.

On the 16th the Pávon came in with wounded. She brought 180 Argentines. Soon after, the English steamer Brazil arrived from above with 300 more of the maimed Brazilians. In a little time after the Once de Junio, with wounded, also came in. These three steamers brought troops that were hurt in skirmishes previous to the grand battles of the 16th, 17th, and 18th. Seven-eighths of those that came in the Pávon had contusions caused by the fragments of shells, grenades, or Congreve rockets as they exploded.

I passed an hour with Dr. Pinedo, an old friend whom I met since his escape from the battery hospital, who was very zealous in his attentions to the patients, who number 200. He as well as his associates understand their avocation. Here the Sisters of Mercy maintain their posts in defiance of the most loathsome and deadly form of infection, keeping watch at the sick beds, attending to every call of the wounded soldier with alacrity. They may be seen listening to his last accents, and closing his eyes with prayer; no dutiful too onerous for them to perform. We have in the heart of the city six large pest-houses, whose inmates may be counted by thousands. Mortality's great not only there but also among the natives. The frequent transitions of the dead hearse and the funeral processions of persons dressed in black, are a frequent sight. The frequent discharges of farewell shots, attest the sad fact. What else might be looked for in a city crowded to overflowing, where not the least attention is paid to cleanliness or garbage? Not long since a dead Guaycaru was left to remain and fester in the open air, within a few yards of the principal landing-place, until it caused a horrid stench, when those living in the vicinity threw the corpse in the river. Fifth of every description—both animal and vegetable matter—in all stages of decomposition, may be seen on all sides. Some of the patients in the hospitals get surgical and medical succour from a limited number of men, some of whom are no better qualified for their tasks than was the disciple of Dr. Sangredo (except those that have come from Buenos Ayres as also some of the Brazilians). Yet they make charges that Sir Astley Cooper and Dr. Hunter would have been astonished to have known the sum. The greatest quack has the highest price.

July 27th. Gentlemen, at noon I handed Captain Douglas a letter and papers for you; since, I have word that Porto Alegre is near the Paso de la Patria, that his cattle and baggage are at Tala Corá, three leagues distant from the Paso. In the meantime the English as. Brazil has left for Rio with 3000 invalids and another steamer from above with wounded. The steamer General Flores with Flores and his suite have just left for Montevideo.

The corpse of Palleja was taken on board with military honors, two battalions attended, one of guards and musketeers, the other Brazilians—the shores were covered with people. All deplored the loss of Palleja; a discourse was pronounced as the boat was about to leave. I could not get near enough to hear it. I was sorry for it. I forgot to tell you there has been no firing heard,

or infernal machine explosions since Monday morning. The growling of the Esmeralda has put me out; but for that, long since I would have been at my post.

No news as yet (July 22d) from the convoy that went in quest of Baron Porto Alegre, other than that they had reached a point 47 leagues hence, and had commenced the embarkation.

Blight above Itapiru, July 31st. Gentlemen, On the 28th we leave Corrientes in the Argentine steamer Argentina, bound to the seat of war. With some difficulty we got on board, owing to a swell caused by a fresh pampero wind; the distance from the shore to the vessel was scarcely thirty yards notwithstanding the sixteen second commercial city in the provinces, now known as the Argentine Confederation, yet the facilities for embarking goods or passengers are the same to-day as the Spaniards found them when they first set foot on the shore three centuries since. The freight the Argentina had on board was carried from a distance of 150 yards on the backs of peones down a bank, the most part of the way of which was covered with loose stones. It took 8 men and a day's time to load the little steamer. The labourers received three Bolivian dollars each as the price of their day's work. Many of the cases on board were in an unsound condition or wet. The Cisne left here yesterday with a part of the same cargo as she brought up, for the want of proper conveniences to land it in time; though she was moored within forty yards of the shore. She took a large number of passengers. A half Bolivian dollar was the price each paid to get on board. In front of the city there is but one place where a loaded cart can approach the water. There is no facility to land from a boat at any spot. To-day the Paysandu passed upwards with horses, noble animals, their like were never seen in these parts. They were landed above Itapiru. Each had the tip of one ear clipped. If they had the same done to the other ear before they were landed, it would have been in fifteen days. It was after dark when we arrived, having made a stop on the way to Rio.

29th.—In the morning start for the Estero Bellico, footing it as far as the abandoned camp of Lopez. The bad roads precluded all hopes of going further except on horseback; horses there were none to be had. Two sovereigns were offered and refused for the hire of a mule to go as many leagues, with ample security that a hundred dollars would be the forfeit if the beast were not returned in due time. Dear as is horseflesh in your city, no one there would have given twenty paper dollars for the brute in question. An hour is passed with Baron Porto Alegre at the hospital in the church. Here the sick and wounded have no beds or stools or cots other than the bare brick floor; many of them have no beds or bedclothing more than their saddle-girth, great coats, or pouches. The opening made in the roof at the time of shelling the encampment has not yet been repaired; there is at hand the means of doing it; like everything else it is a work for 'malhania.' Flies are plentiful and will be more so when the warm weather sets in. As usual on the road at every place dead horses and oxen are met with in all stages of decomposition, assailing the olfactory nerves in a manner to make one wish he did not possess the faculty of smelling.

At noon nine steamers come in with 7000 men of Baron Porto Alegre's army; the Barco has also come. As soon as the vessels are made fast to the bank the troops are landed, and are pitching their tents all around in the vicinity of the demolished fortresses of Itapiru. The transport President was left at the Alto Paraná aground. A gunboat remained to protect def. 1800 troops are also remaining to be transported; steamers are about to leave to bring them.

30th.—To-day the steamer Uruguay came up from Rosario with two vessels in tow loaded with mules; they come in fine condition. The Apa comes up from the river Laguna, and anchors abreast of the new encampment. The Admiral is on board. Baron Porto Alegre is riding with a Spanish escort. Persons are hourly arriving from the allied camp; they report all to be quiet there, no change in affairs since the 18th nor any fighting. A council of war was being held. It will take several days time to pass over the horses of the newly arrived troops; until that is done nothing serious can be attempted by the allies. The iron-plads and gunboats are at anchor in the river Paraguay, a reach below Curupaity. Here is the Argentine steamer Guardia Nacional, three Brazilian gunboats, four transports, three pontoons and sixty-two sailing vessels. The river craft are moored side by side with their sterns close to the bank. They are for the most part schooners loaded with goods, which are being sold by retail to the military. Upon the bank there are forty-two sutlers establishments.

Numerous bumboats, in every case navigated by Italians, are seen plying their avocations. Piles of Indian corn, without shelter or storage, and open to the elements as they were so many paving stones. The military stores and much of the corn has been thus treated for the past two months. The hay has not been so long exposed, yet long enough to make much of it unfit for use. I am speaking of facts known to all who pass along the beach beyond Itapiru. To-day a few guns were heard fired at the north, supposed to have been in the river Paraguay.

is heard at the north. The river is very low and keeps falling. Henced to the Esmeralda has put me out; but for that, long since I would have been at my post.

No news as yet (July 22d) from the convoy that went in quest of Baron Porto Alegre, other than that they had reached a point 47 leagues hence, and had commenced the embarkation.

Blight above Itapiru, July 31st. Gentlemen, On the 28th we leave Corrientes in the Argentine steamer Argentina, bound to the seat of war. With some difficulty we got on board, owing to a swell caused by a fresh pampero wind; the distance from the shore to the vessel was scarcely thirty yards notwithstanding the sixteen second commercial city in the provinces, now known as the Argentine Confederation, yet the facilities for embarking goods or passengers are the same to-day as the Spaniards found them when they first set foot on the shore three centuries since. The freight the Argentina had on board was carried from a distance of 150 yards on the backs of peones down a bank, the most part of the way of which was covered with loose stones. It took 8 men and a day's time to load the little steamer. The labourers received three Bolivian dollars each as the price of their day's work. Many of the cases on board were in an unsound condition or wet. The Cisne left here yesterday with a part of the same cargo as she brought up, for the want of proper conveniences to land it in time; though she was moored within forty yards of the shore. She took a large number of passengers. A half Bolivian dollar was the price each paid to get on board. In front of the city there is but one place where a loaded cart can approach the water. There is no facility to land from a boat at any spot. To-day the Paysandu passed upwards with horses, noble animals, their like were never seen in these parts. They were landed above Itapiru. Each had the tip of one ear clipped. If they had the same done to the other ear before they were landed, it would have been in fifteen days. It was after dark when we arrived, having made a stop on the way to Rio.

29th.—In the morning start for the Estero Bellico, footing it as far as the abandoned camp of Lopez. The bad roads precluded all hopes of going further except on horseback; horses there were none to be had. Two sovereigns were offered and refused for the hire of a mule to go as many leagues, with ample security that a hundred dollars would be the forfeit if the beast were not returned in due time. Dear as is horseflesh in your city, no one there would have given twenty paper dollars for the brute in question. An hour is passed with Baron Porto Alegre at the hospital in the church. Here the sick and wounded have no beds or stools or cots other than the bare brick floor; many of them have no beds or bedclothing more than their saddle-girth, great coats, or pouches. The opening made in the roof at the time of shelling the encampment has not yet been repaired; there is at hand the means of doing it; like everything else it is a work for 'malhania.' Flies are plentiful and will be more so when the warm weather sets in. As usual on the road at every place dead horses and oxen are met with in all stages of decomposition, assailing the olfactory nerves in a manner to make one wish he did not possess the faculty of smelling.

At noon nine steamers come in with 7000 men of Baron Porto Alegre's army; the Barco has also come. As soon as the vessels are made fast to the bank the troops are landed, and are pitching their tents all around in the vicinity of the demolished fortresses of Itapiru. The transport President was left at the Alto Paraná aground. A gunboat remained to protect def. 1800 troops are also remaining to be transported; steamers are about to leave to bring them.

30th.—To-day the steamer Uruguay came up from Rosario with two vessels in tow loaded with mules; they come in fine condition. The Apa comes up from the river Laguna, and anchors abreast of the new encampment. The Admiral is on board. Baron Porto Alegre is riding with a Spanish escort. Persons are hourly arriving from the allied camp; they report all to be quiet there, no change in affairs since the 18th nor any fighting. A council of war was being held. It will take several days time to pass over the horses of the newly arrived troops; until that is done nothing serious can be attempted by the allies. The iron-plads and gunboats are at anchor in the river Paraguay, a reach below Curupaity. Here is the Argentine steamer Guardia Nacional, three Brazilian gunboats, four transports, three pontoons and sixty-two sailing vessels. The river craft are moored side by side with their sterns close to the bank. They are for the most part schooners loaded with goods, which are being sold by retail to the military. Upon the bank there are forty-two sutlers establishments.

Numerous bumboats, in every case navigated by Italians, are seen plying their avocations. Piles of Indian corn, without shelter or storage, and open to the elements as they were so many paving stones. The military stores and much of the corn has been thus treated for the past two months. The hay has not been so long exposed, yet long enough to make much of it unfit for use. I am speaking of facts known to all who pass along the beach beyond Itapiru. To-day a few guns were heard fired at the north, supposed to have been in the river Paraguay.

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July 15th. Nothing new last night except two more torpedoes burst, each of which called forth tremendous cheers from the Paraguayans, who remained all night in the woods. At dawn we found them in great strength in the new battery just thrown up; our guns began early to play on them, and they replied: thus the day passed. At 11 a.m. Gen. Flores set out for Marshal Osorio's tent and there met President Mitre; they then drew up the plan for dislodging the enemy from his new positions in the wood. It was arranged that to-morrow morning at 5 o'clock Gen. Guillermo's division is to assail the position, with Careca's corps as a reserve, and Major Mallet assisting with 4 guns, 12 pounders. On his return Gen. Flores gave me the sad news that Marshal Osorio's temporary removal from command of the Brazilian army, being succeeded by Marshal Polidoro Jordán, while the former goes to recruit his health at Corrientes. Osorio is much regretted by the three allied armies, for his frank deportment and signal valor; the Emperor will hardly find an officer to replace him worthily; we shall certainly miss him in the operations about to take place, perhaps we shall feel his want to-morrow. We all hope that sickness is really the cause of his retirement and that he will soon return in robust health, to take command of the army he organized with such patient labor. Ball-cartridges served round to the men and orders to be in readiness by daybreak.

July 16th. The enemy fired three shots, with great yelling last night, from their new battery, and our pickets responded; we also heard loud explosions on the river. At 5 a.m. the combat began. Gen. Guillermo advanced with 8 Brazilian battalions along the cause-way between the wood and the fog; there were two openings, both defogged by a long trench, running zig-zag to the enemy's lines, and flanked by an impenetrable morass. A desperate fight ensued at the first trench, for an hour, and the Paraguayans fell back; Gen. Guillermo pushed on with two field-pieces for an opening, leaving a guard force to support his rear and guard the trench. The enemy assailed him on all sides, the fighting grew very hot, the fire was the most terrific ever seen. But what cause troops or able Generals do, in a battle among bushes and woods, where the enemy has all the advantage? It is like the war of La Vendée, when the Generals and armies of the French Republic were powerless before an intrepid peasantry. Gen. Guillermo's skill and valor were in vain: his men rushed up within 30 yards of the trenches, but got broken in the woods and thrown into confusion. The enemy's position was impregnable, and at 11 a.m., after 6 hours of hard fighting, the Brazilians had to retreat to the first parallel taken in the morning from the enemy. Here they rallied, waiting for reinforcements. At noon the Argolo division of Brazilians replaced that of Guillermo, and the fight was renewed with fury, the enemy sending down fresh battalions every half-hour, but every charge of theirs to recover the trench was repulsed, and at 9 a.m. Argolo's men held the position; they were however tired out after 9 hours constant fighting; and their arms useless, and Victorino's brigade of 5 Brazilian battalions relieved them, with Conesa's corps for a reserve. The Argentine army made a movement at 11 in the morning, on the right, the battalions that sallied forth meeting no opposition and advancing far into the morass when they began to throw rockets at the body of the enemy's cavalry; they then came back within their own lines.

Without wishing to criticize my superiors, it is my opinion that the Argentines might have covered themselves with a little more glory, as the bulk of the enemy were at the time about two miles distant fighting in the thicket in our front. If the Argentines had fallen vigorously on the enemy's lines, we should have slept last night in Lopez's camp, masters of the place. But there is no science or strategy in this sanguinary fighting, Brazilians and Paraguayans dispute the ground with equal obstinacy and bloodshed. Alas! we now feel the want of Gen. Osorio. Brazil knows not the loss she sustains in his removal; his men were wont to follow him to death and danger. Some small Argentine forces were sent to support the enemy's lines, but after exposing themselves to grape and canister for two hours, had to beat a retreat. Yet, twice during the day the new battery might have been taken by a handful of brave men; at one time the enemy abandoned it for some minutes, but afterwards re-occupied it. And again when a grenade of ours blew up their powder-trunk. But our commanders seemed to have no combination of movement. The enemy kept up an incessant fire all day long from divers batteries stationed at various points, sometimes quite enfilading our troops.

Shot and snarl tore their way through the air in a regular carnival of death, and a spectator might fancy that was a display of harmless fireworks. The gun did not cease firing till after 10 p.m., our guns were better than usual, but burst a piece: about 2500 shot and shell, besides 200 rockets were fired between both armies during the day. And what is the result of the day? That we have recovered a part of the new position which we had quietly allowed the enemy to fortify three days ago; we still hold the first trench, but our losses are as severe as those of the enemy; say 400 killed and 800 wounded on each side; we have taken no trophies, for these jungle fights have no glory; it is simply 'kill or get killed.' The Brazilians held their position till 9 p.m. when Conesa and Victorino relieved them. Their loss is heavy, and they sadly miss Gen. Osorio; two-thirds of their army's made up of recruits badly off-foreed. For a wonder, the Orientals did not bore an active part to-day, although ready as the wretches. Colonel Groudo (Argentine) was twice badly wounded in showing Gen. Guillermo the way through the woods; he goes to B. Ayres. Young Flores had some narrow escapes.

July 17th. The night passed in turmoil: shot and shell flying about, and relieved at intervals by musketry; there is little time for sleeping. Our

that Lopez has got his reinforcements and is pushing forward to him in both our flanks under cover of the woods, before Porto Alegre's army shall have joined us. He needs no scouts to examine our position, as his men can see every part of our camp from the adjacent trees; we can no longer get fire-wood near, but have to send half-a-league for it. The weather continues dry and hot, the flies are everyday more tormenting. It is said General Mitre has received 300 recruits from Corrientes. Why do not B. Ayres and M. Video follow the example?

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The merchants... Asylum gave shelter to 40... of the number of arrivals... was speedily found employment...

REMOVED LOSS OF THE GLEANER.

Yesterday it was currently rumored through town that Her Majesty's gunboat Gleaner, which had left Monte video before the storm, for Maldonado, was blown ashore during the gale and lost. We notice in the 'Telegrafo Maritimo' a short statement to the same effect, and that the gunboat Dotterell had put off in the direction of Maldonado, it is supposed to render assistance. Yesterday we had a visit from the captain of the Linnet, who says he has heard nothing whatsoever about it...

PASSENGERS ARRIVED PER KEPLER.

First Class—Lucy Murray, George Bennett, Mrs. L'Estrange, Mr. Ada Concellos Silva, Mr. Ad. de F. Valle, Mr. J. L. de F. Morales.

PASSENGERS SAILED PER KEPLER.

1st Class: Mr. and Miss Coleman, Dr. and Mrs. Olguin and 7 children, William Frankis, Luis Dumas, M. J. Ribera Neira d'Castro, 3rd Class: Luis Pani, Antonio Ferrato, José Verges, J. Aubrey, A. Rivas.

ON CHANGE.

Aug. 2, 1886. Paper price of ounces, \$100. Do. sovereigns, 124. First price of patcoons, 25 40. Last, 25 35.

Specie grew unexpectedly firm to-day, owing, it was said, to the possibility of some trouble with America; it is, however, not likely that the stiffness in gold is caused by a demand for specie to ship by the packet, as it is known that some two or three houses intend to remit gold to the French mints. On time money has been offered. For Tuesday, 3,000 35 35. Saturday, 31,000 25 40. Aug. 31st, 35,000 25 40. Sep. 30th, 35,000 25 40.

In National Bonds nothing doing. There was much said to-day about the shares of the Caja de Credito, which are now offered on the Bolsa; 17,000 were sold to-day at 14 1/2 discount, and the balance will be offered to-morrow. The manager of this exceedingly prosperous Finance Company very kindly afforded us the fullest information respecting the Company's affairs, which appears to be a most profitable one, and paying the shareholders 18 and 18 1/2 per annum. Still, we notice the most decided hostility to the sale of these Bonds, which are now coming daily on the Bolsa. These Bonds have been authorized by the Government, and are secured by hypothecated property, and are payable to the holders by the Caja de Credito.

The American mails per Lamago are expected to-morrow, Friday, and it is very likely that it is possible that they may bring news from Europe also. Exchange was done to-day by two or three first-class drawers, at 49, and 49; on Franco, 61 1/2. Mr. Rom's measure for omission was talked of, but as yet no one can say the exact terms of the proposed bill. The general feeling is, that an omission of this kind is not likely to be made. Within the last few days an extraordinary demand for spades, shovels, pickaxes, &c., has been felt for army purposes. The Brazilians, it is said, are buying up every class of implements, particularly American ones, which leads to the belief that a raid through the Gran Chaco is intended. Goal has taken a great rise. There was a sale of cargo of goods to-day at 27 p.c. The purchase, we believe, is the Argentine Government.

Mr. William Allison, in company with a gang of men, although it is said yesterday, owing to the weather, he could not get away. His previous trip was attended with the greatest success. The English packet, it is thought, will bring 500,000 sterling, the last instalment of the loan. There is much said to-day about the sale of first-class bills were discounted at 1/2 p.c. money 10 to 1 1/2.

On the 1st inst., at Drabble Row, Mrs. G. E. Maschewitz, a daughter.

On July 28th, the wife of Mr. James Watson, of a daughter.

In the American Church, by Rev. W. Goodfellow, on Wednesday, 1st August, Mr. Robert, son of James Watson, aged 27 years.

On Friday morning, August 3, at half-past four o'clock, of congestion of the brain, Samuel R. Stone, of Onandaga County, New York, aged 30 years.

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Aug. 4th, 1886. Paper price of ounces, \$100. Do. sovereigns, 124. First price of patcoons, 25 40. Last, 25 35.

Specie grew unexpectedly firm to-day, owing, it was said, to the possibility of some trouble with America; it is, however, not likely that the stiffness in gold is caused by a demand for specie to ship by the packet, as it is known that some two or three houses intend to remit gold to the French mints. On time money has been offered. For Tuesday, 3,000 35 35. Saturday, 31,000 25 40. Aug. 31st, 35,000 25 40. Sep. 30th, 35,000 25 40.

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SHIPS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Table with columns: CLASS, NAME, TONS, CAPTAIN, ARRIVAL, CONSIGNEE. Lists various ships like Barque Commodore, Brig Jane Brown, etc.

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REMADE

FOR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En su casa calle de Potosi num. 70. De 30 carneros padres de raza Negretti sangrera pura, de padres y madres europeos, nacidos en la cañada perteneciente a Sr. Don Jorge B. Stegmann denominada del Tala.

Por J. MILTON Y Cia. De los terrenos pertenecientes a la Sra. Dña Agustina Gamboa de Griman, y Dn. Marcelo Gamboa y por orden de estos, situados en la estación ferro-carril de la Boca, (Barraca de Peña) linderos con la Barraca de los Srs. Balcarce y Maldonado.

Por MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la Calle Garantías No. 79. De los galpones techo de zinc, puertas usadas, &c.

Por MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En el depósito, calle La Defensa 131, de habanos legítimos, todo flor y flor fina, primera clase.

Por TOMAS GOWLAND. En el depósito, calle La Defensa 131, de habanos legítimos, todo flor y flor fina, primera clase.

SAUCE. LEA & PERRINS' WORCHESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Pronounced by CONNOISSEURS to be the ONLY GOOD SAUCE and applicable to EVERY VARIETY of DISH.

MACHINERY. PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, &c., &c. Manufactured by A. F. YARROW, Engineers, to whom apply for prices and particulars.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF ENAMELLED GLASS PAPER, PAPER AND GLASS GLAZES, India Rubber Knife-Boards, Silver-plated Knives.

JUDSON'S ANILINE DYES. In Crystals, Powder, or Liquid. Packed in Bottles, 1 and 2 oz; or 1/2, 1 and 2 lb. each.

GOTTON MACHINERY. STEAM ENGINES, Presses for Packing Cotton, &c., &c. Manufactured by GOTTON & CO., Engineers, to whom apply for prices and particulars.

ELLISWOOD'S NEW PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HAT. Combines the lightness of the 'FISH HAT' and the softness of a Turban, with the durability, comfort, and numerous other good qualities for which Elliswood's Patent Air-Chamber Hats have long been celebrated.

RANSOMES & SIMS, ORWELL WORKS, IPSWICH, 6, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON. MAQUINAS DE VAPOR PORTATILES.

MAQUINAS DE VAPOR PORTATILES. TRILLERAS DE VAPOR CON APARATO PARA DESPEZAR Y MACHACAR LA PAJA.

MAQUINAS DE VAPOR PORTATILES. MAQUINAS PARA TILLEN POR MEDIO DE NORIA.

INGENIEROS Y FABRICANTES DE MAQUINAS DE VAPOR Y MAQUINAS DE VAPOR PORTATILES.

BURGONYE & BURRIDGES' PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

ABRAHAM'S Improved Apparatus for the Manufacture of Small Voltaic Batteries.

HANSOMES & SIMS, ORWELL WORKS, IPSWICH, 6, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

Sheep and Lamb. A CHANGE FOR YOUNG MEN. An old established Sheep Farm, with a troop of cows and calves which will sell with the contract of a league of prime land.

DR. CORNWALL'S American Dentist. Dr. Cornwall, the American Dentist, is prepared to perform operations for the preservation of the teeth and relieving pain, such as filling, extracting, cleaning of tartar, &c.

RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT. NAMES OF STEAMERS. LA PLATA (NEW). ADA, CORDOVA, URUGUAY, LEDA. One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 10th of each month.

Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave. In order to facilitate immigration to these countries the rates have been reduced as follows: 1st Class, \$35. 2nd Class, \$25. 3rd Class, \$18.

These boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of Ladies and Children, having large ladies' cabin, and carrying an experienced stewardess. The s.s. URUGUAY, Captain Smith, will leave this on Friday, the 3d August.

HOWARDS' ZIGZAG HARROWS. Gained at the Last Trials of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, &c., &c. For the last 10 years, &c., &c. Howard has won every Prize for Harrows in every class.

AMMUNITION. TARGET. 12 PAPER SQUARES. Represents average Colly, Deane's, Tranter's, Adams's, and other Revolvers shooting at 400 yards.

MAQUINAS DE VAPOR PORTATILES.

INGENIEROS Y FABRICANTES DE MAQUINAS DE VAPOR Y MAQUINAS DE VAPOR PORTATILES. MAQUINAS PARA TILLEN POR MEDIO DE NORIA.

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