

TEATRO COLON.

Gran Funcion Extraordinaria. Beneficencia de la Sra. CAROLINA BRIOU de NICOLAIO. El Viernes 5 de Octubre, 1866.

MEDIA

En un intermedio se ejecutara el Preludio y Gran Marcha de la colorada opera del Maestro Meyerbeer.

LA AFRICANA.

A las 8.

COLISEUM.

BUENOS AYRES CRICKET CLUB. AMATEUR CONCERT.

This Concert will be given under the direction of M. H. MARSHALL, with an entertainment by M. ALBERTUS PHILLIPS, on WEDNESDAY, 17th Nov. The Programme will be published in the course of a few days. Tickets are now on sale at the Book-Store of Messrs. Mackern Bros., 44 Calle San Martin, price \$50 reserved, \$30 unreserved.

AT THE COLISEUM. ON SATURDAY, THE 6TH OF OCTOBER. A GRAND CONCERT.

Will be given by the CELEBRATED GERMAN BAND. Entrance—400 m/c. The Programme will be published later on.

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.

"Nil subit andem, nil veri non andem aliam." Ciccio.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1866.

VERY IMPORTANT.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENTRE-RIO MINISTERS.

We learn on undoubted authority that Sr. Melinas, Minister of Government in Entre Rios, arrived yesterday, and had a conference with the Vice President of the Republic.

It is impossible to say what the purport of the embassy may be, but it is susceptible of two interpretations: General Urquiza either offers his mediation to bring about peace, or perhaps volunteers to call out his 20,000 cavaliers in this hour of distress to support the National Government.

THE RURAL SOCIETY.

Now that the season is approaching when sheepfarmers and estancieros will flock to this city, we wish to call their attention to one of the best and most meritorious societies that has been started in Buenos Ayres. The Rural Society, or more properly speaking the Sheepfarmers' and Estancieros' Club.

By a strange and happy coincidence, the Club-house is almost beneath the eaves of the Standard office, alongside the Post-office, and in one of the best and most suitable positions in this city. The house has been so suited to the requirements of the Club, that it affords every convenience to the members. In the hall or passage to the street are rural notices by members who want to buy, sell, or rent land, sheep, or cattle; some want 'medianeros,' others partners, &c. In the first 'patio' is a large black board, on which, each day at 1 o'clock, the sales of country produce, stock, &c., are chronicled. To the left is the reading-room, which is neatly furnished and supplied with all the principal newspapers of the River Plate, besides many foreign journals. This reading room is large, well-lighted, and for the present amply sufficient for the society. Beyond the reading-room is a nicely-furnished ante-sala, or conversation-room, and facing the 'patio' is the secretary's office. There is also a large room behind the conversation-parlour, which is destined for the exhibition depot, and followed by some other out-offices belonging to the premises. It is with pleasure that we call attention to the spirited liberality of the founders of this highly useful society: one of the members, Sr. Aguerro, the owner of this valuable house, has given it rent free to the society. Our country friends, no doubt, will say, of what use is this club since we are not town residents, we rarely visit the city, and when we do we have no time to go to such places as clubs?

But we are prepared to show that whilst not only it is the interest of the wealthiest in the land to support this Club, as calculated to form a basis and a nucleus for country interests, it is also a help and a privilege to the poor man to be a member.

The true and only wealth of this country is pastoral. Financiers and economists may argue as much as they please to the contrary, but it is with wool and hides we pay our way, and the sheepfarmer is the chief source of national wealth. We have not any manufactures worth talking of, and with all our wheat and corn we can hardly keep Demarshi's mill going, the year round. It is absurd, therefore, to argue the question; everything National and Provincial depends on the wool and hides exported from the Plate. Yet, notwithstanding the importance of our great pastoral interests, until now it has been without a focus or a representation. Laws the most absurd have been passed to oppress

and weigh down the unrepresented farmer. Violence and crime of the most scandalous nature have been too often palmed off on the poor shepherd as the law of the land; in a word, every species of iniquity perpetrated in the camp with the most flagrant impunity; and why? because of the want of a society like the present, because of the utter absence of any representative body to call attention to abuses and defend camp interests. The Rural Society has been now started to meet this want, composed as it is of men of the highest influence in Buenos Ayres. We look upon this club as inferior only to the Government itself in influence, and as every member has the right and privilege to lay his grievance of complaint before the secretary, whose special duty it is at once to inquire into the matter, and if necessary to wait on the Minister of Government for summary redress, we hold it is a privilege and a protection to be a member of this useful club.

Already the society has begun to show its importance and jurisdiction. A municipal or local tax was imposed on 'capones' coming into the 'saladeros.' This tax, although paid by the butcher or 'saladerista,' came out of the pockets of the farmers. The attention of the Club was called to the matter, the secretary waited on the Government, and it was at once repealed. Our country friends can see by this solitary instance, the immense utility of this society, and the beneficial protection it will afford to farming interests when once properly supported. Why if the Rural Society had on its books as members all the subscribers of the Standard, it would be beyond all question the most powerful and influential club in Buenos Ayres; and this is what we yet hope to see. Foreign merchants should support it, as the expense is a mere trifle, and the society is calculated to advance our country interests and spread useful knowledge. Sheepfarmers and estancieros should all join it as a means of self-protection against judicial tyranny and camp abuses.

A poor farmer from the North came to our office a few months ago to complain of the outrageous conduct of the judge in fining him \$500 for not presenting his 'guia,' having only a few days moved with his sheep into the 'partido,' and [not having had time to go to the little town] he merely showed the document to the 'teniente,' who told him 'all right'; that 'all right' cost our unfortunate countryman \$500. He came to us for advice, as the 'cade' established no such fine, and he had been advised to sue the judge. We, of course, told him not to think of such a lawsuit, but to go home and mind his sheep, as the idea of suing the judge for the \$500 would be nothing short of madness. But if that man came to us now, we should take him round to the Rural Society, introduce him, lay his case before the secretary, and God help the judge when the matter were pushed against him in the right quarter.

Again, we look at the case of Carberry who is this moment incarcerated in San Nicolas for merely defending his life and his employer's property. Do our readers suppose that this man would lie forgotten in a country prison, and his little all, a small flock of sheep, blown to the four winds of heaven if he had been enrolled a member of this farmers' club? Why, we venture to say the man would have been liberated within 24 hours after his arrest. Carberry is however a poor man, and cannot afford to join this club, but is his employer, Mr. John Fox, of the Capilla del Señor, a poor man? and it is to Mr. Fox and such men we now address ourselves—we can count out from 900 to 1,000 wealthy strong farmers who can as well afford to join this club as Sr. Martinez de Hoz or Mr. Richard Newton. Public spirit and unity is all that is required. The farmers who become members should bear in mind that they will be thrown into the society of the wealthiest and most influential men of Buenos Ayres: as farmers and estancieros they all meet on a level at the reading room of the club; those who have a few spare hours and prefer the calm and quiet of a comfortable reading room to noisy lodging houses and pulperias, may frequent the club during their stay in town. We call upon all our countrymen, great and small, rich and poor, who are engaged in camp pursuits, to support this young institution; the objects of the society merit the countenance and protection of all our country readers. We hail with pleasure the formation of this society, and promise our countrymen if they only properly support it, that they will yet see it the most important and influential society in Buenos Ayres.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Liverpool steamer Ada at last arrived yesterday morning, just in time to save the consignees of the goods from the extra duty of 5 per cent., which comes into operation to-day. If the steamer had kept out another day the Custom-house would have gained at least £2000 sterling by the delay. Respecting these extra duties an English merchant has called our attention to a very prevalent error: The extra import duty is 5 per cent.

and not 3 per cent. as has been generally supposed. The National Government, with a praiseworthy modesty, only asked for 3 per cent, but Congress, to use the words of Sallust, being "Sui avarus alieni profusus," clapped on five per cent., and the bill was slipped through both Houses, with such a questionable dexterity, that before people well knew anything of the measure the 5 per cent. additional import tax became a law. That extra taxes are necessary to support the Government in the present emergency we are free to admit, but what we complain of, is the utter absence of discussion or debate. Congress seems to be a sort of legislative machine,—public opinion appears to be verily excluded from the walls. On Tuesday a very sensible motion was made by a Buenos Ayrean senator as to the necessity of obtaining from Government a full, true, and exact account of the peace conference with Lopez. Nothing could be more reasonable than this. In any parliament house in the world it would have been supported, but here the motion met with positive indifference. The plain fact of the matter is that Julio Nunez, or Mr. Price of the Club, knows infinitely more of what is going on than the best informed senators or deputies of the Argentine Congress.

Yesterday we had two more ironclads from Montevideo—the Colombo and Barroso. This makes a small squadron of Brazilian ironclads in our port at present, and what they intend doing is difficult to say, as the River Parana is at present so low that there is not the slightest probability of their being able to go up to Corrientes before February.

It is a mistake to suppose that at the attack on Curupaiti the Brazilian squadron escaped scot free; nothing of the kind, over 70 men were killed and twice that number put hors de combat. One ball cut clean into the tower of the ironclad Tamandarc, and struck down instantaneously one officer and eight men. We hear that in front of Humaita there is a battery placed at the water's edge, mounted with several 150-pounders; the balls are steel; and this battery so commands the canal that every vessel that comes up will be killed at the water mark. A German officer is said to be in command of this battery, which is so constructed that whilst it commands the canal from below, vessels coming up, unless they have their guns at the bow, cannot molest the battery, as the cannons must be put on so low a gauge that the slightest movement of the ship will cause the ship's own guns in the tower to blow her side off. This battery is defended by immense works of masonry. Most of the ironclads that ran up to Curupaiti got riddled by the balls from the 120-pounder. An English engineer assures us that there is nothing in the River Plate able to withstand these guns, which are not Whitworth's, but cast in Asuncion on the same principle, and the Paraguayan artillerymen are made to practice with them every morning.

We have to return Sr. Cantilo our best thanks for the "History of the Origin, Formation, and Adoption of the Constitution of the United States," by Curtis, translated into Spanish by Sr. Cantilo, and with a prologue written by Dr. Velez Sarsfield. As yet we have not had time to look into this American text-book, but as Sr. Cantilo's reputation as a translator stands the highest, we have no doubt he has followed strictly the text of the American counterpart. Owing to the bad weather the Pollux was unable to get away yesterday: she leaves to-day for Gualeguay and, we believe, takes a number of passengers besides a full cargo. The Gualeguay people are well pleased with Mr. Dowse at having given them so comfortable a steamer. Davis is the most popular man in South Entre Rios to-day, and we are happy to say there is every prospect of the Pollux meeting with good support. The Guarani is now anchored alongside the mole at the Boca, and we believe taking in cargo there. As the railway takes down merchandise at a trifling cost, we believe the safest and most convenient place, after the Tigre, for loading a steamer is, at the Boca. One of our colleagues, who seems to have taken flight since the battle of Curupaiti, advises the Government to send an agent over to the Cape of Good Hope to engage some 4000 Germans, who have already offered their services in the war. The affair seems to us a few moonshines, as no such German force exists in South Africa. As yet no decree has been issued calling out more men, although every one expected to see it yesterday in the Nation. There is no time to be lost in this matter, and if reinforcements are to be sent to the army the sooner the better, as private letters from Corrientes say they have commenced taking up all the Correntinos in town and country. A subscriber sent us a batch of letters which he picked up on Tuesday night in Calle Defensa. There were none for any of our subscribers so we sent the lot at once to the post-office. We hear from Entre Rios that an English estanciero, residing on Garcia's camp, has just sold out for 1000 doubloons, to a recently arrived fellow-countryman; the sheep were of the

best quality and fetched the very high price of 3 patacones by the cut. In Entre Rios several Brazilian deserters are turning up. The poor fellows have strayed off from headquarters and are looking for employment on the estancias; but General Urquiza is inexorable, and has ordered them to be all gathered up and sent with his compliments to Polidoro. Strange to say, except on the Entre Riano frontier, there are no sales of cattle for the army; and we hear that in Corrientes all the estancias are well-stocked with fat cattle. For Santa Fé there are buyers of 'novillos' for matadero. At Mr. McDougall's estancia there has been an awful burst up of what is called a 'tajamar' or basin. When the flood-gates burst, the roar of the cataract could be heard leagues off. Mr. McDougall, with the cool heroism of a canny Scotchman, held his ground and moved his sheep to the hill tops, away from danger. The rapids at the Niagara Falls were nothing to the rapids which for a few hours passed beneath McDougall's kitchen. No boat could for a moment live in the torrent; it was a sight never before witnessed in Entre Rios, and men on horseback galloped up to acquaint the neighbors; but the flood was quicker than the steel, and with the celerity of a telegraph the angry torrents swept down everything before them. The shepherds fled for 'safety and for succor'; but McDougall, alone stood a calm spectator at the roaring flood, and never lost his presence of mind for one moment. Where the waters went to, it is difficult to say, but we suppose we shall hear something about it from Gualeguaychu.

The law recognising the debts contracted by General Lavalle in his revolution has at last passed Congress. The amount of this liability is not generally known, but we suppose that it is trifling. Decoud, one of the Paraguayans at the allied camp, has published a proclamation to his countrymen, very justly upbraiding them for their monstrous cruelties to the Brazilian wounded at the fatal battle of Curupaiti. It is really horrible to read of the awful massacre that ensued when the allies sounded a retreat. The river is full of floating corpses, and so impregnated is the water that it is no longer fit to drink. There is a story told that the Paraguayans gathered up all the wounded Argentines with pious care, placed them in a wood, and then notified President Mitre to take them away. This contrasts terribly with their unmerciful conduct towards the Brazilians, which must cause a shudder to think of. Fifteen hundred Brazilians were literally butchered at the trenches—the poor fellows had pushed on farther than the Argentines, and could not get back, as there were two trenches to repass. The Paraguayans stripped the Brazilians of everything, even to their boots, and then pitched them into the river. What a frightful war!

Watson, the Minister of Public Works in Belgrano, came to town yesterday. Already he has commenced to redeem his adopted town. The only means of lighting up Belgrano hitherto has been with tallow candles, but Watson has introduced kerosene; and he says that now a stranger to see the town by night would suppose Mr. O'Dwyer's gasometer had been removed to the fashionable little village. A romance in an English 'tienda' was the novelty yesterday. It seems that the 'tendero' had purchased a lottery ticket in the morning, and told the boy to call in the evening for the money. When the boy made his appearance accordingly the shop was full of young ladies, and the 'tendero,' indignant that the boy should bother him at such a moment, pitched the ticket over to him, and ordered him out of the shop. That ticket drew the big prize! And our friend's grief is commensurate with the loss he has sustained by not keeping the ticket. The Arno took the news of the Curupaiti affair to Rio. There is great anxiety to hear the next news from Brazil; many believe that the Cabinet will resign, a new Ministry come into office, and new Generals sent to Corrientes. We ought to have the news here about the 7th or 8th, at furthest; but steamers are very scarce in Rio, and possibly we may have to wait for the packet. Arriola sells a valuable library in a few days. As English books go cheap in this country, we advise our friends to attend: we have seen 12 volumes of Harper's Monthly, beautifully bound, knocked down at \$15 for the whole—a little over a paper dollar per volume. We salute the captain of the Enoch Benner, who has at last come up from Montevideo, bringing the servants, horses, and dogs of his Excellency Major-Gen. Asboth, the new American Minister to the River Plate. These 'diplomatic lars' have not yet come on shore, but may be shortly expected, and we trust to our indefatigable mole-head correspondent to send us full details when the brutes are landed. Yesterday the passengers per Ada landed, about 3 o'clock. The Mole was crowded, and we heartily welcome our newly-arrived countrymen to the River Plate.

Mr. Calderon, of the Gualeguay Railway, has arrived in town. He reports the road doing a capital business. Amongst the arrivals at Liverpool from the Plate, we notice the clipper barque Don Diego, owned by Messrs. Darbyshire and Co., of Montevideo. She has made another splendid passage of 46 days, including detention at port of call. It will be remembered that her last trip from Montevideo to the Channel was 38 days, and to Liverpool 43 days. On both occasions she has taken home the news of her own sailing, which is rather an extraordinary fact in these days of steam communications four times a month. A clover robbery was committed on Monday evening by some females of the swell-mob: they drove up in a coach to a 'tienda,' in Calle Victoria, bought several articles, which were made up in a parcel and handed into their coach, and suddenly found on opening their porte-monnaies that they had left their money at home. They then returned the parcel to the shopman, saying they would send for it next day. Two days having elapsed, the shopman opened the parcel, to place the goods on their proper shelves, but found only old rags! A boat belonging to the steamer Chacabuco was found recently near Rosario, some of the men having deserted in her. The pirates in the Parana are now so numerous and daring as to give serious trouble, the authorities being quite helpless. Yesterday we had several visitors to our museum, including Mr. Leslie of the Maua Bank, Mr. Scholefield of London, Mr. James Carman of this city, Capt. Burr of Entre Rios, Mr. McLean idem, Capt. Pym of the steamer Ada, etc.

THE ATTACK ON CURUPAITI. On the 20th, a council of war was held, and the allied generals resolved to attack the fortress of Curupaiti. On the following day, 21st, Gen. Flores tenaciously opposed the measure, alleging that they could never succeed, for that they were going the wrong way to work; the squadron, he said, should shell it, and having silenced the guns, the army might then dislodge the enemy at the point of the bayonet. Mitre and Polidoro however thought otherwise; and although quite sanguine of success the attack did not take place on the 21st, for Tamandarc appears refused to take any part in the assault, asserting that the multiplicity of torpedoes and palisades, the state of the river and the frail nature of his vessels forbade him engaging the fire of the enemy's batteries. Another council of war was therefore held at 5 o'clock that evening and, in accordance with the resolution there adopted, the troops were held in readiness for the attack of the 22nd. At dawn the troops were under arms; that day had been destined to stand foremost in our glorious calendar, characterized by the most solemn glory to the allied arms. Paunero led the Argentine attack; Gelly commanded the reserve, assisted by Emilio Mitre, who subsequently shared the honors of the day. At 5 30 a.m., the attacking column of some 8,000 men commenced to move. To avoid quagmires, etc., we were frequently obliged to take a circuitous route: the nature of the ground prohibiting the use of horses, we experienced the greatest difficulty in bringing up our pieces. In this way we proceeded slowly and in silence. At 7 a.m., the fleet opened fire on Curupaiti, which replied with vigor, and as many as ten and twenty simultaneous discharges reverberated through the adjoining woods: the noise was most awful and unearthly. At 11 o'clock, the cannonade had ceased, and the commanders took the opportunity of addressing a few words of exhortation to their men. At 12.15, the signal sounded the advance, and as the band struck up a lively march, the men pushed on with ardor. We had advanced some six or seven squares, when we fell in with a small detachment of the 3rd of the line, these now formed the head of our advancing column, and already began to suffer severely from the enemy's guns, of which up to the present we had not got a glimpse. We now approached the advanced trenches, which we found unoccupied. The order was given to take them at a trot, and our gallant fellows precipitated themselves in the trenches, where an iron shower decimated their numbers. This was the first shock they had yet received, and its deadly effects might have damped the courage of the most veteran troops; but the brave fellows, with the most determined valor, scrambling up over their fallen comrades, re-formed on the other side, and prepared to charge the hostile battery. Like the Austrians at Sadowa, they had been ordered to drive the enemy at the point of the bayonet, and they now dashed on, but when within about 25 yards of the foe, they were brought to a halt by an impassable barrier of felled trees. The Paraguayans did not advance on them, but like the heroes of the needle-gun, with the most wonderful rapidity hurled their hand-grenades among

MONTEVIDEO. RETURN OF GENERAL FLORES. DISBANDMENT OF HIS ARMY. Tuesday, Oct. 2nd. On Saturday General Flores and his 400 veterans returned to the bosom of their families, and as soon as the Aliado entered port a crowd of citizens assembled to give them welcome after their long and arduous campaign. People were not much surprised at the news bad from Curupaiti, much less at the General's return, so long expected. The latter is an event pregnant with welfare for the country, as even those who bear little sympathy to the new regime have no wish for fresh disturbances, and the times were growing ticklish. We may now soon expect the legislative elections to take place and the provisional Government to be succeeded by a regular constitutional administration. Hitherto several important enterprises, such as the Durazno railway-project, have been checked, wanting the proper Executive and Chambers to ratify same. The Siglo says "General Flores is called to rank among the foremost personages of South America, and, laying aside his sword and helmet, to show his capabilities as a legislator and ruler." The wearied warriors, who took up their abode at the barracks of the 2nd Nat. Guards, were visited by numbers of citizens who listened with anxiety to the vivid recital of tales of blood and danger in the wilds of Paraguay. The Escolta batt. was disbanded yesterday, the men getting two months' pay, and the infantry to-day returned to their homes. The Florida batt. was reviewed yesterday by General Flores in presence of a great concourse, the General returning them his thanks for their deportment throughout the campaign and advising them to convert their swords into ploughshares and devote the rest of their days to the arts of peace under the shadow of liberty, equality, and fraternity. Col. Fortunato Flores also harangued them in a similar strain, and invited them to proceed to the cemetery to pay a last tribute to their deceased commander, the brave General Palleja: at the cemetery Colonel Bustamante made another feeling address to the men. The only Oriental troops now left in Paraguay are, the Avrit batt. under Major Vasquez; the Independencia, composed of Paraguayan prisoners, under Major Elia, and an artillery batt. under Major Navajas. Last evening, the General received complimentary visits from the Junta and many of the leading men of the city. Much food for speculation has been caused by the departure of the General's secretary, D. Julio Herrera, on the steamer Galileo, for Rio Janeiro on a special mission near the Emperor of Brazil. It is probably to explain the causes of the General's return: although his proclamation speaks of his departure as momentary, no one believes he will return to the war, otherwise he would hardly disband his army. In fact, the allies have had quite enough of this terrible war, which has turned out so contrary to their expectations. It was currently rumored that a peace commissioner was coming from Rio; but as yet we see nothing of him. One of General Flores' first acts has been in reference to a resumption of specie-payments, and the various bank-managers have been assembled in a financial conference to give their opinions about the monetary condition of the country and see, if possible, to

shorten the term for forcible currency of their notes. Some Cabinet-changes are spoken of, and we hear of sweeping reforms in the rural administration. The new postal regulation came into force yesterday, whereby all newspapers posted here, for the camp districts or beyond the Republic, pay one cent each: it will not affect papers arriving here from Buenos Ayres, and it seems the new impost has been at the special request of the city editors, so as to have their papers carried more regularly. One of the carrier-pigeons sent by Sor Nuñez from the Capitania of Buenos Ayres arrived at the Siglo office on Saturday but she had lost on the way the despatch entrusted to her keeping. The Post-master has started a mail-bag from San Gregorio to Durazno, and there is yet room for great improvements in our mails to the interior. Among the passengers per Galileo, besides General Flores's secretary, was Sor. Muffiz Barreto also carrying despatches for Dom Pedro, from Sor. Octaviano. Our English community have to lament the demise of Mr. Vera Packe, a respected gentleman for some time resident here, who died on Sunday, aged 33 years; deceased was married, and a native of England. The Gerente arrived on Sunday with 237 soldiers from Rio. Two vessels have arrived from Valparaiso with flour. The cargo of the Cubana, 714 tons coal, was sold by auction to-day. Another auction of 175 tons of coal comes off on Friday. A lottery-seller was murdered last Saturday in Calle Canelones. The Police priest has left for Salto. The Spanish frigate Gerona is hourly expected from Cuba.

Such a retreat may be better imagined than described. It would seem as if the Paraguayans had patiently awaited this awful moment, as they now sallied forth from the flanks of the battery in two heavy columns, of 2000 or 3000 men each; and they committed sad havoc among our broken ranks. Without officers, our men could make no stand, and they now fled on all sides; some ran headlong into the Parana, and there found a watery grave, while by far the greater number were swallowed up in yawning 'pantanos,' which were everywhere swollen by the late heavy rains. God send the people of Buenos Ayres the patience to bear these awful reverses! General Rivas had the most miraculous escape. Rosetti's corps searched the field in vain for him, and all believed he died in the retreat. The General had asked a reinforcement of Porto Alegre, but was refused. Major Salvadores died in the trench which he had so nobly assailed. General Flores ordered his men, 250 in number, to get ready to march; to-day he embarked with them, and they will probably arrive in your city by Friday or Saturday. His prediction has turned out true: we did not attack when we should and ought, and have to thank ourselves now for the consequences. Such, in a few words, was the affair of the 22nd. I will not now say more; duty alone induces me to undeceive the people of Buenos Ayres, who have been hitherto deluded with the belief that the present campaign is but a 'paseo militar.' Fancy what our wounded must suffer, with three doctors to attend to as many thousands!—El Pueblo.

CARMELO, BANDA ORIENTAL. (From our correspondent.) 27th Sep., 1866. There is nothing of importance to communicate from this quarter. For several days in the past and present week, the weather has been uncomfortably warm, but now we are enjoying the drizzling, mizzling rain of a South American temporal, varied occasionally by heavy showers. The camps are looking refreshingly green and the Arroyos and Cañadas are full of water, so that we have fair prospects of having a good summer season. Sheepfarmers are making preparations for shearing, and I am told a few, not many leagues from here, have already commenced, though shearing will not become general till the latter end of October or beginning of November. There have been no sales of sheep lately, but capones are being bought up for the Saladeros at from 12 to 14 rials [30 to 35 paper dollars]. I believe that two granerías are shortly to be erected on this coast, one at Colonia and the other at Martin Chico which will doubtless prove a great boon to all parties. Sheep have increased so much within the last few years, that Estancias are over-stocked and sales are difficult to be made, owing to the unsettled state of the country driving intending settlers farther up the river. But when these establishments are set at work over the province, flocks can be reduced at no sacrifice, if not at a positive gain and no inconvenience for the future will be felt. I have talked with several intelligent neighbours over the prospects of sheep-farming, having in view the gloomy remarks which have from time to time appeared in the Standard, but very few seem possessed of desponding fears. The chief reason why sheep-farming is safe, is, if it fails, than every one from the President downwards may shut up shop; for upon it hangs the success and stability of all other callings. So long as wool keeps up in price, no crisis need be feared, but should wool, by any means fair or unfair, considerably fall in value

