

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 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 falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."
 "I CAN."

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1865.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

URUGUAYANA HOLDS OUT.

THE EMPEROR NOT ARRIVED.

Yesterday the steamer, Rio de la Plata, arrived from Concordia. As it was supposed by many that she would bring the news of the surrender of Uruguayana, the Mole was, as a matter of course, crowded. But that town still holds out, and Estigarribia refuses all parley or treaty. The following letter from our correspondent shows the real state of affairs:—

Salto, September 4.

Colonel Saldanha returned to-day from above. He brings the news that Flores had given the garrison of the town of Uruguayana until the 6th instant, to surrender, in order to prevent, if possible, useless effusion of blood; but people here say that as yet the preparations are not fully completed for attacking the place, and consequently the allied forces take, or rather wish to take, every possible credit to themselves [until they are ready to strike the blow] of avoiding a conflict. The Paraguayans are evidently determined to resist to the very last, and every one expects great bloodshed on the issue.

Baron Tamandare arrived at Concordia on Monday night, and took President Mitre up with him on Tuesday morning to Federacion, where he had a steamer in waiting to convey him across the river.

The Baron of Port Alegre, who is the Commander-in-Chief, has refused to allow Flores to bombard the town of Uruguayana, whereupon Flores at once despatched a 'chasque' to Mitre, who briefly replied, "use your guns." The near approach of the Emperor, however, and the constant solicitation of the Brazilian commander not to destroy the town has induced Flores to await the arrival of his Majesty.

No Paraguayan force whatever has come to the relief of Uruguayana, and people wonder what Lopez is about. It is said he is in Humaita, constantly dictating orders and despatching messages by his telegraph wires to Corrientes.

It is rumored, we know not with what truth, that the allied army, under Mitre and Ossorio, has marched to the Correntino frontier in the direction of Curuzucuatia.

The Paraguayans in Uruguayana exhibit no disposition whatever to surrender. The most formidable barricades are going up on all sides, and the town, besides being walled, is now ditched in. Provisions are not by any means scarce, but Estigarribia is holding out, in the hopes that Barrios or Robles will come to his succour.

Several officers came down in the Rio de la Plata, and a German gentleman who has been recently on the heights which overlook the doomed town of Uruguayana.

PRESENTATION TO ADMIRAL CHAIGNEAU.

WE BOARD H.M.S. HARCOURT at RIO JANEIRO.

On the 14th of August a grand festival was held on board H.M.S. Narcissus in the bay of Rio Janeiro, on the occasion of the Captain and surviving crew of the ill-fated Bombay presenting a sword of honor to the French Admiral in recognition of his kind services towards them.

Admiral Chaigneau and his staff being invited to dinner on board the flag-ship, the chair was occupied by the commander, Captain Colta Campbell, who had the French Admiral on his right, and Admiral Elliot, the chief of the station, on his left. The lady of the greatest British Admiral also attended. As soon as the viands were

discussed Capt. Campbell filled a bumper, and after the toasts of loyalty and courtesy to Queen Victoria and the Emperor Napoleon, presented Admiral Chaigneau with a magnificent sword specially manufactured by Messrs. De-lacours and Backers, at the same time addressing him as follows:

"Admiral Chaigneau: this sword, which I have the honor to present to you on behalf of myself and the surviving officers and crew of the Bombay, has been defrayed by a subscription in which all, without a single exception, have had the honor to contribute, hoping to render this present worthy of him to whom it is offered, and as a record of their gratitude towards you. It was ordered before we knew that your countrymen in Montevideo had made you a similar present in token of acknowledgement for your having saved them, their families and properties from impending danger and destruction. It is now my duty to tell you, Sir, in presence of several of the Bombay's officers and of the gallant sailors who surround us that we shall never forget the kind attentions, brotherly aid, and tender care with which you treated us, and the cordial and generous hospitality which we experienced on board 'La Fortune.' We all consider it our bounden duty to imitate your noble conduct, if through any mishap we should at a future time meet any sailors of your illustrious nation in danger or requiring assistance. Your conduct, Admiral, has been highly appreciated in England, and if our Government had not at once hastened to offer you the thanks of the nation, the whole British navy would have joined us in this expression of profound gratitude, which I am unable fully to interpret, in spite of my good will. This is a full-dress sword of the French General officers, and in offering it to you we pray God that you may long wear it for the glory of France, the honor of your family, and the satisfaction of your friends. Such are our fervent wishes, and we hope they may be fully realized." (Loud and long continued cheering.)

In reply to this flattering address, Admiral Chaigneau said:

"Gentlemen, I am overcome with gratitude for the honor just conferred on me in so spontaneous, and enthusiastic an expression of your sentiments towards me, and in spite of the profound emotion I feel I will endeavor to convey my acknowledgements of gratitude. The simplest words when coming from the heart are the most eloquent. Relying therefore on your indulgence and my own conviction, I beg to say that my officers and men can only accept your praise for our conduct and sympathies in a misfortune so courageously supported, as a valuable testimony of the generous sentiments which animate you, and the mutual esteem which unites your country and mine.

"In presence of the gallant sailors of the Bombay here beside us, and of my honorable colleague, your worthy Admiral, I feel most happy in repeating, with a profound conviction that the sorrow of Great Britain for losing so magnificent a vessel and so many of her brave sons, must be mitigated by the noble example given to the navies of the world by the crew of the Bombay, who acted the part of valiant and resolute men, relying on the skill of their officers, and more anxious for the preservation of the ship than of their own lives. This was truly a splendid spectacle presented us by the commander, officers, and crew of the Bombay; and I am proud to have the occasion of again congratulating you for the same. You have just said, my dear Commander, that you hope to see me long wear the sword now presented to me: I do not know how many years I may have yet to run, but I assure you that I shall gird it on to-morrow with pride to celebrate the anniversary of our august Emperor, and if at a future day I shall be called on to use it for my country's glory and defence, I trust it will be to maintain at the same time the 'entente cordiale' so happily existing between Great Britain and France, an alliance that guarantees the peace of mankind, the progress of civilisation, and the freedom of the world."

This eloquent speech, like the former, was greeted with enthusiastic hurrahs, and the happy reunion was kept up all midnight, when Admiral Chaigneau

took his leave of the English flag-ship, and was saluted at his departure with Bengal-lights and other demonstrations of sympathy and respect.

We have taken this account from a letter addressed to the 'Siglo' of Montevideo, and feel much pleased at the above manifestation, which shows such friendly feelings between the representatives of the two great powers of Christendom and reflects no less honor on the donors than the recipient of so well-deserved a gift.

THE FLORES EXPEDITION.

(Army Correspondence by Colonel Palleja.)

Aug. 22nd. At early dawn continued the landing of our troops: all ashore at 8 a. m. General Flores arrived soon after with his staff, escort, and 2 Brazilian battalions, and then went to hold a conference with the Brazilian commanders. I marched at 10 a. m. to encamp at Puntas Sauce, a stream half a league distant on the road to Uruguayana. The Libertad battalion arrived at noon from Restauracion: we got a few cattle and served out 4 cows to each batt. The garrison continues fortifying; we don't molest him. One of the Salvatiachs has been conversing with the Brazilian Colonel Fernandez. The night passed quietly, but we kept sharp watches against a surprise, but those 8,000 desperate fellows might take it into their heads to cut their way through our lines.

Aug. 23rd. The Brazilian corps of our vanguard arrived this morning and camped on my left: then Rosetti's 2 Argentine batts. Cleaning arms and then drill for 2 hours, then full-rations of beef. Not a shot fired on either side, the enemy working hard at the trenches, and we passing over troops. The Victoria has come in from Salto with clothing and supplies for the Argentines. Colonel Rivas has just brought up his men and 3 field-pieces. By to-morrow all our forces shall be crossed over, and on the 25th we shall probably be ready to commence operations against Uruguayana, but the weather threatens a storm and this may delay us a couple of days more.

August 24th. The landing continued without interruption. In the morning, drill upon the slope opposite our camp, within sight of the enemy: the evolutions of the Rio Grande cavalry were worth seeing. At 1 p. m. to quarters. Bad weather again prevented transshipment of the troops. At night the Argentine infantry [excepting 2 batts.] arrived with our 8 pieces of cannon: the Argentine artillery has not yet come up. Rain and hail all night: the frost cut our faces, and the wind blew away our tents, such weather never before was seen.

Aug. 25th. The storm even more furious than yesterday: the vessels all remained on the Corrientes side, afraid to venture across the Uruguay. Horses dying of cold and hunger. An Argentine soldier died last night from exposure. No firewood, the river banks inundated, and only a few green twigs to be had which would not light. We are in a wretched state: not a wagon in the whole army; the meat 'cansada' and unfit to eat; our men on half-rations, which give them dysentery. The camps so bare that the horses cannot pick up an ounce of grass. Our operations of course are quite paralyzed. A foreigner who has escaped from Uruguayana informs us the merchants in that town have engaged to support the Paraguayan forces for four hundred days on dried provisions which the Brazilians left behind on evacuating the place. Of live oxen they have only 40 now, and they kill 4 daily: he says the fortifications give much trouble, owing to the rocky soil, and the parapets are faced with timber, the trenches not being very deep. Yesterday 200 of the garrison sallied out to reconnoitre about a mile, exchanged shots with us and retired. Awfully cold night: double watches to prevent a sortie by the garrison.

Aug. 26th. After the rain, a sharp gloomy day: no firewood or victuals, and the men beginning to grumble. A huxter's cart now would make its owner's fortune. Sent for the cannon-balls. Flores is on the river bank hastening the crossing of the other troops: he sent me a handkerchief-full of his caits, which we devoured like wild-dogs, after 4 days fasting. Served out 23rd rations of bad beef which must sicken all my men. Brushed up arms

and accoutrements. The siege is to begin to-morrow.

Aug. 27th. Fine weather at last: the warm sunshine gave vigor to our troops exhausted by wet and cold during the last 3 days. Sharp frost last night: two men of the Florida and Abril battalion died of cold and hunger; yesterday morning one of the Garibaldi volunteers, and the day before one of Col. Orma's men died from the same cause. This shows the want of attending to the proper food for our soldiers: if we were far in the interior I could understand the difficulty or neglect in doing so, but here on the banks of the Uruguay our men ought to be abundantly supplied with such restoratives as biscuit, brandy, wine, farina and coffee. The poor fellows have suffered horribly during the last two months of severe winter, and have yet before them long marches and hard fighting. People fancied this campaign would be a trifle, but they will yet learn it is a serious business: while we are every day farther from our base of supplies, the enemy draws nearer to his. Montevideo is too far from our operations on the Uruguay: our centre ought to be Salto, with stores of every kind there in abundance. We can't do impossibilities, campaigning in a country utterly devastated by the enemy. Instead of reaching here in 10 days, we have been two months making dreadful marches and are now completely beaten up: we are besieging an enemy in possession of abundant supplies left behind by the Brazilians. At Restauracion 500 of our poor fellows are stretched on the ground without bandages for their wounds, or medical stores: our Surgeon-general was killed in battle, and besides a few Argentine and Brazilian doctors we have only 3 half-skilled assistants. If the enemy had had artillery our wounded would be far more numerous, and now at this siege of Uruguayana I tremble for our condition after some hard fighting. Major Olleros, commander of the San Nicolas batt., blew his brains out yesterday, driven to madness by the horrible state of his men. To-day we have got over the Argentine artillery and 2 Brazilian pieces. Gen. Flores is expected to pass the night with us.

Aug. 28th. Bad weather again: frost and sleet. Desertions taking place: five deserters captured to-day at Capireby 7 leagues south; all are foreigners and I have put them under arrest till I get orders from General Flores. In landing our guns to-day, a rifled piece and two powder-chests, fell overboard, but perhaps we shall recover them. A Brazilian gunboat fired two shots at Uruguayana, to which the garrison replied: these Paraguayans are well-disciplined and resolved to fight, not a single man having yet passed over to us. They are working away at their trenches, and burning houses: yesterday they burned down the Custom-house and other buildings on the water-side, in order to keep the place clear for their guns if we should attempt a landing. Supplies of farina and brandy have arrived for the Brazilians. General Flores is trying to get some for the Argentines and Orientals. No men died to-day of hunger up to 4 p. m. although we have nothing to eat. All our horses and some bullocks have died for want of pasture.

Aug. 29th. Night passed quietly: the enemy still working in the trenches. To day we expect to have all our artillery across. Restauracion is garrisoned by an Argentine battalion and a corps under General Madariaga of 300 Paraguayans taken prisoners by Goyo Sarraz. We can do nothing till after Sept. 1st. The weather has set in fine, and this may aid us. The Uruguay goes down to Buenos Ayres to-day, taking those most badly wounded to be cared by their friends. We have given the 300 muskets and ammunition taken from the Paraguayans to arm the Brazilian cavalry.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Where are the children of Michael Kane? There is a good round sum of money lying in the bank for them, and although advertisements have been published and legal notices given in almost every paper in town they cannot be found. Michel Kane was drowned some ten years ago in the Samborombon; he left a widow and nine

children surviving, and the widow died after the demise of her husband, and the children were, we are told scattered amongst friends. We hope this notice will find them. Kane, we hear, was a medianero on Sr. Lacomb's estancia near Chichis. The money is lying in the bank, and will be probably sequestrated if the heirs do not at once come forward. We call upon our country readers to help us in finding them out.

The Rio de la Plata arrived yesterday morning but brought little news of importance. It seems that the allies are not ready to attack the place, and therefore the town has got until the 6th to surrender.

That the Paraguayans are crossing the Gran Chaco and about to make a raid into the Provinces, seems now to be an almost admitted fact. Few of our readers have ever been up to the Gran Chaco: it is a country comparatively speaking totally unknown to the world. We hardly believe it possible for any respectable force to cross this lonely territory unless the Paraguayans live on the leaves of the trees, for food there is none: there is an arroyo, however; which runs almost through the Chaco, deep, wide and navigable, and possibly the invaders have sent supplies by water. Tellmo Lopez and some others they say are in the Chaco, but Genl. Mitre in Rosario has 2000 men at his command, and will be able to repel the invaders if they attempt to cross into this part of Argentine territory.

Notwithstanding the public avidity to know the news about the war, the great centre of attraction yesterday was Mr. Billingham's auction yard, as it was known that the first flock of pure Negretti native-bred rams had just arrived per train from Mr. Stegman's estancia in the South. We recommend all our readers who can visit Mr. Billingham's establishment in calle Potosi to do so at once, as nothing we can say can do justice to these splendid rams. Accustomed as we are to see pure German rams such as are just landed we cannot fail to remark that our mind the days for importing rams are passed. Mr. Stegman's rams are fine animals, surpassing, perhaps, in quality and quantity of wool and condition of animals, any rams that have ever been imported into this country. Owing to the very great expenses attending ram breeding in Buenos Ayres, and the decided preference which has always been given to animals recently imported, no matter in what condition, the business of ram breeding has proved anything but a profitable enterprise, but with such incomparable animals as those of Sr. Stegman on exhibition in this city, we hope a new era has set in, and that capitalists, estancieros and sheepfarmers will see the necessity of protecting so important a business as native ram breeding. The animals in question are 54 in number of which 4 are two year old with 11 months wool, and 50 are 'borregas' of from 10 to 11 months old with 6 months wool: the average fleece which rams of this breed on Mr. Stegman's estancia give is about 18 lbs. in weight, but some have given as much as 23 lbs. Mr. Stegman after many years of experience of camp life, left for Europe; travelled over all the great European sheep districts and sank the greater part of his colossal fortune in stocking his estancia in Buenos Ayres with the finest animals which Europe could afford. He now comes into the market to compete with the most signal success. The rams in question will be sold on the 13th inst, and we hope to see a good attendance, as this is the first lot of Argentine rams that has ever been offered to the public, with the exception of a few from the Cabaña at Moron.

The Brazilian Vice-Admiral Barros has sent 300 of his men who were on board some of the gunboats to Concordia, as he states that he does not require them. His squadron is less than three gunboats what it was when passing the Cuoyas battery, which seems to us a very serious diminution. President Mitre has ordered the Pavo to be armed and set in fighting order. This steamer is the best the Argentine Government has got: she is the fastest also in the allied fleet. Mr. Damian Hudson who was formerly connected with our evening colleague the 'Nacional' has been elect-

ed as Provincial Senator for the districts of Obiscomun and Ranchos.

We hear that the day the Vice-President made his trip on the Southern Railway, when his Excellency arrived out at the Jeppener station, there was no hotel or restaurant of any description in the place; an English gentleman who happened to make a similar excursion, but who had taken the precaution to have a well provided hamper stowed away, seeing the Vice-President and Sr. Peña looking rather hungry, most hospitably invited his Excellency and his aide to breakfast in his carriage with him: we need hardly add the invitation was willingly accepted.

The charming opera of Linda de Chamounix will be given next week. Lelmi has been suffering from a severe cold, but is better now.

At the request of the National Government, we learn, that several Sisters of Charity will shortly leave this city to attend the hospital at Concordia. Sor Octaviano, the Brazilian Minister, has within the last few days sent a whole medical staff up to the army: his great activity in this matter deserves our praise.

The pursuit of deserters in the camp has almost caused a civil strife in one of our little towns, between the Lieutenant commander of National Guards and the justice of the peace. It seems that the judge having been notified that in a certain part a band of deserters existed, despatched his men, and succeeded in arresting some; the officer hearing of this, sent at once a peremptory note to the judge ordering him to at once hand over the men he had dared to arrest: the judge as a matter of course declined so doing; and the next day the Lieutenant with thirty men marched into the patio of the judge's house, and with revolvers in their hands insisted on the judge at once complying with the terms of the note. The judge perceiving that the affair was growing serious, and that probably he might be shot by mistake [or on purpose] quietly yielded to the illegal demand of the officer, but the case is such a flagrant violation of the law on the part of the officer of the National Guard, that the matter has been brought before the Government.

The flag of the Keen regiment will be blessed we believe on Friday, the acting minister of war Sr. Julian Martinez will act as 'padrino' on the occasion.

The Provincial Government has passed a law delineating the boundaries of the various partidos in the camp. It is a matter of much interest and importance to our country readers we purpose publishing it. The law in question will not come into operation before the 1st of next January. There are ten new partidos created on the other side of the Salado.

Col. Fidelis, who was wounded at Yatay, we were sorry to learn yesterday is dead; he was one of the bravest of the allied officers.

The Brazilians have at last succeeded in burning the Jequitinhonha: this vessel, which it was said had been raised by the Paraguayans, was found lying in the mud hopelessly struck.

The Appa, a Brazilian gunboat, was to have brought up yesterday seventy thousand pounds in gold to pay war expenses.

The Belgian consul gave on Tuesday night the ball of the season, the most recherche ever given in Buenos Ayres. The house of our diplomatic friend seemed peculiarly adapted for such festivities; we may truly remark that the elegance of the ladies present, combined with the affability of the fair hostess, rendered the reunion the most attractive in Buenos Ayres.

BATTLE OF YATAY.

Under date Aug. 25th, Gen. Flores sums up the casualties of the victory as follows:

Paraguayans: 6 officers and 350 men wounded; 1300 prisoners; killed not told.

Orientals: 3 officers and 58 men killed; 25 officers and 130 men wounded—222.

Argentines: 3 officers and 12 men killed; 11 officers and 71 men wounded—97.

Brazilians: 1 man killed; 1 officer and 13 men wounded—15. Total of allies hors de combat—334.

