



THE AMERICAN CHURCH.

THE LINCOLN PANEGYRIC.

On the 11th inst., pursuant to notice, the Rev. Mr. Goodfellow preached his sermon in commemoration of the death of President Lincoln, at his church in Calle Cangallo, in this city.

The interior of the church was tastefully draped in mourning. Two American flags covered with crepe overhung the pulpit, and an evergreen wreath, with the letters "A. L.," immediately beneath on the wall. The gallery windows and doors were covered with mourning, and in conspicuous letters on the front of the gallery were the words, "He is not dead, but sleepeth."

Long before the usual hour of service, the pews were filled. At half-eleven o'clock the church was crowded. The Lesson was taken from the 1st Corinthians, chap. xv., 48 to 58 verse, after the reading of which the Rev. Mr. Goodfellow commenced his sermon, which was a feeling and ably composed discourse.

The preacher began by adverting to the atrocious murder committed, and then alluded to the history of the war which had been waging for four years in his country; he pointed to the fact that the Southerners were wanting in nothing to ensure success save an honest good cause; they had men, money and ammunition sufficient, they had all their forts plentifully supplied, and the greater bulk of the American navy, in foreign parts, they had able generals and courageous soldiers, but they failed because their cause was based on wrong. He then sketched the late lamented Mr. Lincoln's life, tracing him up from a child to President; he dwelt on his character as a man, and as a ruler, he testified to the piety of his disposition, the urbanity of his manners, and the sincerity of his heart; he spoke of the universal woe and mourning caused by the assassination of so good a man, so great a President; he pointed to the fact that such was the unanimity of the American people that never before in ancient or modern times did one man receive such a number of votes for a Presidential chair; he touched on the unprecedented prosperity of the nation, and the virtues of a people which merited such favor. Abraham Lincoln came from a quaker family, and one of his most memorable addresses was on the occasion of opening a new cemetery in Springfield.

We regret much our inability to give our readers a further sketch of this eloquent panegyric, but as it will be published in a pamphlet, all will have an opportunity to read it. There were passages in the discourse so beautiful, that it only required the voice and delivery of a Chapin to melt every one in church to tears. The task of extolling the life of President Lincoln, seems, indeed to have been a grateful duty for Mr. Goodfellow, so well has he acquitted himself. The church was crowded with parties of all persuasions as the grief and regret at the loss of Abraham Lincoln was limited to neither sect nor nationality.

AMERICAN MEETING IN MONTEVIDEO.

In accordance with an invitation which appeared in the daily papers, the American Citizens assembled at the house of Mr. Peter Bourse on Wednesday the 7th inst.

Present, G. T. Bunker, Thomas Mayo, Wm. A. Ery, Al. Danz, W. S. Jones, J. W. Clapp, J. W. MacGonn, F. Johnston, J. Rauhheit, A. Goodall, Peter Bourse, Edward Jackson, S. Wildman, Bernard Melian, C. Savony, J. Vander Weyde, J. J. Humphreys, J. J. Corcoran, Charles Mollers, Bernardo Whitman, Samuel Young.

The meeting was called to order at 7 and Doctor Bourse having been appointed Chairman, and Mr. Bernard Whitman, Secretary, the following resolutions were proposed and after some discussion unanimously adopted:

Resolved 1st—That as loyal citizens of the United States of America we sorely lament and deplore the untimely death of our late President Abraham Lincoln whose memory we revere as one of the noblest patriots of the age.

Resolved 2nd—That we tender to the bereaved family of our beloved President the expression of our profound grief and unlimited sympathy.

Resolved 3rd—That we tender our heartfelt thanks to the Provisional Government of the Oriental Republic for its sympathy with us in our cause and in our bereavement, as expressed in the public demonstrations of grief by causing the national and American flags to be hoisted at half-mast on the public offices on the 5th inst., and half-hour guns to be fired from sunrise to sunset during the day.

Resolved 4th—That our gratitude is also due to the public press of this city, which without exception expressed its sorrow and indignation at the fiendish deed which deprived us of our Chief Magistrate, and also placed its columns in mourning as a token of respect to the illustrious dead.

Resolved 5th—That we thank Almighty God for preserving to us the life of Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, and at the same time we extend to that eminent statesman our sympathy and our best wishes for his speedy recovery.

Resolved 6th—That to our fellow citizens in the United States we renew our pledge of continued and unflinching fidelity to the Union and to the Federal Government, as constitutionally organized at Washington.

Resolved 7th—That three copies of these resolutions be presented to the Consul of the U. S. in this city, with a request that one copy be forwarded to the bereaved family, one to the department of State at Washington and one to the Provisional Government of the Oriental Republic.

Resolved 8th—That three resolutions be published in the daily papers of this city, the 'Standard' of Buenos Ayres, and also be forwarded to the United States for publication.

A vote of thanks having been unanimously accorded to the Chairman it was moved that the meeting do adjourn, which was carried.

KNICKERBOCKER.

DEPARTURE OF PRES. MITRE.

IMPOSING SCENE ON THE BEACH.

The departure of Gen. Mitre for the seat of war having been definitively fixed for Saturday, the beach and adjacent thoroughfares presented a scene of bustle and animation from an early hour. The neighbors testified their anxiety to do honor to the President and hearty good-wishes for his success in the opening campaign, by decorating their houses with flags, and the ships in port were equally demonstrative by hoisting their bunting. Messrs. Mahan, Kean and other foreigners, notwithstanding the police-fine of \$500 hung out the British and American flags, and Mr. Maxwell had a perfect trophy of foreign ensigns over the Sala de Comercio, while the Captain of the Post had his flagstaff crowded with colors, and all the houses in the vicinity seemed to catch the enthusiastic infection.

At 11.30 the mole was crowded, and the beach was enlivened by two military bands, while a body of 700 Nat. Guards was the subject of universal admiration for their admirable equipment and soldierlike appearance. In a few moments his Excellency, attended by a numerous suite, drove down the Paseo Julio, followed by some fifty carriages. There was very little cheering, as Argentines do not seem to understand such Hibernian demonstrations, but the crowd politely took off their hats, and President Mitre proceeded down the mole, the National Guards presenting arms, and the people making way for the brilliant cortege of secretaries, staff officers, &c.

The heart of every individual in that vast crowd, numbering several thousands, beat with confidence and best wishes for the success and happy return of the President.

At ten minutes before noon his Excellency leaped from the soil of Buenos Ayres into a Brazilian boat, and the band played the Argentine hymn, while the Retiro battery fired a salute of 21 guns, and as the boat pushed off every one raised his hat in salutation, to which Gen. Mitre gracefully responded. In a few minutes he reached the steamer Rio del Plata, which was hung all over with flags, having the Brazilian, Argentine and Montevidean from the topmasts, and the British flag at the stern.

His Excellency, with his staff, officers, and escort being safe on board, the Rio del Plata got up steam and weighed anchor at 12.45, by Concordia. The crowd then began to disperse, the troops returning to their respective barracks, preceded by their bands playing lively airs, and as the news went from mouth to mouth that President Mitre had embarked, it was accompanied with the universal wish that Heaven would protect him, and give victory to the national cause.

FOREIGN CONSULAR VISIT TO PRESIDENT MITRE.

On Saturday, at 11 a.m., the Foreign Consuls waited on the President to

take farewell of his Excellency on his departure for the seat of war. The Dean of the Consular body delivered the following address:—

"May it please your Excellency. The Consular body, true to its constant principles of profound respect and sincere sympathy for your illustrious person, comes once more before your Excellency to have the honor of reiterating those sentiments towards you, on the occasion of your departure for the field to lead the allied armies to a glorious and certain victory."

"The Consular body naturally feels great regret at your absence from the capital, but feels convinced that this will tend to a speedier triumph, which is destined to develop the relations of peace and commerce between the River Plate Republics and foreign nations."

"In offering to your Excellency so significant a proof of adhesion, we confidently hope that Divine Providence will protect the arms of the Argentine Republic, Brazil, and Uruguay, at present allied for the benefit of South American civilization, and crown the fruits of their labors with lasting advantage for the cause of progress and humanity."

President Mitre in a graceful speech of which only some extracts can be called to mind, replied.

"That he cordially thanked the Consular body for this manifestation, which he appreciated the more as it represented the expressions of sympathy of all the foreign populations residing in the Republic, who live under the shadow of our laws, and participate in our life and every-day progress. He saluted the Consuls as brethren of the same family as ourselves, and imbued with the same generous sentiments as he was happy to reciprocate, on the part of the Argentine people."

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

LATEST OF IMPORTANCE.

It is rumored on good authority that within 15 days the present Minister of War, General Gelly-obes, will take the post of Chief of the Staff in the allied army at present held by General Juan Madariaga, and that Dr. Pastor Obligado will succeed to the vacant portfolio.

The Government has news that several patriot-bands of Correntine gauchos, under no particular officer have commenced hostilities on their own account near Tranquera de Loreto against the Paraguayans.

Paunero held a council of war at Esquina and shot five soldiers for desertion: the officer commanding at their execution was wounded by the volley.

The Brazilian steamer Niterohy and French gunboat Decidée manned their yards and fired a salute on Saturday when President Mitre embarked. The Mersey saluted with her flags.

The English gunboat Sheldrake is for sale: see advertisement.

TELEGRAMS FROM ESQUINA.

URQUIZA AND PAUNERO ON THE MOVE.

AWFUL DEARTH OF BEEF.

Esquina, June 10, per N. Magdalena. We have concentrated in our village pretty much all the dignitaries of the province civil as well as ecclesiastical. Governor Lagrãña is here. General Paunero is about making a move; his force is 3000 combatants; the Correntine army is at Maruchas 5000 strong, eight leagues distant from the invaders. The Paraguayans took formal possession of Goya on the 4th; no one can tell their numbers, their advanced parties are within twenty leagues of us—they hoisted their flag in Goya, they break the doors of the tenanted houses, and carry away or destroy what they find; they do no harm to houses where there are inhabitants. A Brazilian steamer, arrived at Goya from Corrientes in quest of fresh beef, she went back without any.

The Brazilians are blockading the Tres Boas; the cattle trade is on the decline, as there are no more cows to be had within 30 leagues of the Parana. We have a Brazilian coal hulk, but no coal; also 13 transports, 2 Brazilian steamers, and the Argentine steamer Buenos Ayres. The steamer Victoria, with a large schooner in tow, with army stores, just arrived. The transports are interdicted from leaving this; the Parana continues to rise. General Urquiza is en route; it is said, to concentrate the forces in the Department of Goya. The Espigador passed up on the 5th; she brought no mail for us. I will send you an epistle by her. She will be here to-morrow or next day. This goes by a sailing vessel.

Esquina, June 12, 1865. To the Editors of the 'Standard' Gentlemen, The Paraguayans on the 10th were at Maruchas, and occupying the same

ground our army did four days previously. As they are very erratic in their movements, we know but little of their whereabouts at the present moment. They have a numerous park of artillery and a long train of carts: all accounts agree that they number 20,000 combatants. They persist in breaking the doors of the deserted houses, and carrying away whatever belongs to the kitchen: as for chairs, sofas, chests of drawers, tables, &c., all are destroyed; bedclothes, clothing of any kind, or saddle gear, they leave behind. Persons that stole away from Goya yesterday, report the sacking of the 'almacens' of Carnavero and Baievenc, two prominent merchants of Goya. The printing office of the 'Esperanza,' besides doing damage to the building, the Paraguayans smashed to atoms all they found in it. I advise you of this fact, recommending that your presses and types be made ready for packing up and moving off when the Paraguayans shall arrive in the vicinity of your city. There are many of them readers of the 'Standard,' who understand English, and speak it with the same purity as they do their own native Guarani, while the demagogues are being sought for, you too will not be forgotten. The Correntine army has receded towards the River Corrientes, which they will probably re-pass seven leagues hence in order to unite with the forces here. In case the enemy should pursue, measures are being taken to dispute the passage. In the meantime a raft made of empty pipes is ready to ferry over General Paunero's force to go in pursuit of the foe, which he means to do as soon as there is the least hope that it will be of any avail. All are enquiring for General Urquiza, one day he is reported to be 15 leagues hence, the next day he is 30; that he with a formidable force has passed the frontier and is coming this way you need not doubt. The Paraguayans cannot pass the river Corrientes, with their artillery or carts. This is a stream that rises in the northernmost part of the province and divides it nearly two equal parts; it connects with the Parana at the Esquina. It is a hundred yards wide and when swollen by heavy rains as it now is there is a depth of four fathoms with a strong current. In a dry time it can be passed in many places without unsaddling, the water not being more than a foot deep with a hard bottom; it has morasses and jungles on either shore, it has no bridges or ferry boats; no matter if high or low it forms no obstacle to the passage of cavalry troops of the country. As I have told you the division that left our department was composed of 600 men, I witnessed their coming, it was when the river was high. The men were formed in double file upon the river's bank. The order was given to gain the opposite coast—the men dismounted, unsaddled their horses, and stripped themselves; each soldier had a square piece of raw hide pertaining to his saddle gear, large enough when doubled at its corners to form a sort of box, the sides of which are a yard or more long, in it the recado, cloths and poncho were placed. The rider quite naked mounted his horse and urged him into the water. As soon as the animal began to swim the rider slipped from his seat in the river, guiding by the reins the beast to the opposite coast, holding to the mane or swimming by the horse's side trailing his frail raft by a slip of hide a few feet long, the end of which was held in the swimmer's mouth; when the other bank was reached the horse was led to dry ground, the water was scraped from his back with a knife, the raft unloaded, the man dressed, the horse saddled and mounted, the men in a line and marched; this being done in the space of 45 minutes from the time they were ordered to prepare for crossing until they were mounted on the opposite coast. A drove of 1500 horses were passed over with a like celerity; in the division there was not a man that could not swim. Emigrants still continue to arrive, for the most part poor people, who have no other than the clothes they have upon their backs which they stand upright in, sure signs of a precipitate retreat; to these the authorities give ample rations of beef. Since Goya has fallen the Brazilians have to come here for fresh beef from a distance of 85 leagues.

The news is confirmed of the Dotor's boat being fired into by the Paraguayans, three leagues this side of Corrientes, and the killing three men and wounding one. The steamer had gone to Paraguay to have the matter explained. The Paraguay officer who fired upon the boat is said to be missing, probably fled to the Gran Chaco; he knows well that Lopez will make no scruple of shooting him as well as a dozen others to appease Captain Johnson.

We have our port crowded with

transports, a Brazilian gunboat, a Danish lugger bound upwards, the Argentine steamer Buenos Ayres, and many craft of all sorts and sizes that have come from above loaded with a living freight.

On the 10th instant, the Italian steamer Veloco came too here. Her captain was in an ill-humor, caused by the treatment he received from the Brazilians.

The Guardia Nacional, with troops, is aground below, near Las Conchillas. The news of the moment is, the Paraguayans, instead of coming to the river Corrientes, as all thought they would have done, have taken it into their heads to move away in a southeasterly direction towards San Roque.

Esquina, June 13. General Paunero is still here: he will march to-morrow or next day. He is well provided with horses, mules, carts, and oxen. His force is over 3,000. Admiral Muratore arrived on the 11th with troops; he is still here. Governor Lagrãña is here. On the 11th five deserters were disposed of in front of General Paunero's forces. Today a 'chata' left this in tow of a steamer for Corrientes loaded with live oxen, 60 in number, for the Brazilian fleet.

The Paraguayans on the 11th were taking things easy, marching and countermarching in the direction of San Roque. No one can say what they mean to do. If they intend to show fight, or go home with plunder, is a matter of doubt. The Correntine army is on the north bank of the river Corrientes.

Goya has been abandoned by the Paraguayans. Emigrants continue to arrive. We have more steamers and transports in our port than ever. No further reliable news of General Urquiza.

Yours, SINBAD.

INVASION OF RIO GRANDE.

THE BRAZILIANS EXPELLED FROM ST. BORJA.

15,000 PARAGUAYANS CROSS THE URUGUAY.

EVACUATION OF CORRIENTES.

The Felix Colon arrived from Esquina on Sunday with news of an alarming nature. The "Eco del Comercio" quotes a letter from General Paunero's headquarters, dated Esquina, June 15th 10 p. m.

The steamer is despatched to-night in haste, to inform you of the invasion of Rio Grande by the Paraguayans (2nd corps d'armee under Colonel Paz) who forced the passager of the Uruguay at San Borja. The Brazilian army, 2,000 strong, disputed the pass but were beaten and forced to retreat, the invaders occupying San Borja to the number of 5,000 men, on the 10th inst. Colonel Payba, the Correntine Chief, was on the banks of the Aguapey, and enclosed to General Paunero the despatches from Colonel Fernandez the Brazilian commander, announcing the defeat of the imperial arms.

The 1st Paraguayan Corps d'Armee, under Robles, has retreated from Goya, and is concentrating on San Roque, with the apparent object of falling back towards Tranquera de Loreto, to protect the double invasion so daringly executed by Lopez in Corrientes and Rio Grande. It is said that the 3rd Paraguayan Corps d'Armee under Barrios had marched all his oops to San Luis, near the Upper Parana; and the Justice of Peace of Caa-caati has forwarded a despatch stating that the garrison of Corrientes was retiring along the Upper Parana towards Tranquera de Loreto, having completely evacuated Corrientes city, whereupon the 'Junta' took fright and fled, after a short-lived Government of 30 days.

Our troops (Paunero's division) evacuated Esquina yesterday, retiring two leagues inland. It is hoped that General Urquiza is coming up, and that he is now near Paso de Santilla. The invading army of Robles was encamped on the 12th at Regnera's estancia, and the Correntine militias of Caceres and Lagrãña, near San Roque.

A man arrived yesterday from Bella Vista, who says that a loud cannonade was heard all day on the 11th (Sunday), which may have been a fight between the fleets; but it is strange that we have heard nothing about it. The Esmeralda is expected to-morrow, and will clear up the mystery; meantime our soldiers go on well.

The passengers per Inciador from the Uruguay confirm the above news, adding that the Paraguayan invading army at San Borja exceeds 15,000 men.

SAN BORJA BESIEGED.

CANAVARRO'S ARMY ARRIVED.

The Rio de la Plata arrived on the 21st from the Uruguay with important news from Rio Grande. The 2nd Pa-

Paraguayans having captured San Borja, remain masters of that town, their force amounting to 12,000 horse and foot. As soon as General Canavaro heard of their invasion he hastened up with 14,000 Brazilian troops and invested the place. The Paraguayans are making every preparation for an obstinate defence, and the siege has commenced in due form. It may give an idea of the activity and perfect equipment of Lopez's army, to state that the Paraguayans crossed the Uruguay in 200 canoes constructed in their own country and brought overland in bullock-carts through Misiones for the invasion of Rio Grande.

The Rio Grande papers of the 10th inst. had not yet learned the fall of San Borja, but state that the enemy with 2,000 horse and 3,000 foot threatened that town which was garrisoned by 1,600 men under Col. Fernandez. General Caldwell marched from Porto Alegre towards San Borja. The 'Echo' 28th ult. fears the enemy will sack San Borja, Itaguí and Uruguayana without opposition.

GREAT NAVAL COMBAT.

DECISIVE BRAZILIAN VICTORY.

4 PARAGUAYAN STEAMERS SUNK.

OVER 2,000 MEN KILLED.

The Esmeralda arrived yesterday with news of a great naval engagement near Corrientes; she entered the port with all her flags flying in token of the signal victory of our Brazilian allies, and bells were immediately rung throughout the city for such happy tidings.

The Brazilian version of the Battle of the Riachuelo, as recounted by D. Munis Barretto, commissary-general to the Brazilian fleet, is as follows (we copy from the 'Cosmopolita'):

On Sunday morning (11th inst.) the Paraguayan fleet came down the Paraná, and a terrible naval combat ensued with the imperial squadron, commencing at 9.30 a.m. and lasting till 6 p.m., during which the combatants on both sides performed prodigies of valor, and the slaughter was terrific.

The Paraguayan fleet was composed of eight steamers, the Tacuari, Paraguari, Marques de Olinda, Ipora, Iberá, Salto, and Jejuí, and six flat-boats mounting 68 or 80 pounders; the enemy had also a battery of 40 rifled cannons of heavy calibre, from which they poured continual volleys of Congreve rockets, grape &c. Their fleet carried boarding crews numbering 1,700 men, and the land-batteries were manned by 2,000 horse and foot.

The Brazilian fleet numbered nine gunboats, the other two being at Esquina. The combat took place some three leagues below the city of Corrientes in front of the mouth of the Riachuelo. The attack was begun by the Paraguayans, the Tacuari and Marques de Olinda boarding the Paranahiba, and the Salto attacking same vessel on the poop. A boarding party of the enemy leaped on deck and soon were masters of all the aft part of the vessel, while a Paraguayan officer seized the helm and gave orders to the engineers. At the same time the Brazilian flag was hauled down, and the steamer all but captured, when the Amazonas came to her assistance, and overpowered the assailants, recovering the Paranahiba and sinking the Salto. The Tacuari and Olinda drew off, but the latter went aground and was immediately abandoned.

The fight between the Amazonas and the 3 Paraguayan steamers was desperate and sanguinary, the former capturing the commanders of the Olinda and Salto, and Admiral Messa of the Tacuari being killed in a hand to hand conflict.

At this moment the Paraguay ran aground being pursued by the Araguay, and burned by the Brazilians. But the imperial gunboat Jequitinhonha met with a like misfortune, running aground under the enemy's land batteries, having lost her pilot and was abandoned after a severe conflict with the batteries.

After the loss of the Salto, Olinda and Paraguari, and the death of their admiral, the Paraguayans got disheartened, and the Amazonas succeeding in sinking the Jejuí and taking 5 flat-boats (the other being sunk), the rest of the enemy's fleet capitulated. The only vessels escaping being the Tacuari, Ipora and Iberá, from which most of the crews had swum ashore.

At 6 p. m. the battle was over and the Brazilian fleet master of the day, having only lost one vessel. But the carnage was unprecedented, the loss of the enemy being of course far the greatest. Our killed and wounded (the Brazilian) exceed 300 including 19 officers; the enemy's list is estimated at 1,300 men of the fleet "hors de combat" and 500 killed or wounded in the bat-

teries, according to the reports of passengers from Corrientes per H. M. gunboat Dotorell.

The bravery of Admirals Barroso and Gomenzoro, as well as of all the officers under them, is spoken of in the highest terms. The list of Brazilian officers killed and wounded is as follows:—Vice-admiral Gomenzoro, Major Pedro Alfonso, Lieuts. Pimentel, Texeira Pinto, Coimbra, Lacerda, Freitas, Uchoa.

Ensigns Sa. Barreto and Urveton, Midshipmen Torreal, Lima, Barrios, Castro Silloa and Grengallis, Cadets Bandeira de Mello, Pacheco and Mello. Lieut. Pacheco disappeared from his post before the fight began.

Capt. Robles of the Marques de Olinda was taken prisoner, mortally wounded, by the Amazonas: an operation was performed on him, but despite every medical care he died in a few hours. Capt. Alcazar of the Salto was also captured along with his son, both wounded: they are recovering on-board the Paranahiba. A Paraguayan Physician and several other prisoners have fallen into our hands, all the wounded being treated with great humanity.

All the Brazilian vessels are more or less injured, but will soon be repaired and ready again for service. On the day after the battle (Monday) the Brazilians proceeded to destroy the machinery and spike the guns of the Jequitinhonha, at the same time suffering a deadly fire from the land-batteries.

Lopez was at Humaytá waiting the news of the battle, and so sure was he of the victory that he had provided his vessels with cables to tow-up the Brazilian vessels. A proclamation was also found on board his steamers addressed to the boarding-crews, styling them 'the flower of his armies'; Capt. Johnson of the Dotorell was with Lopez at Humaytá when the news arrived, and he remarked with a smile that 'Paraguay could easily afford to lose 3,000 men and 4 steamers.' The Dotorell has brought to Paraná the wounded Paraguayans abandoned on board the Marques de Olinda, which lies a complete wreck.

THE BATTLE OF THE RIACHUELO.

(ACCOUNT BY AN EYE-WITNESS.)

Corrientes, June 14th 1865.

To the Editors of the Standard.

At 9 o'clock on the morning of the 11th, eight Paraguayan steamers forced the pass occupied by the Brazilian fleet which counted 10 gunboats with 100 rifled cannons on board. The eight small vessels of the enemy sustained a tremendous cannonade from the imperial fleet and passed down the river, but one of them was damaged in her machinery and forced to run aground under the Paraguayan batteries at Riachuelo, which consisted of light field-pieces. The Brazilians at once gave chase to the enemy, and the Marques de Olinda was attacked by the Belmonte: the Paraguayans ran their own vessel aground and leaped on board the Brazilian vessel, when a terrible hand-to-hand fight ensued, lasting for 10 minutes, but the boarders prevailed and in a quarter of an hour from attack the Paraguayan flag was flying from the Belmonte, all her crew having either perished or escaped by swimming. In half an hour two Brazilian vessels boarded the Belmonte, and now the engagement became general between 9 Brazilian and 6 Paraguayan vessels. It lasted six hours with the most desperate heroism and awful carnage on both sides, but the Paraguayans were so hard pressed that they had to run two more of their vessels aground, near their batteries. One Brazilian gunboat was totally destroyed, and another nearly so. The losses are very heavy on both sides, about 1600 between both: 34 Brazilians who swam ashore fell into the enemy's hands. The Brazilian fleet is much damaged, and at the hour I write the batteries of Riachuelo are firing on their vessels. The Paraguayans state they have a reserve force of 20,000 men at Humaytá, besides the three corps d'armée in this province.

The Belmonte and Amazonas have honorable marks of the recent combat, but cannot keep afloat except by pumping. The Paraguayan Admiral Messa is not killed, he escaped with a wound in the shoulder.

IMPORTANT FROM CORRIENTES.

MESSRS. BECCAR AND ZINNY ARRIVED.

PREPARATIONS TO RECEIVE LOPEZ.

Among the passengers arrived in the Espigador on Tuesday were D. Cosme Beccar, fiscal for the Province of Buenos Ayres, and Mr. Zinny: the former made a trip to Corrientes last March for the benefit of his health, and was the guest of D. Roman Avalos when the Paraguayans first invaded that city; the latter is well known in Buenos Ayres having been for many years connected with our leading pri-

vate colleges, and was entrusted with the management of the National College of Corrientes. We also learn that Mr. Morgan, late clerk of the Bank of Corrientes, has arrived at Paraná, with his family.

The city of Corrientes is half-deserted, most of the families having fled either to the Gran Chaco, or the towns lower down the river. Even the foreign residents were naturally alarmed, although the invaders are said to have behaved with great moderation. There were no cases of pillage or robbery, and the Paraguayans found themselves unable to buy anything, as the shopkeepers refused to take Paraguayan paper-money. The commander very properly kept the troops at the Bateria and in the suburbs, to prevent the occurrence of drunkenness or excess of any kind, and the city was perfectly free from the enemy.

In the recent encounter with Paunero the Paraguayans suffered heavily and the number of their dead was very large, though no exact returns can be arrived at. A number of wounded Argentines also remained in their hands, who have been treated with every kindness by the inhabitants and are sheltered by private families without any molestation by the enemy's garrison.

A house was prepared and fitted up for the reception of Lopez, whom the Paraguayans represent to be hourly expected from Humaytá, but the inhabitants do not believe he will come at all. Colonel Barrios, commander of the Matto-Grosso expedition and brother-in-law to Lopez, paid a short visit to Corrientes, returning again to Asunción, where he forms part of the Council of War.

Mr. Zinny, on the Paraguayan invasion, hoisted the British flag, being a native of Gibraltar, and sent to ask the protection of Captain Johnston, whereupon our gallant countryman told him that he would gladly lend him any assistance in his power, but having only a small force could not guarantee his security ashore, and advised him to remove down the river. The Paraguayan outrage on the boat's crew of the Dotorell was subsequent to the departure of Messrs. Zinny and Beccar.

MAILS FROM THE URUGUAY.

MOVEMENTS OF CACERES AND PAYBA.

CANAVARRO'S 12,000 BRAZILIANS.

We have files of the Concepcion papers to the 17th inst. The Chamber of Entre Rios has unanimously passed a Note to the Executive, denying the right of the Federal Court to exercise jurisdiction in the celebrated Yatemar law-suit. The Legislature then closed its extraordinary session on the 14th inst.

A correspondent from Urquiza's army, writes under date June 11th, but gives no whereabouts, simply 'on march,' which gives us to understand that the army is still within the frontier of Entre Rios.

General Caceres writes on the 8th inst. that he is perpetually harassing the flanks and rear of the enemy, who is retreating with precipitation, having re-crossed the Santa Lucia and driving off all the cattle on the left bank in the direction of San Roque. We learn also that Gen. Paunero has left Esquina and is ascending the banks of the river Corrientes with the intention of joining Urquiza.

The Paraguayan 2nd corps d'armée in Misiones is retreating: it is 9,000 strong, and has fallen back from Cuapeces (Aguapey) to Santo Tomé. Col. Payba has gone in their pursuit with 1500 cavalry, and he impedes their march by frequent guerilla attack.

General Canavaro with 12,000 Brazilians is about to cross the Uruguay and enter Misiones, with the view of cutting off the enemy's flank. The army of Santo Tomé is doomed, as we will attack them with 12,000 cavalry, 4,000 infantry and 26 pieces of cannon under Urquiza and Paunero, while Canavaro's 15,000 Brazilians will take them in the rear.

Some Paraguayans have passed over to the army of Caceres, and the Correntine officers who refused to serve under Lagrara are carrying on a guerilla war on their own account against the enemy.

The Government of Entre-Rios has suspended the call for National Guard infantry, on the ground that their withdrawal would put a stop to all business and is unnecessary seeing that the enemy confines his depredations to Corrientes and has not passed the frontier of Entre-Rios.

MONTEVIDEO.

June 15. The Narcissus steam-frigate arrived yesterday, and saluted Admiral Elliot and the city, afterwards saluting the other commanders of the different nations who are represented in port. The Shell-drake, her Majesty's gun-

bout, is advertised for sale, without armament or ammunition.

The Stromboli returned from a short cruise up the north coast of this river. A few days since while cruising some of the officers went out shooting, and returning one of the men, while picking up one of the guns from the boat the hammer of the lock caught in the grating of the boat, and falling again caused the gun to go off, and the whole charge lodged in the man's leg, just above the knee, making an awful wound, and fracturing the bone: fortunately no artery of much consequence was hurt. The wounded man was immediately transferred to the English hospital on the arrival of the ship, and is doing as well as can be expected.

The Peruvian sloop of war Union arrived from Rio on the 13th. She is a fine-looking ship, of English build. The Paraná arrived from Buenos Ayres this morning.

The steamer Favorita, while attempting to go out of the harbor on the night of the 12th, got on a ledge of rocks, which is a continuation of Bat Island, where she stuck fast. It is very unusual for a vessel to go to sea at such an hour, half-past 10 p.m., especially from within the harbour, without a pilot.

Since writing the above I have been assured on good authority that the steamer was aground on a sandbank, which seemed to be unknown of before. Some of the men-of-war are making soundings to lay it down on a chart. The bank is but a short distance from the present anchorage of the Triton.

The Mauá and Commercial Banks commenced specie payment on the 12th, thereby anticipating the time by three days. There has been no rush thus far for gold; indeed, the public have all confidence in the ability of the banks meeting all demands. There is a strong probability of the public having a very great improvement in the bank notes by establishing the style of notes in circulation in the United States. The great improvement will be as follows:—The paper much stronger and of greater durability, the bulk at the same time being more than 50 per cent. less, and one of the most important improvements, the great safeguard against counterfeits.

The Brazilians have purchased a small steamer under construction near Mr. Richard Wilson's barraca. She will be about 100 tons and a propeller: they have plenty of men at work on her, and she will soon be ready for launching.

The National Guards are receiving their arms and uniforms to-day, and on Sunday the first draft is to come off: every tenth man will be drafted to march to Paraguay. General Flores, it is said, marches to-morrow either by land or water.

The Favorita got afloat, and went to sea yesterday.

TELEGRAMS PER IBICUY FROM PARANA.

THE DOTORELL OUTRAGE CONTRADICTED.

PAUNERO STILL AT ESQUINA.

Paraná, Wednesday, June 14. Nothing more worth communicating than what you know by the Espigador and Brazilian steamer Iguay.

The National Guards of Paraná, 400 strong, all infantry, are to march from this city on Friday 23rd inst. for Cala and Corrientes.

The news of the Paraguayans firing at and killing a boat's crew of H. M. gunboat—all fudge.

The Paraguayans were firing at the Brazilian squadron, and some shot passed and went on board the Dotorell—two wounded.

Paunero has not marched, but was still at Esquina on yesterday morning, Tuesday.

SOUTH AMERICAN BEEF.

GOOD NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Colonel Morris, the beef-packer of Rosario, has received most flattering testimonials relative to his shipments of South American beef to New York. A merchant in this line of business writes to him, 'Your mess-beef arrived in perfect order, and is in no way inferior to our own.' This is a valuable testimony, since the Americans understand this business better than any one else.

We extract also the following editorial notice from a New York paper, which speaks still more promisingly of the new item of River Plate produce:—

'Colonel Morris, a North American, has sent to our market sample-parcels of mess-beef put up by himself in Buenos Ayres, South America. We have seen the beef with many of our leading provision merchants, who pronounced it equal to our celebrated

Fulton market. So we may hereafter look upon South America as our rival in the salt beef trade.'

We congratulate both Colonel Morris and the River Plate Republics in general on this very successful experiment, and trust that the year 1865 will be marked in our annals as the commencement of a great beef trade, which must yield immense profit to these countries, since our supply of horned cattle is almost unlimited. The beef above mentioned was packed by Colonel Morris in his former establishment in Calle Caseros, from which the Municipality of this city forced him to remove, on some technical objection; and he is now carrying on the same business at Rosario, under the firm of Morris, Brown, and Co, at the saladero, commonly called Urquiza's.

PASSENGERS PER SS. "LEDA."

2nd Cabin—Thomas Odiam, Eliza, Billett, C de Blarousart, Mrs. Blarousart, Emelie Blarousart, Pauline Blarousart, Jane Blarousart, Julie Blarousart, Mr. Andrie, Mrs. Andrie, Marie Andrie, Charles Lavang, Mrs. Lavang, Louise, Charlotte, Julie, and Pauline Lavang; A. R. Butler, James MacArthur.

Steerage—Joseph Rossiter, Maurice Delany, Mary Delany, John Delany, Patrick Neal, Bridget Neal, Ellen Neal, Henry Macluskny, Denis Macluskny, Amelia Macluskny, Henry, Samuel, Charles, and John Macluskny, Kate Slavin, Mary Slavin, Catherine Casey, John White, Patrick Sullivan, Owen Growney, Owen Cushley, J. Cushley, Wm. Birckett, Wm. Turner, James Mullins, Wm. Lambert, George Russell, John Foley, John Magrath, Patrick Lacy, Peter Kinny, Richard James.—In all 51 passengers.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMER "NEWTON."

Cabin—for Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. John Hughes, 4 children, and 2 servants, Mr. and Mrs. Hyde Llanio, Messrs. Gladstone, Jas. Pow, Buist, Martin, J. Davidson, jun. For Lisbon—Messrs. F. Batalla, C. Rachel; and six forward passengers. For Montevideo—Messrs. E. T. Mulhall, J. P. Boyd, J. Davidson.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Mr. Herbert, from Port Elizabeth, has arrived in Montevideo with 300 Angora goats; the animals are in good condition, but owing to the war there is very little demand. We hope Mr. Herbert will take the goats to Cordova where if crossed with the native goat they will we doubt not, prove as advantageous for this country as in South Africa. The Government ought to give Mr. Herbert every assistance; if we were in the ministry we should insist on buying the goats, and forego for the present the Eucalyptus globulus and Olden's secret. These goats increase much more rapidly than sheep, and their fleeces will sell readily at 2s. per lb. in South Africa. The man who brings such a valuable cargo to the River Plate ought to meet with some protection from the Government.

On Saturday evening the lodgers at the Oriental Hotel in Montevideo when sitting down to dinner were startled by a person entering the 'comedor' and stating that there were no less than 200 Brazilians drowning on the English bank. Notwithstanding however this melancholy intelligence, so accustomed are the people in Montevideo to hear and read of Brazilian mortality that, although the dining-room was crowded, not one stirred from the table—hunger was continued almost as if nothing happened, or it was believed that every Brazilian was armed with a life-belt.

Captain Johnson, of the Dotorell, is all right, and, as usual, busily employed in a humane mission: he has 16 wounded Paraguayans on board.

The Paraguayans, we are informed, fired the Paraguari the moment she went aground.

Respecting the coal discoveries in the Falkland Islands, mooted by our colleague the Anglo-Brazilian Times—we learn from the talented and scientific Doctor of the Stromboli, that the Falkland coal has turned out to be all bosh. Our informant states that there may be possibly turf on the Islands but there is not a particle of coal.

Mr. Buschenthal has received an invoice of strange animals for his quinta, including a brace of Kangaroos, an animal never before seen in the River Plate.

The 'Nacion Argentina' states that Paunero's officers are very indignant at the criticisms of the B. Ayrean press on the attack and momentary capture of Corrientes by our troops.

We have the pleasure to salute the eminent engineer, Mr. W. H. Cock, lately engaged in the Rio Salado navigation works. He has arrived from Rio Janeiro and forms part of the scientific expedition of discovery under the direction of the renowned Professor Agassiz of Boston.

THE "STANDARD"
Sent to Subscribers in Europe by each fortnightly mail.
SUBSCRIPTIONS.
Weekly Standard, £1 per Annum.
Daily Standard, £2 " "
AGENTS.
Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill, London.
Mr. J. C. Sharpe, Reuter's Telegram Office, Southampton.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.
WANTED—One hundred capitalists with a capital of £1000 sterling each; annual profits, 60 per cent.
WANTED—Five hundred good female cooks and housemaids; wages, £2 10s. per month.
WANTED—Ten thousand labourers; wages four shillings per day.
WANTED—Twenty thousand good shepherds; wages, including board, lodging, horse-hire, and washing, £1 10s. per month, with a certain prospect of getting a flock of sheep, in a few years, on shares.
NOT WANTED—Commercial clerks or shop-boys.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audiam, nil veri non audeam dicere."
CICERO.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1865.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

Although the state of affairs in the River Plate is far from being what we could wish, owing to the unnatural war which this country has been forced into by Paraguay, still events have occurred during the past fortnight, which afford us every hope that the Paraguayan war will be speedily removed from the territory of this Republic. The greatest naval engagement ever known in the annals of South America has just taken place, resulting in the most signal victory for our allies the Brazilians. It is unnecessary here to recapitulate this bloody naval battle, inasmuch as the full particulars will be found in another column. Both squadrons fought with the most unexampled heroism, but victory declared itself in favor of the Brazilians. We may with truth observe, that since the battle of the Riachuelo, the superiority of the Brazilian navy in South America is now beyond all question, and the Paraguayan power all but annihilated. The position of the land forces of the allies is difficult to define, as they are scattered over such an immense territory. The main army of the Brazilians, 17,000 men, under the command of General Osorio, is encamped on the banks of the Uruguay, almost in front of the town of Concordia, in Entre Rios, and we have reason to suppose about to be transported to Argentine territory. About 80 leagues north-west, and on the confines of the Brazilian territory, is a wing of the Brazilian army, some 14,000 men, led on by General Canavaro. The Brazilian squadron rides in the Paraná, the undisputed master of River Plate waters. General Urquiza, at the head of the Entre Riano cavalry, rests at Basualdo, which is on the frontier line between Corrientes and Entre Rios. General Pamero, with 3,000 picked men, is marching from the banks of the Paraná to incorporate with Urquiza. General Caceres commands a band of some 5,000 Correntino guerilla cavalry, which harasses the enemy; whilst General Mitre is encamped at Concordia, concentrating the allied forces, and preparing to open the campaign.

On the other hand, the Paraguayans are not idle. Having desolated the once rich province of Corrientes, they have now burst into the Rio Grande and seized, after some ineffectual resistance, the important town of San Borja, in the Rio Grande. Robles, who has with some 20,000 men, swept everything before him on the banks of the Paraná, has been brought to a stand-still by the rapid river of Corrientes, unable to cross it. He has apparently determined to turn it, and is now marching through the interior of the province, but as many others suppose with the intention of following

in the wake of the invading force, which has dashed into Rio Grande.

We give this hasty glance at the position of the two armies, in order to show our readers that there is every reason to suppose the war is now about to take a new direction, and the Argentine Republic will be rid of both armies; indeed, it is the general belief, that the future battle fields will be exclusively in Brazilian and Paraguayan territory. We regard it almost impossible for the Paraguayans long to withstand the combined forces brought against them.

General Flores has delegated his power, as President of the Republic of the Uruguay, to his Prime Minister, and will shortly march from Montevideo with the Oriental contingent.

Montevideo affairs are progressing satisfactorily. The 15th instant was the period fixed by law for the resumption of specie payments by the banks in Montevideo, but we are pleased to notice that on the 12th, being three days previous to the specified time, the Mauá Bank began to pay its notes in gold. On the same day the English mail steamer Mersey arrived with the largest specie remittance for Mauá ever known to arrive in the River Plate, one million and a-half silver dollars, in English gold. This stupendous remittance caused such entire and complete confidence in the Mauá Bank that there was not the slightest run or demand for gold experienced by the bank, notwithstanding that its notes in circulation are nearly four millions of silver dollars.

The Argentine Provinces, with the exception of Entre Rios and Corrientes, are in the enjoyment of peace; the different Provincial Governments have cheerfully complied with the requisitions for contingents; business in and with the interior is rather good, and the arrivals of every description of produce greatly on the increase. The war seems to have comparatively no effect on any of the Argentine Provinces on the right bank of the river Paraná.

Santa Fé, which is the province adjoining Buenos Ayres, is making steady headway. Sheepfarms are augmenting, Englishmen purchasing estancias, the Argentine Railway progressing, and the port of Rosario crowded with vessels.

Buenos Ayres, strange to say, rather gains than otherwise by the war, which is happily so remote as to be known to us only by the newspapers. This city is now the headquarters of the Brazilians, whose disbursements are so enormous as to make trade of every description brisk. Every wholesale importing house in town has been ransacked for army clothing material; all the steamers in our rivers are either chartered or bought up by the Brazilian Admiral. From the country we have the most glowing accounts. The sheepfarmers are in the best spirits; the camps are in the most splendid condition, the flocks have all done lambing, the weather has set in mild; and, in fact, never were the prospects of the sheepfarmers better than at present. The Western Railway, which belongs to Government, is being extended to Chivilcoy, which is our great grain-growing district, Government has called for proposals to build the station. The great Southern Railway is nearly finished to Chascomus. The rails are laid down to within a few miles of that town. The Northern Railway, owing to the season, is doing but a slight business. The Boca Railway works are steadily progressing, but a scarcity of hands is felt in the country districts, wages are very high, and all cry out for immigration. Strong, hardworking men are greatly wanted, but clerks and others had better try their fortunes elsewhere, un-

less they are willing to endure the hardships of camp life. The enormous importation of gold by Mauá has had a most sensible and beneficial effect on our currency, which during the past fortnight has greatly improved. The Bonds of the National Government are very firm, and sell at 38. Notwithstanding the war, our Finance Minister religiously adheres to the letter of the law, ordering the burning of the paper money. Paper money, owing to the season, is in less demand than gold.

We all watch with anxiety Sr. Riestra, who has left to negotiate a loan in England. He stands so high here, both as a financier and politician, that we have no doubt if his mission prove as successful as anticipated, he will be the most influential man in the River Plate, and probably the second President of the Argentine Republic.

Buenos Ayres and the English Capitalists.

When President Mitre apostrophized 'English gold' as the good genius of these countries he shewed the correctness of his judgment and the appreciation by his Government of the numberless and incalculable benefits flowing from English capital. Besides the enormous aggregate of wealth possessed by British residents, the result of their persevering and productive industry, signs of which are every where visible in town and country—besides the great floating capital of merchants in England connected with the River Plate which may be regarded as the vital current of our trade and the mainstay of our native shopkeepers—we find all the public enterprises such as loans, railways, banks &c. monopolised by London capitalists to the amount of over six millions sterling.

At present we shall confine our remarks to this last item of English capital in the River Plate, which may be said to constitute our whole connexion with Europe, and form, therefore, an appropriate subject in our pocket-review. All Argentines do not so highly appreciate, as President Mitre, the value of English gold, and the great facility with which money has been found on the London Stock Exchange for all River Plate enterprises has led these easy-going people to imagine that any amount of capital may be had at any time for the mere asking of it—nay, that they do a favor to Englishmen by borrowing their surplus funds at good interest. It would be unfair to charge Argentines with being wrong-headed or more self-opiniated than the majority of nations, for we like them on the whole, as they have more good points and fewer defects than any other people in South America or many in Europe.

But the River Plate is destined to experience before many months a contraction of liberality and change of sentiment among English capitalists, which will dash to the ground the false impressions that we allude to. In a word, South America has lately fallen below par, and as a well-known Buenos Ayrean authority in London expresses it "we are not likely to get another £ pound of English money for a long time, and must make the best use we can of what we already possess."

There is at present a plethora of Foreign Stocks and Foreign Railways in the London market, and the sad failure of the Brazilian railways [not paying their working expenses] has generated a distaste for all South American railway shares. We venture to say that if it were debated in England to prolong the Northern Railway to Zarate or the G. Southern to Dolores, the money would not be forthcoming.

It is true the Buenos Ayrean Bonds stand at a high figure, but this is owing to the smallness of the English Debt (under a million £), the fact it is

held by friends of Buenos Ayres who keep it up, and the religious punctuality in its payment. But even in this particular we much fear that any newly-proposed loan must have the effect of driving down quotations at least 10 per cent.: and we know that Mr. Riestra little participated in the very brilliant expectations of his countrymen about realizing a loan at a high figure.

A friend of ours in England whom we recommended to invest in our National Bonds wrote us in reply that "he believed they were a very good thing, but there are many other good things nearer home." In effect, there has of late been a great expansion in the trade of England which was formerly more restricted. Since the surplus of idle capital caused by the Cotton-famine, there have been more demands on the credit [not to say credulity] and money of English people than could possibly be fulfilled. We have seen large loans for foreign banks in every part of the habitable globe, joint-stock hotel companies from Dover to Hong-Kong, Indian railways, Welsh Mines, Australian Debentures, South African land companies *cum multis aliis*, some of which have come to grief and calmed the public ardor for such investments.

Then again there are national loans: that to Mexico, which but for the Emperor of the French could never have been negotiated, the previous one being at 10 per cent discount; the Venezuela Loans all but valueless and priceless; the Italian State Loan at 4 per cent. discount, which is to pay 9 per cent. interest and be paid off at par; the 5 per cent. Turkish loan on the *tapis*, to be brought out at 50; making the interest equivalent to 10 per cent, with a promise to be paid off at par at a certain number of years.

In view of all these 'good things' offered to the British public, and of the many other reasons we have exposed, it is but right for us to conclude, and to advise our Argentine friends that we have good authority for repeating it—that English capitalists will positively refuse advancing any more money for River Plate enterprises until they see some practical results from what is already invested. We do not allude precisely to Mr. Riestra's projected loan for the National Government; but rather to enterprises of public utility, the fate of all future projects depending on the simple fact whether the railways now in construction will turn out like those of Brazil, or [as we fervently hope] result in 10 per cent. to the shareholders.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The 'Standard' office will be open until two o'clock for the sale of newspapers, &c. To-day being a holiday there will be no paper until Tuesday morning.

The Rio de la Plata with General Flores and staff is expected from Montevideo; she goes immediately up to the Uruguay.

Captain Johnson and Dr. Connolly, of the renowned Dotorell, were yesterday besieged by friends; they speak of the late naval engagement as a sort of Kilkenny cat affair. Captain J. is loud in his praise of the Amazonas. Our friends were to have left last night for Montevideo.

The Brazilian army is positively crossing the Uruguay, and encamping at Concordia.

Some gigantic Patagonian Indians arrived yesterday, Government put them up at a fashionable Hotel; they are expected to be at the Buffets to-night.

We received a private letter from Buena Vista, Pamero's head quarters, dated 19th June, stating the Paraguayans had retired and entered San Roque, some 23,000 men. Colonel Nelson has 24 pieces of artillery.

The cold weather has at last set in; on Thursday night the first heavy frost was experienced this year: on yesterday morning the whole country was covered with a thick heavy white frost. Our medical friends insist that one of the principal causes of the great mortality in town has been the unusually close warm weather. We hope now that the frost has set in, the doctors will get less to do. A person who was stopping at a house on the road leading from the Retiro to the Recoleta informed us that last month the funerals which passed before the door often exceeded thirty daily.

Don Julio Herrera y Obes has been appointed Secretary to General Flores during the campaign at a salary of 150 s. per month. General Flores' ou leaving Montevideo for the war, published a most sonorous proclamation, calculated to inspire his men with the most indomitable courage.

The magnificent house of Sr. Gadea in Concordia has been taken by Government and now serves as Custom-house and military hospital.

Colonel Gomensoro, who figured so bravely at the battle of the Riachuelo, is an Oriental by birth, and since the age of 14 years has been in the Brazilian service.

The Commercial Bank in Montevideo has subscribed 500 national dols., and \$50 for each of its clerks to the 'personero' fund, and the Maua Bank of Montevideo has most munificently given for the same purpose \$1400 s.

During the last few days there has been great activity in Montevideo; our old correspondent has sent us an unexpected communication, describing in the most ludicrous manner the review of the troops when young Flores' horse took fright, clearing out with the embryo general on his back, and frightening all the auxiliary policemen. 'Zozymus' depicts in the most feeling manner the General's farewell, and the weeping multitude, but the letter in question although irresistibly facetious cannot be published, as our new correspondent has entire control over Oriental matters.

The Ibicuy arrived yesterday with news from Rosario; there is nothing very new from the provinces; everything seems to go on quietly, and all the contingents are on the march.

Messrs. Werner and Schramm are at present in Montevideo, where they purpose to give a couple of concerts.

The National Government has at last concluded a sort of postal reciprocity treaty with the Oriental Government; the language of the treaty is very obscure. Government letters and documents go by mail free. An extradition treaty has also been concluded between the two countries which is of the highest importance, as formerly criminals escaped to the Banda Oriental, where they lived in the greatest impunity—now however on a requisition from the authorities they will be at once given up.

Another Brazilian transport has arrived in Montevideo with 750 men. They will be sent up the Uruguay.

Dr. Velez Sarsfield, we understand, purposes shortly giving to the public his new Civil Code, which, we suppose, from the erudition of the author, will be a great work.

At the last performance in Colon, some gentleman in the pit, carried away by the excitement of the moment, got on his legs to propose 'three cheers for Brazil or Buenos Ayres.' It appears, however, he became so unintelligible, that he was at once put down.

Last night the Germans in Montevideo were to have given a grand concert. All the town was going, as the German concerts are extremely popular.

We expect shortly in town a new American Circus Company, which is

at present playing in Montevideo with great success.

General Flores took a solemn 'adieu' of Montevideo on Wednesday. The National Guards turned out, and the crowd was great. He is expected in town this morning, but will not probably come ashore, as he is bound for Concordia.

The royal mail steamer Mersey will leave port on the 26th. The mail closes at 10 o'clock same day. We hear nothing about the Lily. The Mersey will leave Montevideo on the 29th. Packet editions and 'Weekly Standards' can be found on sale in Montevideo, at Mr. Sprunk's musical stationary, 93 Calle Zavala.

The plans of a new iron bridge over the Montevideo bog or swamp called the Iquitoso, have been approved by the Government, and this highly important and necessary work will be at once commenced.

We hear that 250 Welshmen for the Patagonian colony left Liverpool in last April. The colonists are all, as we are informed, highly respectable persons, and the most useful class of emigrants for Patagonia. Sr. Murga, of Bahia Blanca, has sold to the agent of the colony several thousand sheep, besides a large 'rodeo' of horned cattle.

The rumors published in the 'Eco de Cordoba,' respecting some band of 'Montoneros,' proves, we are glad to say, unfounded. Peace and order prevail in the provinces.

MONTEVIDEO.

June 22, 1865.

Yesterday was a day of rejoicings for the friends of the Government.

The news of the grand naval engagement in the Parana really took people by surprise, not only from the completeness of the victory gained by the Brazilians over the Paraguayans but from the fight having taken place at all. The bells, of course, were set a ringing as soon as the welcome tidings was known, and waked the more indolent part of the community from their morning sleep. Then the 'Tribuna,' printing office was besieged by a clamorous and insatiate crowd of ragged urchins who loudly cried to have bulletins given to them. While waiting for these and by way of interlude fireworks were let off, in various parts of the town while to the great satisfaction of the "young idea" hundreds of packets of crackers were thrown amongst the 'popolo.'

On considering the extent of the damage done to the Paraguayan fleet, we render General Lopez's faithful serfs sufficient justice, as the fact of his ships having suffered so severely proves incontestably the courage of their crews and commanding officers. We cannot however be too thankful that the hard lesson to Gen. Lopez's pride in his strength as a warlike nation has been taught so soon and so opportunely. It is evident to a merely casual observer that had the Brazilian fleet been unable to check the passage of the Paraguayan vessels nothing would have been able to prevent their coming down here and acting in concert with their land forces. Indeed all the evidence we possess goes to prove that in attempting to force the passage of the Parana, the Commander of the Paraguayan flotilla was only acting on instructions given with a view to combine the two operations of an advance on the Uruguayana by the strong division now occupying San Borja, and the presence of the Paraguayan squadron in the estuary of the River Plate.

The great object and desire that Lopez entertains is to bring the war to the Banda Oriental because he is here sure to find efficacious support among the wretches who display their hearty good will towards Paraguay and

their earnest desire for the triumph of her arms.

Though to a certain degree there may be the same kind of sympathy for the Paraguayan cause in the Confederation, yet certainly the feeling will not be so strong or so general, as it exists with us among the Blanco party, and the simple reason is I suppose that with you there is the inherent dislike bred and nourished between frontier states in consequence of their close contact and so called rival interests and claims, which must considerably diminish the sympathies of even the enemies of General Mitre's Government; whereas with us there exists no such motive for disliking the Government of Paraguay, and the malcontents to General Flores' Government hail with undissembled delight the prospect of the assistance General Lopez has promised them to overturn the present Government. They are ready to accept the present assistance even though the price they may have to pay for it should be the total ruin of the country and the loss of its independence.

The 'Reforma Pacifica' of to-day gives quite a distinct version of the naval engagement in the Parana. This paper mentions two Brazilian steamers as lost but only gives us the name of one, the Jequitinhonha. However we must not hope to get creditable news from such a dubious source as this paper has become.

The news of the occupation of San Borja by the Paraguayans was for some days stoutly denied by the 'Siglo' simply because the 'Tribuna' gave the news on the same afternoon of the arrival of the Imperador, and before any one else could publish a bulletin. But I regret to say the 'Siglo' had to cry "peccavi" at the feet of him at the 'Tribuna' and admit the truth of the important news. The opposition warfare between these two is degenerating into unseemly personalities as for instance the article against the editors of the 'Tribuna' in the 'Siglo' of to-day.

But leaving these gentlemen to settle their differences as best they may, I can say that the news of the victory gained by the Brazilian squadron in Parana has served to quiet in some degree the alarm felt by many, lest the Paraguayans should be able to penetrate the frontier of Cuarzim and so constitute the *campana* of the Banda Oriental their battle field. The chances of such taking place are materially diminished by the, at least, partial extinction of the Paraguayan fleet.

The National Guard was reviewed yesterday, and mustered a numerous force. General Theo had a proclamation distributed amongst them.

To-day the infantry force has been embarked on-board two Brazilian steamers to proceed to La Concordia. The corps now on their way to Entre Rios are as follows:—

Battalion, La Florida, 400 men, Battalion, 24 de April, 500 men, Battalion, Artillery, 100 men, Volunteers of Fidelis marching as a Brazilian corps, 300 men—Total, 1300 men.

This is the very lowest computation, and they are really finished troops. A large quantity of ammunition as well as artillery has been also embarked. General Flores remained seated watching the operation of embarking the different bodies of infantry, and his presence served to give greater animation to the scene, eliciting hearty cheers from the troops as well as the spectators.

To-day the N. G. was again called together, when great enthusiasm was manifested. Colonel Pallesos spoke in short but energetic phrases recommending the care of the Capital to the faithful and well tried National Guard.

General Flores leaves to-morrow for Concordia. Colonel Candido Bustamante will leave probably in a few days when his Volunteer Corps is somewhat more numerous than it is at present.

LATEST FROM CORRIENTES.

REMOVED DEFEAT OF THE PARAGUAYANS.

The Ibicuy arrived yesterday in the Tigre from Parana, and the passengers reached town by the Northern Railway. We have no official or reliable news whatever, but the 'Nacional' publishes a bulletin on the statement of one of the passengers who received a letter from one Señor Onieba of Goya, with the following news:—

"A skirmish is said to have taken place [date and locality unknown] between the guerrilla cavalry of Gen. Caceres and the rear-guard of Robles' army which consisted of 3 or 4,000 men in charge of the baggage and artillery. The former were completely victorious routing the enemy and capturing 42 military waggons and 500 prisoners.

General Caceres continued in hot pursuit, cutting up the invaders who retreated with forced marches. It is thought that as soon as General Paunero heard of this victory he abandoned his march along the river of Corrientes in search of Gen. Urquiza, and started across the country to unite with Caceres and give a last blow to the retreating army of Robles."

This news is not only unauthentic but improbable, as Robles has an army of 25,000 men with a large park of artillery and was by latest accounts between San Ambrosio and San Antonio near the city of Corrientes, and the guerrilla force of Caceres and Iagrana was at Maruchos near Goya (40 leagues from the enemy) with only 3,000 men and no artillery. The 'Nacional Argentina' quotes a letter from General Hornos dated 14th inst. at San Roque, stating that the enemy was retiring in two strong columns, the infantry and artillery towards the city of Corrientes and the cavalry to the Upper Parana, near San Antonio, with the apparent purpose of completely evacuating the territory of Corrientes and entering Rio Grande to unite with the 2nd corps d'armee at San Borja. We have also despatches from General Paunero to the 18th on the banks of the river of Corrientes 12 leagues inland from Esquina, stating that he hoped to meet Gen. Urquiza next day, the latter being only 16 leagues distant, at Basualdo. The Junta of traitors in Corrientes was preparing to clear out and their escort of Correntinos had begun to desert: everything tends to show that before many weeks the enemy will have removed the seat of war to Rio Grande, and the Argentine territory be freed from their noxious presence.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN PARANA.

FLIGHT OF THE EDITOR, DR. CARRIEGO.

The mails arrived yesterday from Parana bring us news of that quiet little town, ex-metropolis of the Republic, having been thrown into a state of extraordinary excitement by a squabble between the renowned Dr. Carriego, editor of 'El Litoral,' and the Chief of Police, which resulted in the flight of the former by means of H.B.M. gunboat Dotorrell, and an impotent display of vengeance by the Police on the peaceful inhabitants.

It seems the Chief of Police in calling out the National Guards of the town, boasted that he would send the lawyers and editors *en masse* in the front line, whereupon Dr. Carriego protested, and called for a ballot-urn. He also insisted on his exemption from service by law, as being only son of a widow, and wrote long and strong articles on the subject: that of the 15th inst. fills 6 columns, with quotations from Plato and De Tocqueville, but the Chief of Police paid little heed to such respectable authorities, and a more terrible article appeared on the evening of the 17th, which at once caused the storm to burst. A commissary, with a piquet of soldiers, was sent to arrest the contumacious editor, but he could not be found, and guards were placed at the various corners of the square to prevent his escape. Next morning [Sunday] when the townfolk were going to mass they were horrified at the brutality of the soldiers who ransacked all the houses of the block, looking for Dr. Carriego as if he were an assassin.

But their search was in vain, for by the aid of a friend, our talented colleague escaped his pursuers, getting on board the English gunboat an hour before the paper appeared on Saturday night, and under the safe protection of Capt. Johnson, he came down the river, laughing at the fury of the Dogberry of Parana.

THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY.

PROPOSED PROLONGATION FROM CORDOBA.

The official paper of Salta publishes the following interesting correspondence between Mr. Wheelwright, concessionaire of the Central Railway, and Dr. Aguirre Governor of that Province. To Dr. Aguirre, Governor of Salta. Rosario, April 26th 1865.

Without having the honor of being personally acquainted with Your Excellency, except as Governor of the Province of Salta and therefore naturally interested in the welfare and progress of your country, I take the liberty to address you these lines. As concessionaire of the Central Argentine Railway, which I am at present constructing, permit me to call your attention to the necessity of preparing for the extension of the line to the Northern Provinces as soon as completed to the city of Cordoba.

It does not seem to me premature to agitate this great project, the realization of which would impart new life to those Provinces, at present so isolated and unproductive owing to the want

of communication with the great world of commerce.

Endowed with a soil of extreme fertility, embracing every degree of climate, teeming with the fruits and products of temperate regions—with sugar, coffee, tobacco, indigo and other tropical items, with minerals, valuable woods, and sundry elements of national riches both for home use and foreign exportation—these Provinces are yet unable to turn to account the blessings of prodigal Nature without a cheap and easy means of transport to bring their products to the consuming markets.

It is time people should begin to think and devise the best way of carrying out an enterprise which will at the same time develop the resources of their country and enhance the value of their individual properties; that they should be convinced there is no other but the Railway which can yield this great benefit to the remote Provinces, and that it is the direct interest of the inhabitants to make every effort for the realization of so great a good.

I am ready to dedicate my services towards the prolongation of the Railway until it place those provinces in immediate contact with the commercial world, for this has been the study of ten years of my life; but my efforts will be fruitless without the strenuous co-operation of the people who must profit by its accomplishment. It therefore remains for Your Excellency and the inhabitants to consider how you can best aid me to carry out so great and costly an undertaking.

The Provinces of Cordoba and Santa Fé, as is well known, have granted lauds and subscribed capital as far as in their power for making the first section of the line; and I hope the Northern Provinces will devise some similar measures for this end.

Permit me to remain Your Excellency's very obedient servant—

WILLIAM WHEELWRIGHT.

To Mr. William Wheelwright.

Salta, May 22nd 1865.

I have received your favor of the 26th ult., wherein, as concessionaire of the Central Argentine Railway which you are now constructing, you advise me of the intended prolongation after reaching Cordoba, and express the immense benefits which such an enterprise must yield to these Northern Provinces, desiring to know at the same time how far the inhabitants will be able to aid you for its accomplishment.

It is needless for me to dwell on the many advantages which we are destined to derive from your undertaking, since it must work quite a revolution in our existence, industrial development and social relations. This is admitted on all hands, and therefore you may count on the most decided and effective aid from all the inhabitants towards carrying out your enterprise.

As far as the Government is concerned I hereby engage to concede to you all the privileges and remunerations within our power to compensate your efforts for the regeneration of these Provinces. As soon as circumstances permit, I will address myself to the Legislative Chamber of Salta with reference to your suggestions and I have no doubt it will grant you the same concessions as the other provinces have done for this object.

Meantime I beg you will have the kindness to write me more explicitly, and state everything you require in the way of co-operation that I may lay it before the provincial Legislature.

Thanking you in the name of the Province for your noble undertaking I have the pleasure to reciprocate your kind regards.

CLETO AGUIRRE.

BRITISH HOSPITAL.

General Meeting of the Subscribers, held at the British Consulate, June 20th, 1865.

Present—E. Thornton, Esq., C. B., H.B.M. Minister and Charge d'Affaires; Rev. J. C. Ford, and Rev. J. Smith, British chaplains; Messrs. H. A. Green, R. McClymont, G. Drabble, E. Gifford, C. H. Twyford, R. Newton, Charles Darbyshire, J. Darbyshire, James White, T. W. Moore, and E. T. Mulhall.

E. Thornton, Esq., after stating that he took the chair on this occasion at the request and in place of Frank Parish, Esq., ex-officio Chairman of the general meetings, whose attendance was prevented by domestic bereavement, briefly explained that the committee had convened this meeting for the purpose of communicating the result of the late Bazaar, and considering the best manner of applying the funds.

Mr. Moore suggested that before proceeding to consider the application of the funds it was the duty of the meeting to record their gratitude to the ladies to whom they were indebted for them—and he proposed that Edward Thornton, Esq., be requested to call on

the ladies to whose exertions alone the successful result of the bazaar is owing, and convey to them the thanks of the Committee and the subscribers for their generous aid."

The Chairman then proceeded to explain that owing to the steady increase of the British population there was an increased demand for hospital accommodation which the present building did not provide. This fact, and the necessity for very extensive repairs, had long been known to the committee, who however had been unable, with the very limited Building Fund at their disposal to complete more than the most pressing minor repairs. Now, however, thanks to the ladies who managed the recent bazaars, and to the contributors to it, the committee had in hand the sum of \$353,181, the nett result of the bazaar, which, with \$24,617, the balance of the old Building Fund, raised the sum applicable to building purposes to \$377,798.

After detailing the improvements and additions the committee proposed to make, and explaining the plans that lay on the table for the inspection of the subscribers, the chairman informed the meeting that the estimated cost of these works was about \$145,000, and proposed the adoption of the following scheme for the application of the present large fund:—

To form a permanent Building Fund of \$250,000, the interest on which shall be applicable to the annual repairs and improvement of the building.

To authorise the committee to expend the balance of \$127,798, and the interest on the whole fund in the improvements they have suggested and on the basis of the estimates and plans presented.

This proposition was unanimously adopted, the majority of the subscribers present expressing their regret that the fund of \$250,000 could not be consolidated or invested in such a manner as to put it out of the power even of a general meeting to expend any portion of it.

The Treasurer reported that the fund was lodged at present at the London and River Plate Bank, of which the meeting approved.

The Chairman mentioned that the new matron was expected shortly from England, and that on her arrival the committee intended if possible to form anew the Ladies' Visiting Committee, whose superintendence would no doubt be of great benefit to the domestic arrangements of the establishment.

After passing a vote of thanks to the Club del Plata for generously and gratuitously placing their saloons at the disposal of the ladies of the Bazaar Committee, the meeting was closed by a vote of thanks to Edward Thornton, Esq., for his services in the chair.

ON 'CHANGE.

June 23rd, 1865.

Paper price of ounces,	\$ 452
Do. sovereigns,	138
First price of patacons	28 15
Last do.	28 25

Cash sales, 104,153.

TIME SALES.

For Friday	10,000 at 28 25
Saturday	5,300 28 20
" July 31	8,500 28 15

Total sales 202,953.

NATIONAL BONDS.

5,000 National Bonds for cash at 38. Specie was much firmer to-day than was expected; the Montevideo steamer brought up to Mafu a heavy remittance in gold, and some small amounts for other houses. Exchange on England was rather weak to-day, and the rate needed some £20,000 sterling was passed at 49½ to 49¼.

River Plate Produce, owing to the news received from the States by Rio, is very firm, and dry hides have improved in price. Wool is a little stiffer, but the sales show scarcely any advance on last quotations. The very high rate of interest and the consequent scarcity of money has a most prejudicial effect on our produce markets—money is at present worth from 18 to 20 per cent. per annum which is a restriction on trade, and we can see no hope for any financial improvement until specie becomes so abundant as to take the place of the fluctuating paper currency.

The stock of wool at present on hand is very insignificant, but dry hides are coming in daily from the camp and down the river. National Bonds, with the coupons attached, are selling at 38. A very heavy transaction in these securities was talked of on 'Change,' but the price is reserved.

The total amount of Exchange drawn for the packet up to this afternoon, is set down at £200,000 sterling. To-morrow Saturday being a holiday, there will be nothing done.

COURTESY.

The British barge Prince to be sold for Boston at reserved rates.

British barge L. shield placed on the berth by Messrs. Tay and Upson, to load for New York.

SHIPS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Table listing ships in the port of Buenos Ayres, categorized by class (English, American, French, Spanish, Italian, Dutch, Portuguese, Prussian, Russian, Hamburg, Mecklenburgh, Danish, Swedish, Belgian, Oldenburgh, Brecken, Hanoverian, Austrian, National) and including columns for name, tons, captain, arrival, and consignee.

For Sheepfarmers in the Province of Santa Fe.

Runs of the Rambouillet breed, crossed with Saxony ewes, lately brought to the province of Santa Fe, from the well-known establishment of Mr. Richard B. Newton...

The Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway. Hurrah! for Chascomus. Blankets! Blankets! Blankets!!!

Notice. We beg to notify the public that the business of Wool and Produce Brokers, carried on for the last four years by Santillan and Villatte...

For Sale. In the department of Mercedes, about 25 leagues from town, a quarter of a league of prime land...

Wool Brokers. We, the undersigned, hereby publicly declare that during the time that we have carried on the business of wool and produce brokers...

To be Let. One half league of land of superior quality, in the partido del Saltillo. At the same place for sale 2 to 3000 good mastic sheep...

Interesting to Sheep Farmers. Parties bent on purchasing Rams for their flocks, are hereby advised, that a shipment of 42 Rams of the very best German breeds...

South Down Sheep Wash. Stockholm Tar, and Spirits of Tar. For Sale at W. S. WYLLIE & CO'S, Chascomus.

Roe's celebrated Irish Whiskey. A constant supply always to be found Wholesale and Retail at BARRY & WALKER'S, 97 Calle Defensa.

Commercial notice. The undersigned notifies the public that, having purchased the house of business of H. Rivers & Co. in the month of January last...

FRESH GOODS. Of the very finest quality. Ex-Carbova and other late Liverpool steamers, York Hams, B. H. St. J. do, York Smoked Bacon...

THE "WEEKLY STANDARD". On Sale at the Nueva Libreria Inglesa, SAN MARTIN 75, Nearly opposite the Bolsa.

Diligencias del 25 de Mayo. Agencia Rivadavia, No. 98.

Para el 25 de Mayo, sale de la Capital todos los Miércoles por el último tren de la tarde que sale del Parque a Mercedes.

Nota.—La correspondencia, equipajes y enco menidas se reciben en la Agencia hasta las 12 de mismo día de salida.

For New York. The first class and fast sailing British Barque RAMBLER. Of 296 tons register, Captain A. Mackenzie...

The History of the Argentine Republic. In English, price \$20 currency. Also Vol. I of the River Plate Magazine...

Camps. Some splendid camps of the very best quality, in the Province of Entre Rios, or sale. For further particulars apply at No. 123 calle 25 Mayo (altos).

Notice and Reward of £50 sterling. WILLIAM GIBBONS, MARINER, Son of the late JAMES GIBBONS, Lieutenant-Adjutant of the Royal Perthshire Militia...

La Protejida del Pilar. Starts from Moreno every morning. Luggage letters, &c. to be left with Mr. Francis Rodriguez at the luggage room of the Parque Station.

Just Received. CHOICE HAVANNA CIGARS, Calle San Martin No. 60. E. RATHJE.

Office of the Provisional Directory of the Central Argentine Railway. The undersigned, President of the Provisional Directory of the Central Argentine Railway...

Notice. The Director may, from time to time, make such calls upon the Members in respect of all moneys unpaid on their shares...

ENGLISH STORE, MONTEVIDEO. Messrs. Newman and Co. beg to announce that they have received ex-Saxony Steamers...

GERMAN BURMEISTER. Consignatario de Frutos del Pais, Wool and Produce Broker, 70—CALLE BOLIVAR—70.

DILIGENCIA PARA LOBOS DE 25 MAYO Y SALADILLO, DE SABORIDO Y GARCIA. CON CARGUES TRADOS AL PECHO PARA LOBOS.

COTTON GINS. BURGESS & KEY. Obtained the SILVER MEDAL for their Improved. Eucaly's American Cotton Gins, at the Turin Exhibition.

MACHINERY. PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, Pumps for Irrigation, and all classes of Mill machinery...

BURROW'S GLASSES.

FOR THE OPIUM, FIELD, CAMP, SEA. Unsurpassed for brilliancy and power; equal to any other Binocular at double the price.

Illustrated London News.—"Admirably adapted for deer-stalking, yachting, and sportsmen."

SCREW AND PADDLE STEAMERS, &c. G. H. HARRINGTON AND CO., NAVAL ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS, 27, Leadenhall Street, LONDON E. C.

CONTRACT FOR BUILDING. Every Description of VESSEL adapted to Sea or River Navigation.

PATENT COMBINATION VESSELS WITH TEAK PLANKING AND IRON FRAMES. Estimates and particulars forwarded, including delivery at every port in SOUTH AMERICA.

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THE NATIONAL JOURNAL OF IRELAND. Price—Stamped, 4d; Unstamped, 3d. Registered at the General Post Office, London, for transmission abroad.

J. S. WYLLIE & Co. (Chascomus). Just received per 'Kepler' a large collection of School Books, direct from the publishers, Pocket Books, Diaries, Albums, &c.

THE "IRISHMAN." Price—Stamped, 4d; Unstamped, 3d. Registered at the General Post Office, London, for transmission abroad.

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