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ADVERTISEMENTS
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.
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The Standard.

"Nil in diebus, nil veri non audiam dicere."
CICERO.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1866.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

ARRIVAL OF THE ESPIGADOR.

VICE ADMIRAL BARROSO AND OFFICERS ON BOARD.

MORE RELICS FOR THE STANDARD OFFICE.

Yesterday the Espigador anchored in port at 12 o'clock. Our special reporter who boarded her states.

The steamer was crowded with passengers, amongst them was Vice Admiral Barroso and some other officers. The Espigador passed the Libertad at a point six miles above Rincon Soto, where she is aground with 178 wounded Argentines. The Espigador ran up alongside her and took off 47 soldiers and 3 officers who arrived to-day. A Paraguayan with his left arm cut off was conspicuous on deck.

Captain Douglass kindly brought us down a large box of relics which Sinbad has sent to the 'Standard' office; shells, (empty of course), minie balls, bolts, &c. which are now on exhibition at our office.

The Espigador passed last night two Brazilian iron-clads going up the river.

The Paraguayan who has come down was taken prisoner at Yatay, and boasts that he has already killed four of his own countrymen.

Things at the Estero Bellaco are unchanged; there has been no pitched battle, but morning, noon and night guerrillas are going on.

The army was ready to fight, all the tents were taken from the soldiers.

Monday the 21st the great fight was to have taken place.

The following is Sinbad's despatch: Above Itapiru, on board the steamer Duque de Saxe.

Gentlemen,

May 13. To-day we left Corrientes in this steamer, with 400 Brazilian troops on board. They were landed a little way from the ruins of Itapiru; the steamer was placed alongside of the bank, close to it—the deck and bank was upon the same level—in 18 minutes the soldiers were on shore, formed in companies, and were on the march north with drums beating and colors flying. They were Voluntarios da Patria, from Pernambuco, for the most part blacks or mulattos; the officers were white men, and soldier-like in their deportment; there was nothing like harshness or familiarity seen in their relations towards the men under their command. One thing was observable on board: after dining, the officers, 27 in number, rose as one man from the table, when clean covers were placed, and fresh viands brought in; the seats, so lately vacated by the officers, were now filled with private soldiers, many of whom had appended to their breasts the insignia of some order. Upon enquiry we learnt these were known in the corps as "soldados asesinados," that for their meritorious conduct they were treated thus, that in camp they are exempted from doing any drudgery, such as being sent to bring meat, water, or firewood. They were of all colors but chiefly whites. Among the passengers came 6 females, they were expensively dressed. It was late in the day, which precluded the idea of going to the allied encampment as was intended, anxious to see the spot where the death struggle took place on the 2nd. In reviewing what occurred there, it is no more than just to state that great bravery was shown on both sides, as is sufficiently evident from the number of the killed and wounded. The gallantry with which the Paraguayans made the assault against the overwhelming forces of the allies, the desperate fury with which they charged the Orientals, and the merciless catastrophe of their own

ruin, were such, that to point out any parallel we must look back to Saguntum and Numantia, or forward to the murderous onset of Saragosa and Balaclava. To speak the whole truth concerning "the wild charge they made," is a task that requires some courage. In attempting to portray it is necessary to admit the foes acted with valor worthy of a better cause, as they were being led on to certain perdition in open defiance of all military tactics.

14th. At sunrise heavy firing is heard in direction of the hostile camp. It was supposed to be the commencement of another mad attack, or that the new position of Lopez was being stormed by the allies. No such thing. It was a salvo of one hundred guns fired from the Paraguayan encampment: the same number of guns were repeated at sunset. No one here can divine the cause of it; yet some are inclined to fancy that Lopez wishes the allies to understand he has an abundant supply of powder.

The iron-clads are all at anchor in the Paraguay river. The largest of the gunboats are at the same place. This would indicate that a movement up that stream is in contemplation. Horses and horned cattle are being ferried over with expedition; to-day the transport Presidente took across one thousand novillos in three trips. It is of the last importance to the allied army to move from their present location. The pestilential exhalations from the fens in the vicinity of the encampment are more to be dreaded than the reckless onslaught of Lopez. By bad weather we are foiled in the intended jaunt to the allied camp. In the afternoon we accompanied Captain Corry upon a gunning expedition, going over the ground where the skirmish took place on the 18th of April. We separated from our friend, who in an hour afterwards returned with a sea-man loaded with ducks, pigeons, and snipe.

Upon a small knoll of firm land we found a group of crosses. It was the burial place of the Brazilians who fell in the guerrilla, two of the frail monuments contained inscriptions, one which was written with ink. The purport of it was: "Aqui jazem os restos mortaes do muzico de Imperiaes Marinheiros, Jose Gonzalez Marquez morto no 16 de Abril 1866, do corpo do Vapor Almirante Apa." Upon the other in rudely carved letters was inscribed with only the impressive and not easily to be forgotten words "Hic jacet pulvis cinis et nihil." Roughly as it had been done, it was an honor to the hand that had placed it there. We could not learn upon whose grave we trod, we were sorry for it. There were some headless bodies unburied near the spot. It would be as well, not to mutilate the dead. It was the custom of the Entre-rios and Corrientinos to do so in the wars of Rosas.

We meet Commodore Albin who left the allied camp an hour since, he reports, nothing new from that quarter. The belligerents occupy the same positions, as they did ten days ago. The allies are waiting for horses which are being sent forward as fast as it can be done. As formerly, much difference of opinion exists here as respects the duration of the war, there are those, who are inclined to think as Mr. Consul Hutchinson did, he said, (it was spoke in a mixed company without reserve) when the allies had crossed the Paraná and had possessed themselves of Itapiru, the war then, might be considered as just commenced. On the other hand, some assert the campaign will be over in a few weeks, and even go so far as to name quite a limited number of days as the term for its termination at the same time they are ready to back their judgement with heavy bets. Be it as it may, it is a month since the allied fleet left Corrientes, and fifteen days from the date of the land forces getting foothold on the Paraguayan soil, where they remain still upon its threshold.

Till now the allies are masters of no more ground than their armies stand upon, or the land that lies within the range of the guns of the ironclads and gunboats. Notwithstanding, what may be done by 'gros battalions' of veterans, commanded by brave and experienced Generals, will be achieved.

15th. A visit is made to the allied camp. On the way we pass the steam-

era Uruguay and Iron King, both both high and dry aground. The bulk of the armies are still encamped at or near the abandoned camp of Lopez. The Argentines are upon the right, the Brazilians occupy the centre and left, Flores and Hornos the van, and the beeves and horses are kept in the rear upon the peninsula formed by the Paraguay and Paraná rivers. They have plenty of scope, but little pasture. Nothing worthy to note had occurred since the second. As formerly all are desirous of pushing on to Curupaiti and Humaitá. The troops are in good spirits and in a high state of discipline. The Argentines are to have a payment to-morrow. We had scarcely penetrated the allied camp when we were called away by a preconcerted signal from the Viper. We return on board—an order had just been received to be ready to move as soon as it was practicable. Steam was got up and kept so day and night. We pass the day collecting some of the wooden curiosities which abound in these parts. They will be sent you by Capt. Douglass in a rough state. To-day the south wind brought up 26 sailing vessels, loaded principally upon private account. Groceries and other goods are much cheaper here now than in Corrientes; hucksters and bunboats are everywhere to be met with.

16th. At 8 a.m. orders were received to embark sick troops. The steamer was placed alongside the bank, when a few of such as could walk, came on board. They were for the most part officers; all had a wan, attenuated appearance, they were Brazilians. Again the day is passed with steam up. At a late hour it is made known (like everything else) the embarking is postponed till 'mañana.'

17th. At 9 a.m. a train of thirty two carts and twelve ambulances came in with sick. Some were brought upon stretchers and laid upon the deck. We need not tell you of the scene of suffering we were witnessing. Men unable to stand, prostrated by the small-pox, fever, and ague, lung complaints, dysentery, or typhoid fever, some were in the last stage of that loathsome disease. One man died in a boat alongside, another perished upon the bank. At noon four hundred and twenty sick were embarked with orders to wait till 2 p.m. and then proceed to Corrientes. An hour more of time was lost in waiting for more sick, that did not come, when the steamer was cast off at 3 p.m. for Corrientes. We reach there in seventy minutes from Itapiru. Here again time was lost, to ascertain at what point the sick were to be landed. It was sundown before the order came to go to the hospital a league below the city. It was now too late to do so. The steamer was anchored with her passengers on board to pass a night of misery the best way they could on the steamers naked decks. We go on shore right glad to get clear of the groans, noisome smell, and clamorous cries for water, that pervaded every part of the steamer.

18th. At 10 a.m. proceed to the Viper, the wounded were being landed, six of their number had died during the night.

SINBAD.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Dr. Pongerrard's funeral takes place to-day at ten o'clock from the College in the Calle Larga.

The new steamer Guarani left the Tigre yesterday, and steamed out to the roads. She cut through the water in splendid style, and is one of the prettiest steamers in the river.

Sr. Victoria, we understand, left yesterday on special business for Entre Rios.

We hear that the ladies who sung in Colon will shortly give another charitable concert at the Coliseum.

Sr. Boneo, who has lost his bonds, has as yet heard nothing more about them. As the numbers are known they are useless.

Mr. and Mrs. Rumball leave in the packet for Europe, as also several other leading members of our English society.

The arrival of the 'Espigador' was the event of the day yesterday. The mole and Paseo Julió were as usual crowded, but the cold piercing wind kept the brokers from coming as usual to the stairs. Very few boarded the

steamer but the impatient looks of the people on the mole had fully proved the intense interest to know what had transpired from the 10th to the 18th at head quarters we certainly cannot exculpate the Government for not raising a special despatch-boat between Itapiru and Buenos Ayres—only once a week to hear from Paraguay when the river is literally crowded with steamers, and events of the most transcendent importance are passing, is really a most irrefragable proof of official neglect. The natural consequence is that the town gets filled with the most outrageous bolás, and people are persuaded to believe things that have no foundation save in the imagination of a few speculators.

We received yesterday several letters from the camp. We are happy to say that the loss in sheep has been very trifling, at Monte Grande an Englishman was obliged to get his sheep out of a 'bañadó' in bullock carts. Near the banks of the Salado there were similar risks, but the lambs were in most of the partidos strong, and comparatively few perished. The Magdalena camps which during the summer suffered so much are now in good condition, and the price of sheep \$42 as will appear by a letter from a subscriber which we publish to-day.

The new Entre Rios treasury notes are a species of Provincial shin plasters hitherto unknown in the River Plate. The issue is \$1,000,000, bearing six per cent. interest, they must, therefore, be necessarily issued at about 70 per cent. discount, which is a reasonable shave for such securities. The Government, in order to give them a currency, states that they will be redeemed by the sales of public lands in Entre Rios, and they will be also taken at par in payment for public lands. Under these circumstances we suppose they will pass current, as the increased demand for public lands in Entre Rios is something very significant. Within the last few days no less than 9 parties have applied to the Entre Rios Government to buy Government lands, estancias varying from 2 to 4 square leagues each. By means of these new treasury bills Englishmen will be able to purchase Government lands at about \$1,000 or £200 per league. Entre Rios is now going ahead as fast as the Banda Oriental in the years 1856 and 1857. The lands are excellent pasturage, the province quiet, and our countrymen who are up there state that they prefer sheepfarming in Entre Rios to any other province in the Republic. It seems that the firing of rockets, &c., on the occasion of a victory by the allies is but the signal for all sorts of rows, the Entre Riano Government has, therefore, prohibited all such demonstrations. The popular feeling in Entre Rios, we regret to remark, is decidedly hostile to the allies.

Fever and ague is but the inevitable consequence of a residence in swampy localities. The allied army is now suffering from this epidemic: in almost every regiment there are daily cases of prostration. The Chagres fever, when the Californian gold mines were discovered, swept off thousands: the doctors tried every remedy, but the only effectual cure is to leave the place.

A gentleman, named Charles Espilly, has written a pamphlet in Paris on the River Plate war. We have not seen the book, but learn that it is extremely hostile to the Brazilians.

A private letter has been received from the Upper Uruguay, which gives the following data:—

The Baron Porto Alegre marched at the head of a few regiments with some small pieces of artillery, and arrived on the banks of the Paraná. His march was one continued scene of hardship and suffering; frequently the men were for days without fresh beef. The whole country about there is a howling wilderness. When he reached the Paraná he at once tried his guns and commenced firing across the river. Right in the centre of the stream is a large island, which is occupied by a Paraguayan force, 400 strong. The vaanguard extends from Candelaria to the Tranquera de Lorete. The general encampment is at a place called Santo Tomas.

The second in command of the Paraguayan army is an officer named

Diaz in whom Lopez has the greatest confidence. We hear nothing at all of Barrios, but suppose he is away watching the Baron Porto Alegre.

Adolfo Saguier is in great favor with Lopez, he is his right hand man at the encampment and constantly engaged communicating Lopez's orders. We hear that Miguel Haedo and Luis Caminos are prisoners at Humaitá. All the Argentine prisoners are said to be at the 'yerbales' working away, for which they receive pay.

The Mendoza diligence it seems broke down on the road last week, and therefore it was that we received no Official mails on Friday, at least this was the rumor in Rosario.

It is confidently stated in the circles of the 'upper ten' that the campaign will be terminated in May, and the war over by the first of June. We doubt, however, this; it is too good to be true.

Lopez, it is said, has a body-guard of two thousand picked men, all represented to be the tallest and bravest soldiers to be found in Paraguay. These men have their swords all as sharp as razors, and as yet have not seen any fighting. We suppose this body-guard must be something like the Mamelukes, we hear so much about them.

To-night the grand ball at the Club Progreso comes off: it will be a very gay affair, as all the ladies in town are going.

The pyramid in the Plaza is getting ready for the feast-days: the gas-burners are being put up and every preparation going on for the grand display on the 25th May.

The latest from Cordova is that the judge has ordered Mr. Penialosa and others to be put at liberty; it will be remembered that these were the parties arrested by order of the Governor on the charge of participation in the Cordova revolution. We are glad that Cordova can boast of such independent judges.

Mr. Charles Brandes has been recognized by the Montevideo Government as Prussian Vice-Consul for that city, and Don Agustín Pedro Justo as Argentine Vice-Consul.

The great row that at present is going on about the Export duties amounts to nothing, for as the National revenue cannot be reduced it is clear that the Government if deprived of the export tax will impose another, and farmers need not for one moment suppose that the proposed alteration is a boon. We look upon it in quite a contrary way as whatever new taxes are named will assuredly be heavier than the old export duties.

We can get no news whatever of the Minister of War or Machado; we hope nothing has happened Sr. Martinez, although we have grave doubts, as the whole south camps are covered with water. His Excellency took no life preserver with him, and cannot swim; he is probably weather bound at some of the post houses.

We hear a laughable story about one of our greatest plate-glass smashed-up shopkeepers, who when he failed here fled to the Banda Oriental; the manager of a foreign house followed the bankrupt, saw the Gefé, showed him how the party owed him over 30,000 pata, and demanded his arrest. The Gefé at once popped out Calle Florida friend in the stocks or in irons, we don't know which, and did not liberate him until two responsible parties came forward and went bail for him.

On the 4th June Mr. Billinghamst will hold one of the most important estancia auctions ever known to the north. For parties who think of commencing the estancia business this is a rare chance and we advise them to attend the auction of the estancia of Cepeda. The sheep are first class 20,000—So large a number, and at this season, will probably go cheap.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

There has been a great lawsuit going on between Mr. Pfeil [your former correspondent] and a Mr. Francis Marie. As far as I know the merits of the case are all with Mr. Pfeil who has been slandered by Marie.—Mr. Pfeil brought Marie before the courts and has I am told gained the suit; in the 'Siglo' you will find a notice by Ma-

ria which certainly reflects little credit on the writer or the editor of a paper who would admit such an advertisement.—I don't know Pfeil personally but it is really monstrous that the news papers should publish such notices. I give you the following war news which is current here to-day.

A private letter from Corrientes dated 11th, says that the young Paraguayan Recalde who passed over to allies has made the following declaration.

In the attack of the 2d May only 5,000 Paraguayans were engaged and that they were only surprised. Flores went but also retreated to the Argentine tents, which were much inside the Oriental and Brazilians, all which they sacked. They took away every thing in the tents and also 4 guns rifled, and they killed a great number of officers and soldiers, even women. When retreating the Brazilians charged, they gave me quarter, and in this retreat the Paraguayans lost heavily as I had the intention of passing over I hid behind a tree and pretended to be loading my musket when my countrymen were returning they swept me with them but I hid behind the leaves of a tree, but I was obliged to return, at last I saw a jungle I threw my musket away and dashed into the morass, it was full of water, I waited there until the Brazilians came up. I then went out and walked up, they made me go on my knees. I made the sign of the cross, and put up my hands praying for quarter, but they were just going to kill me, when an officer roared out he is a prisoner, don't kill him, take him to the Cuartel General, as I went along 3 Brazilians were about to shoot me, but the teniente stood between me and saved me. General Corrie went to the Argentine camp and there I was safe; the men were cooking and gave me something to eat, and even pigs; Lopez has only 15,000 men. Mrs. Lyche is dressed in an officer's uniform (quere, did she lead the charge on the 2nd, people here say she did).

The captive families nothing known of all the prisoners taken are in a shed with iron on them. In Asuncion the prisons are full. Mrs. Dolores Urdapilleta was in for three months, and afterwards was fined 500 shirts. The Brazilian Consul Sr. Amaro is alive and has been let out of captivity.

Sr. Nih has the Oriental Consulate open, as it is yet hoped the Blancos will come into Montevideo.

I give you this news as it goes: it seems to me very like the truth; the affair of the 2nd was an awful business.

General Suarez is expected here shortly.

Business dull, money easy, plenty of rain, and the estanciaeros to use your own words on the high road to a colossal fortune.

The Peruvian iron-clads were anchored in Maldonado on fast Thursday.

No signs as yet of the 'Oriental.'

O'DOWD.

LATEST FROM CHASCOMUS.

May 20, 1866.

The rain in Chascomus has been almost incessant since I arrived, and still appears very gloomy. The camp is flooded all round, and the train no longer comes out here, owing to the damage done to the road. The rails are washed away in some places (probably Facia), as yesterday the water was washing over them.

The diligence from Dolores (due yesterday) has only just arrived, bringing bad news of the state of the roads. On this side of San Vicente many flocks were wading through water knee-deep, and it is to be feared many sheep will be lost. There was a marked deficiency of increase, many flocks being without a single lamb. In some places cattle were standing up to the belly in water; altogether the camp looks very miserable on account of the rain, so much not having been known to have fallen for many years. The high lands looked well, and, no doubt, when the floods have cleared away there will be a prospect of abundant winter feeding.

Any stranger passing through this district must be struck with the overstocking of the land, too much regard

Being had to quantity rather than to quality; however, if the boiling down is only extended this evil may soon be remedied, as one place in this town is slaughtering 400 sheep daily.

THE PROPOSED REFORM OF THE CONSTITUTION.

To the Editors of the 'Standard,'
Gentlemen,
In your edition of the 20th inst. you report there being a bill lying before Congress for the amendment of the Constitution, perhaps a few hints to Argentines at the present moment may not be out of place.

By the law of Nationality of 1857, foreigners could become naturalized, but I have never heard what were the preliminaries necessary to this act, nor am I aware of their being any official authority how that act should be made. The law itself affects more directly the sons of foreigners born in the country, indeed this was the object of its promulgation.

What are the inducements held out to the foreigner to recompense the sacrifice of his natural nationality in the adoption of that of an Argentine? None whatever, but the questionable one of being compelled to carry a musket in the civil wars—wars in which he would not have the slightest interest, but which naturally would excite his pity for the unfortunate people engaged in them.

To make my communication as short as possible, I would humbly lay before the Argentine Legislature the following propositions, for their consideration. 1st. Let all foreigners be declared eligible to the highest post of the state, upon the following conditions:

- A residence in the country of ten years and upwards.
- Married to a native-born woman.
- A possession of property to the amount of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (paper).
- To take the oaths of citizenship.
- Freedom from military service for the space of ten years.

I do not doubt that there are many here who would be willing to undertake the duties of citizenship, provided they received sufficient protection from the country in the way of free access to the higher posts accorded to the natural citizen, and who, at the same time, are only desirous of imparting their knowledge, abilities, or influence, to create a more stable state of things, by gradually infusing men's ideas, counterbalancing the fatal tendency of parties to maintain a chronic state of anarchy, and finally as a medium party, beneath whose existence bloody and interminable dissensions would be washed away, and the turbulent spirits of the nation directed into the thousand pathways of peace and prosperity.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obediently,
A WELL WISHER.

SOUTH AMERICAN LAND AND EMIGRATION AGENCY.

It must be highly gratifying to all those interested in South America to see the large increase in the number of industrial emigrants who are leaving these shores by every packet to push their fortunes, in by far the finest and most virgin fields for agricultural enterprise. We have long impressed upon our readers the desirability of stimulating emigration to those regions, from a well-founded conviction that there is no place on the face of the globe where the industrious and steady agriculturist has such a chance of doing well as on the continent of South America. It has long been a matter of surprise that many of the provincial Governments of South America, who have ever acted kindly towards British settlers, and uniformly protected their interests, should not have taken more active measures for attracting towards their waste lands steady and efficient British labouring colonists. Had they only adopted the free grant of land system, and free and assisted passages, we should have seen an efflux of emigrants to the respective States which would have borne comparison with that to the Australian colonies, which have made such rapid strides, from this and other facilitating influences. We noticed last issue that a highly respectable land and emigration agency has been recently established by Messrs. Denholm

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE ROW.

We publish the following letters as the writers are before the public:—
(Private and Confidential.)

To H. G. Lettson, Esq., &c., &c.,
Sir,

To-day I send to Government my resignation as Minister, my motives for so doing are as follows:—I lent you a draft of the Triple Alliance, in the greatest confidence and in consequence of your repeated solicitations, but on your sacred promise of the strictest reserve believing that in so doing I was consulting the interest of my country and gaining the approbation of England to the Triple Alliance. The English Government has published this treaty, notwithstanding that your solemn promise to the contrary was pledged to me.

You, Mr. Lettson, can realize the responsibility which has been thrown on me thereby, notwithstanding that I resign my portfolio, which for me is no sacrifice whatever. But as it is necessary I should be clear before the public, and the honorable motives which induced me to give you the copy should be thoroughly understood, I appeal to your honor and delicacy requesting that at the foot of this letter you state whether the facts which have induced my resignation are as I have stated or not.

Yours respectfully,
CHARLES CASTRO.
(Private and Confidential.)
May 12, 1866.

Sir,
In answer to yours marked private and confidential of this date, and which I return you, I must say that it is a positive fact that you gave me the copy of the treaty confidentially and on my promise to keep it a great secret. I leave it to yourself to say on reading the following whether I have broken my word or not. I enclosed to my Government a copy of the treaty in a letter marked in the corner confidential, and which contained the following paragraph, which I translate from my letter book:—
"I am indebted to Dr. Dn. Carlos de Castro for these documents respecting the possession of which he has requested of me the strictest reserve."

I am, Sir,
Yours respectfully,
H. G. LETTSON.

ARGENTINE LANDS.

To the editor of the 'Brazil and River Plate Mail.'

British Consulate,
Rosario, February 20, 1866.

Mr. Editor,
In your issue of the 'Brazil and River Plate Mail' for January 5th I observe that your own correspondent in Buenos Ayres writes:

"Reports from the interior provinces are on the whole favourable. The Governor of Santa Fe, Señor Oroño, has granted a splendid tract of land to Señor Estevan Rans, as agent for a new American colony of Southern Planters. The grant is believed to be 1,250 square leagues in trust for the use and benefit of five thousand American families who propose to settle thereon, and the concession is altogether untrammelled with conditions likely to cause difficulty in realising so great an undertaking."

At page 69 of my 'Buenos Ayres and Argentine Gleanings' you will see it stated, on the authority of our late governor, Don Patricio Collen, that "the Province of Santa Fe comprises within its limits a geographical extent of 155 leagues from north to south, and 50 from east to west," so that a grant of 1,250 square leagues out of this has something absurd on

the face of it. Not far from this grant of land, conceded to Mr. Rans, is another, in which Captain Richeson and Mr. Perkins are going to have a colony on the country of the 'star-splangled banner,' and Mr. Perkins will shortly proceed to the United States to procure immigrants.

Our Centro-Argentine railway proceeds slowly but surely. The bridge over the Tortugas, which divides the Province of Cordoba from that of Santa Fe, is now finished, and in a month's time I believe the traffic and passenger line will be opened to the Tortugas. We have three locomotives here now—the Cordoba, the Santa Fe, and the Tucuman; another, the Mendoza, is on its way out, and I am told that there are to be fourteen locomotives on this line, each of which is to bear the name of one of the Argentine provinces.

But the most important news that I have to tell you is of the Etchegaray colonization scheme. Everything has succeeded with Mr. Etchegaray so far, as the Government have given him all that he demanded. So that he needs now only money and immigrants, both of which he is on his way to England to procure. One of the chief obstacles to the legal possession of this land was that the religious order of Santa Catalina, in Cordoba, claimed a large portion of it from some concession in the old Spanish times. This, however, has been decided by the law courts to be an invalid claim, therefore all obstacles are removed.

Yours faithfully,
T. J. HUTCHINSON.

* Probably the error in figures was a typographical one.—Editor B. and R. P. M.

NORTHERN RAILWAY GUARANTEE. (COPY.)

Ferro-Carril del Norte—Oficina del Administrador General.
Buenos Ayres, May 22nd 1866.
To His Excellency the Minister of Hacienda D. Don Mariano Varela.
Your Excellency,
Having seen published in 'La Tribuna' of the 19th inst. a correspondence between Your Excellency and Sr. Don Juan José Mendez one of the members of the Commission named by the Government to examine the accounts in connection with the Guaranteed Interest of 7 1/2% due to the Northern Railway Co. for the year 1865, the undersigned has the honour to inform Your Excellency that on the 1st of February last the above accounts were presented to the Government as at first required, on the 27th February the Commission applied for certain other information in respect to the same which has supplied on the 3rd of March; on the 5th of March they again applied for further details which involved a very great amount of labour.

I have now however the honour to hand your Excellency details of every item expended during the year, the Vouchers for which are open for the inspection of the Commission as well as the books of the Co. whenever they may please to refer to them.
I beg to assure Your Excellency that no time has been lost in getting the required particulars prepared, the Co. being naturally anxious to facilitate as much as possible an early settlement of this question.
God preserve Your Excellency many years.

J. BOYD THOMPSON.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER TO PARAGUAY.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.'
Gentlemen,
The remarks of your correspondent 'Sinbad' in your respectable columns, with regard to the reception which Mr. Washburn, American Envoy from the United States to Paraguay, met with from the Commander-in-Chief of the Allies are now the subject of considerable speculation here. Were American interests in Paraguay of so imperative a nature [which is happily not the case] as to require the presence of a representative while the country is in course of being beleaguered and invaded, it would better become the dignity of such a power as the United States of America to send that representative to the scene of his duties in a vessel of war under the protection of the flag, the honour and in-

Teatro-Franco Argentino

The Renowned
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will arrive shortly
and give performances at the
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Will be shortly published
The Programme and the Day of
Performance.
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THE CASINO.
Santa Fe Lands for Sale.
For sale four square leagues of splendid, well watered land in the Province of Santa Fe, situated to the North of the River Carcarañá, about 4 leagues from the Railroad line and about 16 leagues West from Rosario.
The camp is surrounded by English settlers.
For further particulars apply at the office, Calle Piedad No. 36.
115-xp m 23

Central Argentine Railway.

Train Time Table from 7th May, 1866.

From Rosario	arrival	departure
" " "	7.48	7.51
" " "	8.48	8.52
" " "	9.38	9.41
" " "	11.0	11.0

From Tortugas	arrival	departure
" " "	2.49	2.52
" " "	3.38	3.42
" " "	4.41	4.43
" " "	5.30	5.30

ROBERT OGILVIE,
General Manager.

Bank Notes—Bank Notes.

The gentleman who some months ago borrowed from the undersigned a package of specimens of American Bank Notes is requested to return them immediately. By doing so he will receive the thanks of the undersigned.
E. H. FOLMAR & CO.,
Reconquista 117.
144-6p m 22

To Let.

The Almacen No. 120 Calle Bolívar, with 45 yards deep by 6 breadth. For particulars apply at 128 same street.
143-3p m 22

Furnished Rooms.

To be let at 80 Calle Parquet together or separately, 4 furnished bedrooms or a sitting room and three bedrooms.
147-3p m 22

To Merchants and Shippers.

Merchants and Shippers are hereby respectfully informed that the Law of the United States enacted by Congress on the 2nd of March, 1799, (Section 28) still remains in full force; and that the penalty for failure to comply with the provisions is five hundred dollars. The law requires that all vessels arriving in ports of the United States from foreign countries shall, when within four leagues of the coast, have ready for official inspection three manifests of their cargoes, clearly and faithfully indicating the Marks, Numbers, Packages, Contents, Shippers, and Consignees.
Buenos Ayres, May 19, 1866.
H. R. HELPER,
United States Consul.
137-5p m 20

For New York.

To sail 10th June, the first class British brigantine
GENTLE ANNIE,
199 tons register, will be despatched as above. For freight apply to the Consignees, Messrs. Zimmermann, Fairs & Co., or to
TAY & UPTON,
Ship Brokers.
122-9y, m 18 148-xp m 22

IMPORTANT AUCTION.

Mr. MARIANO BILLINGHURST will sell by public auction at his establishment, 70 Calle Potosí, on Tuesday 29 inst., at 11 a.m., a large lot of valuable sheep lately shipped from Germany by Sor Grieban, and among which will be found several, descended from the valuable flocks of Weisau, Wambitz, Lecknow, Postelwitz, Grosburg, Schonrade, Schomoller, Hamburg, and Passau. The animals are at present located in the German Stable-yard, 64 Calle Balcarera, where they may be seen at any time up to the day of sale. Parties unable to inspect the animals need not be afraid to bid, relying on the lengthened experience and well marked reputation of Sor Grieban.
148-xp m 22

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet 'Astro,' Ritchie's Caledonian, will leave this port for Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro, on Sunday, 31st May, 6 a.m. As Rio de Janeiro the 'Astro' will sail on 17th June, and on the 22nd of the Company's Transatlantic Packets, Passengers and Freight for the following Ports, viz. Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent (Cape de Verd Islands), Lisbon, and Southampton.
Passengers by this vessel are requested to embark before four p.m. on the above-named day, as the 'Astro' will leave on Friday at that hour.
For information as regards Rates of Passage, of Freight, etc., please apply at the Agency of the Company, 77 Calle 25 de Mayo.
ABRAHAM ROBINSON,
Agent.
Cargo will in future be received on board the 'Astro' at Rio, Bahia, and Pernambuco, at 25 1/2 cent per ton of 40 cubic feet.
GIBSON & MURRAY,
27—Calle de la Victoria—27.
The above have just received from Europe a New Stock of
Gentlemen's Aguas-Catum, Tweed and Melton Over-Coats and Capes;
Also Boys' and Youths' Melton Capes.
150-10p m 22

KEAN & GORRER.

Grocers, Ship Chandlers, Provision Dealers and Camp Agents in General, Corner of Calle Aduana and Calle Rioja, Rosario.
62-1m m 8

Board & Lodging.

Gentlemen will find comfortable board and lodging in an English family at 893 calle Parquet.
127-6p m 19

Messengerías Argentinas.

Al 25 de Mayo.
Calle Rivadavia No. 98.
Desde el 25 del presente saldrá de la ciudad los días 6, 16, 26 de cada mes y regresará del 26 de Mayo los días 9, 19, 29.
Las salidas de la ciudad serán como hasta aquí en el tren de la tarde a dormir a Miércoles.
DEAUTIER y CORREA.
126-6p m 19

Wanted.

A small House, in good repair, of 6 or 6 rooms, kitchen, algho, etc., and fondo, distant not over ten squares from the Plaza Victoria, and rent of not exceeding \$1,000 per month. A note left at calle Tucuman 107 immediately, will be attended to.
128-3p m 19

Wants Situation.

A Civil Engineer seeks employment in town or country, as a good Draughtsman and has had experience in the erection of works.
B. Standard office. 133-3p m 20

TEATRO COLON

ITALIAN OPERA.
Funciones de las Fiestas Mayas.
Miércoles 23.
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
Jueves 24.
EL BARBERO DE SEVILLA.
El papel de la Basina será desempeñado por la Sta MABIOTTI.
Viernes 25.
HIMNO NACIONAL.
I O N A.
Sabado 26.
WABUCO.
El papel de de Abigile será desempeñado por la Sta. SEBENO, y el de Ismael por el Sr. CELESTINO.
VICTOR PISANI.
NOTA.—La Boletería está abierta desde el Lunes 21 del corriente.

Por MARIANO BILLINGHURST.

De la pintoresca Isla denominada Colón, en el Riacho Carapachay, de la Esperita como 14 cuadras mas adelante.
De orden de su propietario, D. Jose Vial.
El Domingo 3 de Junio próximo a las dos en punto de la tarde se da a romitar la espuada Isla en 16 3 lotes como mejor convenga, siendo de fidel subvención, quedando los lotes con límites naturales, tales como pequeños arroyitos. Esta Isla alta, compuesto su terreno de 7 cuadras de frente por una legua de fondo, con cuatro buenas casillas, techos de paja y pisos de madera, toda ella cultivada con rica fruta injertada, manzanas, peros, ciruelos, polones, damascos y cuanto variedad de fruta esquisita se conoce, perfectamente limpios los arbolados; grandes parrales de rica uva, 3 mientes de duraznos silvestres forman un conjunto agradable para recreo y de gran lucro, visitando al arroyo de cultura con el celebre isla del Sor Lacroce que está en frente. Los habitantes tendrán que partir por el tren de las ocho del día y se hallarán conducidos en embarcaciones hasta la Isla, donde estará preparado un almuerzo campastro.
En seguida.
El próximo venderá esta Isla, situada sobre el rio de Dujan, frente a la propiedad del Sr. Don Juan Milberg; conidos esdras y cuarto de frente por cinco cuadras de fondo con gran cantidad de manzanas, peros, muy alto y a 45 minutos de distancia desde la Estación del Tígron.
141-xp m 20

Por MARIANO BILLINGHURST.

En la casa amueblada para hospedaje situada en la Calle de Cuyo No. 66, frente al hotel de Louvre.
El Jueves 24 del corriente a las 11 en punto de la mañana se dan de rematar sin falla alguna a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado todos los muebles y demás menaje contenido en 6 departamentos con dos camas de fierro, ricos colchones elasticos y de lana, cómodas, ropetos, sofás, lavatorios, sillas, almohadones, cortinados y demás accesorios de dichos dormitorios.
Un Comedor con una mesa para 18 habitantes, un aparador, loza, cristalería, sillas, una cocina económica de fierro hecha por Cayol, y demás enseres de una casa de familia.
128-xp m 18

By MARIANO BILLINGHURST

En su casa calle de Potosí n.º 70—de muebles y varios objetos.
El miércoles 23 del corriente a las 11 en punto de la mañana se dan de rematar sin falla alguna a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado:
2 pianos horizontales de caoba, 1 juego de sala de marmar, compuesto de 1 confiteiro, 2 sillas tapadas en damasco de seda puzón y sus fundas correspondientes, 1 mero socrandá y espejo caoba por dentro, 1 torio de caoba de teatro, 1 confiteiro torio verde, 24 sillas de caoba y esterilla, 1 rica mesa de jacaranda de salí, 2 confiteiros caoba y orní, 12 sillas id., 22 camas de caoba, 814 colcheros, 1 caja fierro para ropa, 2 mesas de hierro, 1 consal de caoba, marmar y espejo, 1 maquina de coser, 3 mesas de uuedes, alfombras, libros, cuadros y porcion de otros objetos que están a la vista.
Al mismo tiempo.
De orden del Sr. Consul de Francia.
En la casa de Potosí n.º 70—de muebles y varios objetos.
En seguida.
De orden de una casa introduccion.
Un rico piano de Pleyel famoso.
Al mismo tiempo.
De orden de la Comisaría G. J. de Guetero.
83 piezas de puyon para el verano con \$412 m.
414 piezas de puyon para el invierno con \$179 m.
El remate dará principio por estos artículos y los del Consal de Francia.
79-arp m 13

Messengerías "Las Generales al Sud."

Calle Potosí 2699.
Ponemos en conocimiento del Publico que en virtud de la mucha escasez de caballos que hay de Chacoamos Dolores nos hemos encontrado en la necesidad de disminuir los salidas a un punto, con el objeto de tener salidas infalibles y de esa modo poder servir mejor al publico.
Nueva Orden de Salidas.
Carrera de Dolores—Sale los días 1, 6, 10, 15, 20 y 26.
Carrera del Moro para la Brava—Sale los días 6 y 20.
Carrera de la Laguna de los Padres y Balzenera—Sale los días 1 y 26.
Carrera de Quignon para el Verano de Baudris—Sale los días 10 y 26.
Nota.—Estas salidas rejiran desde el proximo mes de Mayo.
Otra.—Las encomiendas y equipajes se reciben en esta administracion hasta las 12 del día de salida.
Buenos Ayres, Abril 13 de 1866.
La Empresa.
98-9p a 21

LA FAVORECIDA.

Una diligencia entre Ben. Ayres, Lobos and Saladillo.
Agency, 243 Victoria.
Mr. F. DEBUN begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has ceased to be saldar to Sobredo and Garcia, and has entered into partnership with Mr. Speretti with whom he will in future continue to run the Diligencias as established by the old firm, and hopes by strict punctuality and attention to business to merit a continuance of that favor which the public have so liberally bestowed.
The coaches will leave B. A. for Lobos and Saladillo on Thursdays.
Returning for B. A. from Saladillo on Sundays. Arriving in Buenos Ayres on Mondays.
N.B.—The coaches will leave the Merlo Station.

Messengerías Argentinas.

98—Calle de Rivadavia—98.
La Diligencia para el Curmán de Arica y Arica, sale por el primer tren del Ferro-carriil del Oeste, todos los días a las 10 y 26 y regresará todos los pares.
Messengerías "Las Generales al Sud."
Administracion, Calle de Potosí No. 2699.
ORDEN DE SALIDAS.
Para Dolores sale los dias nones y regresa los pares.
Para el Moro para la Brava, los dias 3, 13, y 23.
Para la Laguna de los Padres, los dias 1, 11 y 21.
Para Quignon por el Verano de Baudris los dias 7, 17, y 27.
Nota.—Se previene que de esta administracion se despacha una galera para el Tandil por Navas los dias 1 y 16, y otra para las Cinco Lomas, los dias 9 y 26.
17-6p m 8 LA EMPRESA.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Table with columns for DEPARTURE, WEEK-DAYS, RETURN, and SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS. Lists train schedules for various destinations like Retiro, Belgrano, Olivos, etc.

SAVINGS BANK. BANK MAUJ AND CO.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now generally felt and appreciated in the two great capitals of the River Plate...

CONDITIONS

- First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency... Second—The interest allowed is six per cent... Third—The depositors can at any time receive the whole or part of the money deposited...

NEW WINTER GOODS.

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

J. S. WYLLIE AND CO. CHASCOMUS.

Agents, for the European Newspapers and "Standard," also for the sale and purchase of Land and Sheep.



RIVER PLATE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

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

Corrugated Roofing Iron.

Galvanized and Japanned. Also best Annealed Fencing Wire. GEORGE BELL, Montevideo.

La Protejida del Pilar.

Starts from Moreno every morning. Luggage letters, etc. to be left with Mr. Francis Rodriguez at the luggage room of the Parry Station.

WATSON'S HOTEL, BELGRANO.

Board, private dining rooms; beds and sitting rooms with a variety of drinks prepared in our very large and popular English restaurant.

Important Estates Auction. MARIANO BILLINGHUST. One-half of the entire stock of the Estancia "Campos de Copeia" of Sr. D. Miguel Accunaga...

HIBERNIAN HOUSE. GENERAL CAMP STORE. GROCERY, DRAPERY & IRONMONGERY. T. FALLOON & CO. 64, 66, & 68 CALLE PIEDRA.

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

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

PARAGUAY AND CORRIENTES. A visit to those countries in 1866. On sale at Messrs. Mackern's book-store or at this office.

GREEN BUNARIESTE. Consignatario de frutos del país. 105-CALLE VENEZUELA-105. ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL. Al pie de la Barranca de la Calle Buen Orden, Buenos Ayres.

Landed Estates Office. DANIEL C. KELLY. This office undertakes farming transactions in all its varied branches...

WATSON'S HOTEL, BELGRANO. Board, private dining rooms; beds and sitting rooms with a variety of drinks prepared in our very large and popular English restaurant.

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STEAM-BOAT AGENCY. MATTI Y CIA. 30—Calle Cangallo—30. For Rosario and intermediate ports. The steamer "Ibicuy" will leave at 10 a.m. on Sundays, returning on Fridays.

VESSELS LOADING IN PORT. L. SAGORY AND LEHUYKUX. SHIP-BROKERS. 47—Calle Cangallo—47. FENELON—French ship, 1081 tons, Captain Goussier, Consignee M. M. Lavallol & Sons.

La Uruguayans. The Directors of the above-named Company, notify the public that on and after the 20th of March, 1866, the "Ibicuy" will be replaced by the "Ibicuy"...

At LOZEL'S. A beautiful assortment of Stationery and Fancy Goods, comprising in part: Mahogany and Black Walnut Stationery Cases, Students' and "Fountain" Cases...

Important Notice to Sheepfarmers. Messrs. LUDERS & Co., Calle Rivadavia 288, beg to notify the owners of sheepfarms in all provinces interested in the matter that they are directed by authority of his Lordship the Bishop of Buenos Ayres...

Notice to Emigrants. The undersigned has been appointed, by the Railway Station, Plaza Constitucion, to all parts of the city. He begs to acquaint the people of the South not wishing the trouble of expense of coming to Buenos Ayres in winter season for the purpose of ordering goods from their men of business...

FOR PAYBANDU. Calling at Martin Garcia, Belgrano, Mercedes, Fray Bentos, Guadalupe, Roman, and Concepcion del Uruguay. A. L. HENRY.

FOR PAYBANDU. Calling at Martin Garcia, Belgrano, Mercedes, Fray Bentos, Guadalupe, Roman, and Concepcion del Uruguay. A. L. HENRY.

"THE QUEEN" FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. INCOME, £160,000. LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

HOLES DE GENÈVE. 45—Calle 25 de Mayo—45. English spoken. 103—xp 115.

Great Southern Railway. Time Table. The public is informed that until further notice the schedule of the Great Southern Railway will be as follows...

JUDICIAL AUCTION. TO CAPITALISTS. On the 17th of March, 1866, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by public auction, under the authority of the Public Administrator of the Province of Buenos Ayres...

NEW METHOD OF ARGENTINE LOGGING. Men of the Argentine Republic will find the 24th and 25th of March, 1866, a most interesting and profitable time to spend in connection with the Argentine Logging Exhibition...

DR. J. B. HORTON. Surgeon Dentist. Has removed his office to Calle Victoria No. 16. Buenos Ayres, May 11th, 1866.

FOR PAYBANDU. Calling at Martin Garcia, Belgrano, Mercedes, Fray Bentos, Guadalupe, Roman, and Concepcion del Uruguay. A. L. HENRY.

FOR PAYBANDU. Calling at Martin Garcia, Belgrano, Mercedes, Fray Bentos, Guadalupe, Roman, and Concepcion del Uruguay. A. L. HENRY.