

The Standard

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The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

610—THIRD YEAR.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1884.

PRICE—TWO DOLLARS

MAUA BANK
Calle Cangallo No. 101-103
Interest for the current month.

London, Buenos Ayres and River Plate Bank
80 CALLE DE LA PIEDAD 50.
Capital £1,000,000 Sterling.

La Zingara.
All parties indebted for passage money to the above-mentioned ship, are requested to call at my Office...

Land for Sheep.
At a distance of 46 leagues from town, towards the West, there is for sale the action to many lots of one or two square leagues...

Colegio Anglo-Porteño.
205—MAIPU—205.
After the 1st of January 1884, only a limited number of pupils can be admitted into this school...

Benson's Watches and Clocks.
Watch and Clock Maker, by Special Appointment, to His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales.

The Boca Iron Works.
JAMES HODGE, Proprietor.
Foundry and Iron Works.

To be Sold.
A splendid Camp Establishment in Entre Rios, 1 1/2 Leagues of the best Land in the province...

FIRE.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
1 Old Broad-st., and 10 Finsbury Lane, LONDON.

Queen Insurance Buildings Liverpool.
Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and the River Plate.

Barbour, Barclay, and Co.
CALLE CHACABUCCO, 13.
Sept. 20

Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
1 Old Broad-st., and 10 Finsbury Lane, LONDON.

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A Quinta for Sale.
Situated on the road from the Esquina Corredores to the Asius bridge, and bordering on the land bought by the Municipality for the new Southern Corrales...

Creditos contra la Nacion.
En las ballenas de Concepcion, Salto y Paysandú examinadas por el vapor "Gualeguay" el 7 de Octubre pasado...

Royal Hotel.
Passengers by Royal Mail Steamers will find this Hotel very suitable, on landing in England...

General Steamboat Agency Office.
89—Calle Reconquista—89.
E. D. RISSO.

For San Antonio de A.oco.
MEMBERIA ARGENTINA
Nuestro fin es Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Bahia, Pernambuco, Recife, Fortaleza, Ceara, Maranhão, Pará, Belém, Guayaquil, Quito, Lima, Valparaiso, Santiago de Chile, Valdivia, Punta Arenas, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Bahia, Pernambuco, Recife, Fortaleza, Ceara, Maranhão, Pará, Belém, Guayaquil, Quito, Lima, Valparaiso, Santiago de Chile, Valdivia, Punta Arenas...

Argentine Diligences.
119 CALLE RIVADAVIA, 119.
Llaves for Plata, Copias del Libro...

DR. P. BOUBSE,
American Surgeon Dentist,
No. 101 CALLE TUZUANGO,
Montevideo, Ven.

Moreno Church.
The editors of the Standard are hereby authorized to collect subscriptions for the above Church, by the Commission...

Pure Drugs, Chemicals.
FARMACIA QUIMICA, FOTOGRAFICA, FARMACIA, LABORATORIO, Y C.
PREPARACIONES, REAGENTES Y PRODUCTOS QUIMICOS Y FARMACOLOGICOS...

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
MANCHESTER UNITY.
A Branch Lodge (No. 148) of the above Friendly Society has been established in this City...

Notice.
All persons indebted for their passage to the following vessels, viz.: "The William Pico," "John R. Brown," "Phinney," "Dobson," "Samuel Wilson," "Cornwall," "Frederick Currier," "Porter," "L. C. Carter," "Darwin," "Gambler," "Mason," "Rosario," "Hugh," "Watson," "Rosario," "Smith," "Agnes," "Rosal," and "Eugene," are requested to call at my office...

Notice.
Is hereby given that the firm of Darbyshire and Co., of this city, was dissolved on 21st December last, by the retirement of Mr. John McKinnell...

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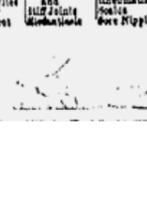
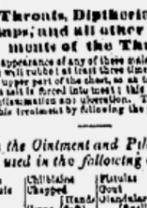
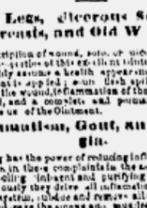
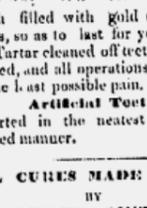
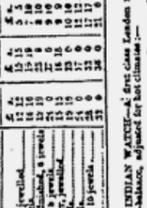
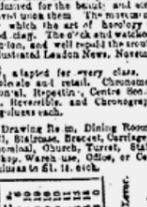
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SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD

\$30 PER MONTH. ADVERTISEMENTS. Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"All folk maintain all test non autem altera." - Cicero.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1864.

OUR INDIAN FRONTIERS

Never since the date of Independence has an occasion offered when the attention of B. Ayrean legislators was so imperatively called to the Indian frontier as at present. Supreme neglect might be tolerated so long as land in this province was worthless; for, there was no urgent necessity to extend or protect the pale of civilization, when the territory within our reach was superabundant, and the rural districts boasted no want, pastoral or agricultural; - note. But, of late years, the principal wealth of the country being centered in the production of wool, it should have been the care of a wise Government to provide extensive and secure pastures for the millions of sheep daily increasing. Nothing but the infamous civil wars and ignoble passions of self-aggrandizement can account for the fatuity of successive administrations in leaving unheeded a matter of vital importance not to a class but to the whole nation.

Concited patriots prided themselves on the immense and rapid growth of an industry in which they had no part, beyond exacting an impost; and Portoño land holders saw with surprise and satisfaction their bare tracks of land assume a fabulous and extravagant value far exceeding that of uncultivated ground in any other part of the world. Irish farmers outbid each other at 40,000 silver dollars per league, when land quite as good lay idle and comparatively valueless at a short distance on the frontier. It did not suit estanciaero legislators to extend the area of sheep farms into the Indian territory, for this would reduce their private possessions to a natural and normal price; meantime the shepherds continued multiplying their flocks, within such narrow limits.

But a warning voice was raised against the system of overstocking, and the letters of a 'Farmer' in this journal, some months ago, plainly foretold the terrible crisis in which we are now involved. Like the story of the Frenchman and his horse, the shepherds almost fancied the land inexhaustible, and tried the rash experiment till Nature wearied of her patience and punished them with wholesale ruin. They were advised either to produce artificial grass, or kill all the lambs, and as they derided such a counsel the consequences have been fatal. A few had the good sense to acquire large farms on the frontier and these have now removed thither the bulk of their stock; others were overtaken by the drought and have had the misfortune to see their hard earned wealth fade away, their sheep dying by thousands when beyond relief or remedy.

Whole departments have been abandoned, and we learn that in some of the districts lately most popular, not only the flocks have disappeared, but the houses are untenanted, and scarce a human being is to be seen. We may fancy what a desert this province would again become, if sheep farming ceased, and how fruitless Dr. Alsina's Rural-cólo, for the benefit of the camp. The horrors of a famine even threaten the lazy and impoverished gauchos, and notwithstanding our twenty millions of sheep it is likely we shall soon experience a scarcity of meat in this city. There are many farmers who have almost escaped the calamity, but many more have been ruined, and even wealthy men left in difficult circumstances. The story is not exaggerated, but rather falls short of the awful reality, as the majority endeavor to conceal their losses.

In condemning, however, the wilful and insane negligence of those in power, and the extravagant ambition and imprudence of our countrymen, we cannot fail to augur much good as likely to proceed from the present drought. The Spanish proverb says 'no hay mal que por bien no venga'; and perhaps the benefit soon to be derived will far surpass this transient affliction. Thousands of Irishmen now line the frontiers of Junin, Pávon, Rojas and Urago, driven by a necessity which makes them face even the Indian. No Government measure, no newspaper exhortations, could have led one tenth of the

number to adventure beyond the beaten track of overstocked 'partidos.' A large portion will return, when the evil has passed, and then old settlements again look green; but a sufficient number will remain in those fertile pastures of the Far West, which may be had gratis, and where no fear can exist of the calamity from which they fled. The Indians will retire, without seeking to molest the new colonists, whose numbers are a more effectual safe guard than the irregular military posts of heretofore. A splendid territory will thus be secured for the proper and safe development of sheep husbandry; and the drought will be, if not prevented, robbed of all its terrors.

Meanwhile land in the central districts will fall to its real value, and farmers will avoid overstocking, or provide for an increased number of sheep by growing alfalfa. Large fortunes will no longer be left to depend on the hazard of a rainy season: the sheep business will be attended with less risk, and in the end prove quite as lucrative. If we look, therefore, to the bright side of the picture, it will neither require a stretch of imagination nor a poetical wish to console the afflicted, to discern that the drought will produce a signal benefit by turning the sluggish attention of both legislators and farmers to that source of wealth and plenty which we possess in the lands of the pampa frontier.

OUT OF JOINT.

If ever there was a country, a people, a nation, a free and enlightened Republic out of joint, it is the Argentine Republic. Positively there is no calculating on any thing in this country. The politician whose experience ranges alike over lawyers, generals, and revolutions, is dumb-founded at the present aspect of politics. If he joins the 'crudos' he knows not where he stands. If he joins the 'cocidos' he is branded as a federal of the old school, seeking but an opportunity to cut the throats of half his fellow citizens.

The merchant knows not on what to base his calculations, for when he expects gold will be high paper money is dear, and when he hopes for a brisk trade not a purchaser is to be found in the city of Buenos Ayres.

If he is a farmer, he makes his calculations that when wool is worth so much, his sheep, and land are of a certain value—but what is the sequel? The politician, merchant, and sheep farmer are all deceived and taken in, simply because we are all out of joint in the River Plate. There is not a white man in the city of Buenos Ayres who for one day can answer for either the price of gold, the value of a sheep, or the popularity of a public man in the Republic.

Search round the whole world, and we doubt if under the sun such an extraordinary country can be found as the Argentine Republic.

In Montevideo there is revolution and anarchy, but the currency has its fixed value.

In Jeddó the price of papier maché may fluctuate, the feeling towards foreigners mutate, but the current coin of the country is free from oscillations.

In Honolulu, the price of cottons fluctuate, but the Government is secure, the currency fixed.

But in the Argentine Republic the very President of the nation is like the paper dollar, esteemed and valued by all to day, he is the most hated and depreciated on the morrow.

Verily things are all out of joint in the Argentine Republic, and if we seek to inquire into the cause, we will discover that a weak milk-and-water administration is the reason.

The expulsion of a few insignificant employes of the Custom-house, known only to some of the clerks of this foreign houses, has caused as great a row in this city as if Mitre had ordered the incarceration of Mariano Saavedra, or put Messrs. Acosta and Dominguez in the stocks.

There is a roar of affected indignation which it is tried to force upon the public, and persuade us to believe that there is a grand *mint up* shortly to take place. The very staple industry of the country is out of joint. Sheep farmers, who believe that all their sorrows are attributable to the want of rain, are hurrying to the frontier, without discerning that the remote, absolute, and immediate cause of their sorrows has been the overstocking of camps.

It is time that we paint, in their true colours, the real state of affairs in this country. Merchants are suffering enormous losses in the fluctuation of the currency, because our banking system is out of joint.

Politicians are wrangling amongst themselves, abusing the President or the Governor, or both, because we have liberty as a drug, and our Executive is out of joint.

Sheep-farmers are enduring all the

hardships imaginable in leaving their homes, and driving their flocks out to God knows where, because the camps have been most flagrantly overstocked, and the sheep farming business has been for the last few years completely out of joint.

In fact, in a word, we are all out of joint: rich men are ruined, public men are slandered, sheep-farmers are pauperized, because the *gaucha* of Buenos Ayres has gone a headlong into a poisonous *hala* round us all. There has been a false spring, an erratic movement in the mainsprings of the country. We are now beginning to discover that the inevitable and unalterable rule, which sways human affairs, is *winding us all up*; and, if we are driven into the pauper's prison, by the fluctuation of the currency, or exiled the country on account of our political opinions, or ruined downright, for the want of grass for our sheep; it is, because the whole country is so frightfully out of joint.

EDITOR'S TABLE

We are happy to learn that it has rained copiously in the north during the last few days, but in many parts of Pilar and the Capilla del Señor, the camps are getting worse and worse daily.

Dr. Costa, we perceive, is again installed in his ministerial chair of education. During his absence, in Entre Rios and Cordova, Dr. Rawson acted for him, but by a decree published yesterday, we perceive that the Prime Minister is relieved of the trust.

The 'Nacion Argentina' takes up the defence of Minister Elizaldo with great warmth, and proves clearly that if Dr. Rufino is what the 'Tribuna' calls a *fatal Minister*, he has proved himself rather a successful one also. We must say that we think the attack of the 'Tribuna' rather immoderate.

Possibly one of the 'Tribuna' editors might have made a better Finance Minister than the much-abused Dr. Elizaldo; but we have grave doubts on that head. Dr. Elizaldo surrenders up the treasury in a much healthier state than when he received it. He has managed to pay his way, and if we are to credit the 'Nacion Argentina,' only for this intrepid but *fatal* Minister, the whole nation would have been bankrupt.

The 'crudo' and 'cocido' war has sunk into insignificance since the sheep question came before the public. If Mr. Ferrer's object was to gain for himself a River Plate notoriety, he has outdone even Barnum. Not only all town, all camp, but even all Montevideo, is inquiring for Mr. Ferrer. Our table is crowded with letters, our office with people, all about Ferrer. As far as we are aware of the facts, we believe that Mr. Ferrer has, or had, sheep to sell at that low price, but as the gentleman in question is a Custom-house broker, he is nowhere to be found. If the Ferrer excitement lasts much longer, we should advise him to call a meeting and address the impatient public on the subject.

Banking business in Buenos Ayres is apparently rather lucrative. We perceive that the Casa de Moneda admits having netted last year in profits seven millions seven hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars. This is a handsome sum enough, and only goes to prove too clearly that by a judicious management the Bank itself could redeem its own currency.

We learn, from our provincial exchanges, per 'Pávon,' that in Cutamora and Salta, bands of 'Montoneros' are still prowling about, stealing cattle, and driving them into Bolivia.

An Argentine youth, named Alejandro Diaz, who is studying at 'St. Cyr,' it appears is going on very well, as appears by a letter, published in yesterday's 'Nacion Argentina,' from the head master of the school to Minister Balcarce. There is another Argentine youth distinguished himself in a different line; we refer to a precocious youth in the Plaza Concepcion, who is performing the favourite exploit of 'Zampillerostation.'

Small pox has again broken out terribly in the camp. An estanciaero, from Carmen de Areco, states that this frightful scourge is causing fearful ravages in that district.

The dust still continues to be a regular plague in the country. Many farmers tell us that they are obliged to shut their sheep in the 'corrales,' in the middle of the day, owing to the utter impossibility of winding them. The dust is so great, the oldest camp followers assert, that they never before experienced such terrific dust storms; the sun becomes obscured, and, generally speaking, the shepherd has due notice of the approaching storm. Here, in Buenos Ayres, people do not so much feel the dust. A foreigner, who

arrived from Navarro yesterday, states that all along the road the dust was perfectly unupportable, and yet on Wednesday and Thursday we had no dust whatever in town.

Mr. Vincent, the proprietor of the Hotel de la Paix, has requested us to say, that he has always had a luggage-room at his establishment for the accommodation of visitors, and that three-fourths of the English foreigners, who are travelling through this and the neighbouring provinces, have their trunks, &c., at his luggage-room, well cared for until their return, free of charge.

To-night Madame Briol and Madame Mollo appear in 'Lauronia Borgia.' We hope to see a full house, as this is a very expensive opera. It is said that M. H. F. Varola will not take any part in the 'Tribuna' until after the approaching elections. We apprehend that Don Hector is like everyone else, he likes to see his way first. We strongly commend his prudence, and have no hesitation in saying that Hector Varola will, when the elections terminate, be one of the loudest supporters of the National Government.

The 'Nacional,' we perceive, has retracted the charge against Gelly Obes for wasting the public money on Flores. Our evening colleague states that it was not their assertion but that of the Ferro-carril of Rosario.

Governor Saavedra has dismissed Major Dionisio Quiroga from command of the 3rd Regiment. The 'Pueblo' hints it is because this officer is a friend to President Mitre and the Pueblo Club.

A TRIP BY RAIL TO ITAUGUA.

Asuncion, Dec. 29, 1863. The pleasantest excursion from Asuncion is, without doubt, by rail to Itaugua. The regular trains run only on Sunday and in the afternoon of Thursday. I left by the 6 a.m. train, on the 27th, in company with Mr. Valpy, C.E. There were not many passengers, most being of the 1st or 3rd class. The distance to Itaugua is 25 miles, the fare in 1st class is equivalent to three shillings. The carriages are not very tasteful, nor is there a smoking saloon, but then no one objects to the smell of the Paraguayan weed.

Passing some workshops of the line we are at once in the country, and have a fine panoramic vista of the environs. There are some neat cottages with gar dens; yonder the tyrant Francia spent many years of his life in the study of men as well as books. The 'atotea' with watch tower belongs to Sr. Borjes, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The line now crosses the Campo Grande. Among our passengers are two cock-fighters, whose birds keep crowing the whole way: they are going to Trinidad, famous for its cock-pits. The Trinidad church is handsome, and contains the bones of the late President, whose favorite residence stands on a slight elevation further on, and near the latter is the new summer palace of his widow. This district is small, and included in the suburbs of Asuncion: mandioca is largely cultivated, and the official report shows 200,000 cotton-hills.

The rail now follows a slight incline as far as Luque, passing a number of orange groves and straw huts, and crossing the high-road to Villa Rica. By the wayside I observe a cross in the midst of four orange trees: further on is another of these *manuelas*, nicely fenced in and surrounded with flowers. There is a fine plantation of palms, which brings us to Luque, one of the best towns in the camp, and distant about four leagues from Asuncion. Maize forms the chief industry: cotton has been extensively planted, but owing to the want of June returns, the exact quantity cannot be arrived at; in the second quarter nearly a million hills were laid down. At each railway station a military band plays, on the arrival of the train; the station-masters are all lieutenants, the conductor a captain, in full uniform.

On leaving Luque the scenery becomes more picturesque: for a time we are embedded in thick groves, and the line makes several sharp curves to follow the course of the valley, for the ground on the left is very high, and interspersed with frequent ranchos and orange groves, till we come to a place intersected by a stream, on the banks of which is erected a mill in English style. The Corjillera becomes visible, with its sides clad to the very summit in luxuriant foliage. And soon the silvery lake of Itaipuca, gleaming through the orange groves, indicates the proximity of Araguá. The station is a fine two-story house, the upper part whereof is a ball-room much resorted to in winter. There are medicinal baths on the lake, with bathing houses, and every convenience.

The rail hence to Itaugua almost skirts the lake, offering a delightful coup d'œil. At length the majestic 'cerro' of Itaugua announces the term of our journey. The station here

is very handsome, gothic style, and from the upper windows a beautiful view is obtained, of the lake on one side and the hills on the other.

This railway was commenced in 1859, and the works (under the direction of Messrs. Burrell and Valpy, with Mr. Thompson as assistant-engineer), are already pushed as far as Paraguari and the Cordillera. Two new sections will be opened within six months, bringing the line to Pirayú: over 14,000 soldiers are engaged as navvies. Two or three years will be required to complete the line to Villa Rica (100 miles), which is the heart of the interior.

Mr. Valpy conducted me to the house of D. Vicente Casco, in the neighbourhood, where we passed the time pleasantly, conversing with his lady-like but bare-footed daughters, and sipping *maté*. This man had a cotton field of 20,000 plants, strong and clean, and intends next year to lay down half a million.

We returned to town by the 11 a.m. train; the thermometer stood at 97 in the shade.

OUTRAGE AT THE BOCA.

In confirmation of what we published yesterday from the 'Tribuna' about that event, the same newspaper has printed a letter from the principal sufferer, Dr. Derosoux, of which the following is a copy.

"I have seen in your paper of 20th inst. what you call 'a scandalous affair,' but what I call a butchery.

As there are some small discrepancies in your statement, I shall try to rectify them.

On the 11th instant, on my way to the Boca to ship some luggage and plants, I saw a great crowd near the omnibus station; I slackened the speed of my horse, and in order to avoid delay, tried to pass to the right.

Some one called to me, saying that half an hour previously a child had been hurt by a rider, and that no medical man could be found—I offered my services.

At that instant an Italian, whom I do not know, came up and asked what had I to do with it? to which I replied that as there was a person hurt, it was my duty to give him all professional aid. He then said "You have nothing to do with it, as you are not the police surgeon." I told him that my conscience was the best judge in a case like this, and asked him to leave me alone.

Then ensued the scene which you have so clearly represented.

It is however but right to state that it was not the comisario, but his second in command, who attacked me—the former being seated upon the bench of the Inquisition. He confined himself to insulting me, my nation, my uniform of the Argentine squadron—putting me into the stocks, where I remained for several hours, unable to purchase from the botica such remedies as I required for my wounds.

I shall not mention the various barbarities I had to endure until half-past nine p.m., when I was sent to the police, and where I remained until seven p.m. of Saturday, as the Cacique de la Boca had presented no charge against me, although repeatedly requested to do so.

As my case has been laid before the National Government, I trust that I shall be the last victim of this powerful brute, who has, for so long, held life and death in his hand.

I only come forward now in order to rectify the mistake about Comisario Leguizamón, who took no share in the onslaught upon me.

I keep silence upon what afterwards passed, until my case is brought before the Jefe Criminal.

I can't finish this without returning thanks to Doña Luisa Ferrer, who was a sufferer from her exertions to save my life, and also to the Jefe Político, and first officer, Sr. Agreth, for their endeavors to shorten my detention, caused by the delay of Señor Leguizamón.

ADOLFO DEROSOUX.

'ERIN' ON SHEEP-PASTURING

To the Editors of the 'Standard.'

Gentlemen, To put 'Erin's' plan of stocking land in practice, we require that we have little hopes of obtaining—our land secured from trespass. 'Erin' must be aware that land in this country is a common, all the neighbours' stock may graze on it at will; it is true, you may turn them off to the edge of your land, but not one inch beyond it. If you wish to keep your land free of strange stock, you must employ men specially for that purpose; this, together with being expensive, is only a partial remedy, because during the night hungry mares and cattle graze where they find good grass. If you go to the justice of peace with your complaint, you lose time and patience without obtaining redress. The ceremony is this: When you lodge your complaint, the 'justice' issues his summons, requiring the defendant to appear, who frequently disregards the first and second summons, but, generally speaking, appears on the third, and denies the charge; the 'justice' orders you to produce witnesses: ten or twelve days is already lost, and you have had four gallops to the 'juizado.'

Now, to procure witnesses—which is frequently very difficult to foreigners—you must lose at least another week. Admitting that you prove the case, beyond a doubt, the sentence, if in your favour, invariably is—turn off Mr. A.—'s cattle, or Mr. B.—'s mares, when you find them on your land, and can prove such, but do so with care; don't run them, or put them one yard beyond your bounds. Now, to neglect your business for twenty days, gallop your horses, spend a few hundred dollars, and in the end console yourself with this satisfactory sentence, is, I think, as much as 'Erin,' or any of Erin's sons, can stomach.

Until the Provincial Government pay more attention to the camp, and less to 'crudo' politics, 'Erin's' calculations will be ineffectual in practice, and while the province is under the influence of men, who care less for the loss of fifty thousand sheep to the country, than for the loss of one vote to their party. It is useless to speculate in farming, unless you are content to do so in a reckless manner, and leave everything to chance.

The number of sheep Erin allots to a league is quite sufficient, perhaps more than sufficient. This year will tell a tale of woe to many, and cause those who may still have courage to continue farming to give up the plan of overstocking. Land cannot maintain the quantity of stock hitherto kept; and to reduce the number of stock, it is necessary to reduce the value of land; for if the present prices are upheld, with the reduction of stock, sheep or cattle farming will be a losing business. In such case farmers must turn their eyes to Santa Fé, Cordova, and Entre Rios. These are good sheep-farming countries; land is cheap, and the respective Governments appear more inclined to encourage sheep-farming than the Government of this province. It was the force of circumstances caused sheep-farming to take such root here; the same cause will effect its decline with equal, if not more, rapidity, unless the Government steps forward before it is too late.

DICK.

SIEGE OF PAYSANDU.

Terrible conflict and mortality.

Critical state of the garrison.

The Nation of Montevideo, 19th inst., contains two lengthened despatches from D. Leandro Gomez, the defender of Paysandu. Caraballo invested that town on the 1st inst. Flores himself coming up on the 5th, and seizing the harbour, which is distant half a league from the plaza and could not be defended. The besiegers amount to 1100 men; the garrison is infinitely smaller, but has entrenched the principal streets near the plaza. The rebels since then have continued firing on the town with the single piece of artillery in their possession; knocking down a few of the houses. Notwithstanding the military supplies lately received at Rincon Gallinas, from B. Ayres, they have failed in every attack on the place and lost over 60 men, killed and wounded.

On the 8th inst. a company of 'Defensores' arrived from Salto on board two small vessels, and as Flores had established his head quarters in the harbor, with 100 infantry and a squadron of cavalry, while the main body of rebels was encamped about two miles distant, there was every fear of this reinforcement falling into their hands. Gomez, therefore, proceeded to their relief with 25 horse and 110 foot, and making a gallant attack on the enemy, facilitated the landing of the 'Defensores,' who were received with a gallant fire from a neighbouring edifice. A quick retreat was ordered in the direction of the town, for the whole rebel army made a rapid movement to cut off Gomez and his forces. A hand to hand fight ensued, in which Flores' cavalry was thrown into confusion, and suffered heavily, every shot of the Government troops telling among their masses. Colonel Pinilla advanced from the town to aid Gomez and a piece of artillery directed by L. Col. Averastury made great havoc of the enemy, while the garrison and townfolk hastened to the suburbs to witness the contest, which resulted in a defeat of the filibusters. The latter left several corpses on the ground, and Eduardo Flores, son of the rebel general, was badly wounded, the rebel loss being estimated at 150, killed, wounded, and missing. The garrison had one officer and seven men killed, Colonel Pinilla, 3 subalterns and 10 men being wounded and 10 others missing; total-32.

The town is reduced to an extremity, as Flores will admit no provisions of any kind, nor water. The supply of the latter from wells and cisterns was falling short, and about to be served out in daily rations. On the 13th Flores sent a parley, demanding the surrender of the place within 24 hours; Gomez replied by an indignant refusal, demanding Flores' right as aelligent. The latter does not seem disposed to storm the town, but rather to reduce it by famine, and the garrison begs immediate relief, being alarmed for the result of a lengthened siege.

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