

Teatro Franco-Argentino

BOUFFES PARISIENS
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.
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for insertion must be accompanied by
the name and address of the writer, not
necessarily for publication, but as a
guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1866.

RIVER-PLATE ELECTRIC CABLE.
B. Ayres, Oct. 19th, 1866.

Messrs. Mulhull
Gentlemen,
I have received your note of last
evening inclosing the telegraphic
despatch transmitted from Colonia on
conclusion of laying the submarine
Cable, and explaining the cause of its
delay in coming to hand.

It affords me the greatest pleasure
to learn that the works have been
happily concluded, as I feel persuaded
that this important enterprise is destined
to produce beneficial results for the
commerce and intercourse of these
two sister Republics, the intervening
distance being now annihilated by
this most powerful agent of modern
civilization.

In my own name and in that of the
country, I thank you for the congratulations
you are pleased to offer me
on so notable an event, and I beg to
return you the assurances of my highest
esteem,

Yours &c.
MARCOS PAZ.
Vice-President of the Arg. Republic.

RECEPTION OF THE BRITISH
MINISTER.

OFFICES OF MR. MATHEW AND THE VICE-
PRESIDENT.

On Thursday, 18th inst., at 1 p.m.,
the Hon. George Buckley Mathew was
officially received at the National
Government-house as Minister Pleni-
potentiary from Her Britannic Majesty
near the Argentine Government. The
sub-secretary of Foreign Affairs accom-
panied by an aide-de-camp proceeded
in the state-carriage to Mr. Mathew's
residence and conveyed his Excellency
and suite to the Government-house,
where a battalion of Nat. Guards was
drawn up to receive them. Mr.
Mathew was accompanied by the Rev.
Mr. Ford, Bev. Mr. Smith, Captain
Johnson of the Legation, &c., and,
on being ushered into the Reception-
hall, was received by D. Marcos Paz,
Vice-President of the Republic, the
Cabinet-ministers, Generals, Staff-officers,
Chiefs of Departments, sub-secre-
taries and other public officials.

The Hon. Mr. Mathew, in present-
ing his credentials, said—

Sir,
" It is with sentiments of sincere
satisfaction that I fulfil the pleasing
duty which devolves on me, of placing
in your Excellency's hands a letter
from Her Majesty the Queen, my
gracious sovereign, accrediting me as
her Minister Plenipotentiary in the
Argentine Republic. The enlighten-
ed opinions of the age in which we
happily live ensure the respect and es-
teem of civilized nations to those coun-
tries where civil and religious liberty
constitute the basis of Government,
and where commerce is unfettered by
arbitrary regulations that destroy the
very purposes for which they were
framed. I, therefore, trust that Your
Excellency will permit me to avail
myself of this public occasion to ex-
press my sincere respect for the wise
legislation that so justly honors the
Government and people of the Argen-
tine Republic in these vital matters.

" My sovereign lady the Queen, ani-
mated with an earnest wish for the
happiness of this flourishing country,
will learn with heartfelt regret, of the
prolongation of the war with a sister
Republic, and I can assure Your Ex-
cellency that Her Majesty is most de-
sirous of the restoration of the bless-
ings of peace on a basis honorable to
your flag.

" As for myself, I beg Your Excel-
lency will bear in mind that it shall
ever be my sincere desire to preserve
and extend the friendly relations at
present happily existing between
Great Britain and the Argentine Re-
public, and in this way to merit the
confidence of Your Excellency and
the approbation of my sovereign."

Plenipotentiary near the Argentine
Government. With equal satisfaction
I accept the kindly sentiments you
have just expressed in her name and
your own for the peace and prosperity
of the Republic and the honor of our
flag.

" The Argentine people and Govern-
ment are wont to hail with pleasure
the representatives of the British na-
tion, for we can never forget that
Great Britain was the first European
power that acknowledged the inde-
pendence of this young Republic and
concluded a treaty of commerce and
amity, the reciprocal advantages
whereof are now fully apparent.

IMPORTANT FROM PARAGUAY.

DETAILS OF THE CONFERENCE OF Sept. 19th.
Head-quarters, Paso Pacú,
Sept. 15th, 1866.
To the Editor of the Semanario.
Marshal Lopez, in answer to the
cry of the Argentine people and sol-
diers for peace, sent Gen. Mitre an
invitation for a conference outside
the lines of both armies, which ac-
cordingly took place at Yatayti-Corá
on the 12th inst.

Our envoy, Capt. Francisco Mar-
tinez, presented himself on the eve-
ning of the 10th near the advanced
lines of the allies, and, in spite of his
white flag and trumpet-call, was fired
on from several places and had a
luckily escape; the mistake, as Mar-
tinez afterwards learned, was owing
to the stupidity of an Argentine of-
ficer, who has been punished for same.
Next day our envoy again appeared,
and was received with every attention
by the commanders and officers of
the allies, and conducted along with
his retinue to the generalissimo's tent,
where he found Generals Mitre, Pol-
idoro and Flores. In his way from
the trenches through the lines of tents
he was hailed with the greatest joy
as a messenger of peace. The Argen-
tine commanders told him they were
disgusted with the war, and the
Brazilian women loudly exclaimed
"peace, peace!" Col. Rivas treated
him with special kindness. Gen.
Mitre, without a moment's delay,
wrote a reply accepting the confer-
ence.

At last, on the 12th inst., at the time
and place appointed, both Generals
met and shook hands. The conference
lasted 5 hours. It had quite a theat-
rical effect, with the brilliant uni-
forms, shining coats of mail and dash-
ing plumes of the staff officers: it was
also a great event, as an effort to stay
the effusion of blood, and one of Gen.
Mitre's aid-de-camps suggested that a
pyramid should be erected on the
spot. Generals Hornos and Flores
were invited by Pres. Mitre to salute
Marshal Lopez: they remained half-
an-hour, during which time Flores
showed himself a man of little ex-
perience in polite life, but Hornos was
rather better. Polidoro declined a
similar invitation, stating his pres-
ence was unnecessary as Gen. Mitre
had full facilities in any question that
might arise.

Meaning the Brazilian soldiers, of
their own accord, came up to our ad-
vanced lines, shouting that peace was
made, that Brazilians and Paraguayans
were brothers, and inviting our
men to dance with them same night.
It is known that the chief obstacle
to an arrangement is Marshal Polidoro,
but Mitre and Lopez are on very
friendly terms: annexed is a memo-
randum of the conference, Gen. Mitre
promising to submit matters to the
allied governments.

Our army rests tranquilly on its
arms, strong in its power and the
justice of its cause. If the allies wish
for more fighting, we shall give it to
them more destructive than before;
but if peace, we shall give them a
hand in friendship. Marshal Lopez,
in consulting with his officers, receives
the following unanimous reply—
" Sir.—We are always ready to risk
life and limb in defence of the honor
and independence of the country; but
if honorable conditions be proposed
we shall accept peace, confiding in the
patriotism of Your Excellency."

the same time, but we let them go,
saying we only intended punishing
the traitors who tried to seduce our
men. It is not likely Mitre will ap-
prove of this conduct on the part of
Flores. Ruiz is the scoundrel who
was sent to stir up a revolt in our ru-
ral districts and make a raid on Asun-
cion, but he soon found his mistake.

By the papers enclosed, you will
see all about the Peruvian protest,
the agitation in Chile in favor of Pa-
raguay, the demand for peace in Bu-
enos Ayres, the fall of the Brazilian
Cabinet, etc. Paranhos estimates the
Brazilian war-expenditures at 44 million
dollars per month, or \$4000 per hour.
The San Francisco was burnt in Bu-
enos Ayres, and the San José, Roman
and Oyapock wrecked off Rio Grande:
so much for the Brazilian fleet.

Correspondence between Generals
Lopez and Mitre.

To H. E. Brig. Gen. B. Mitre, Pres. of
the Arg. Rep. and Generalissimo of
the allied army.
Head-quarters, Paso Pacú,
Sept. 11th, 1866.
I have the honor to invite Y. E. to a
personal interview between our lines
at whatever time and place may suit
your Ex.

God preserve you many years,
FRANCISCO SOLANO LOPEZ.
To the most Ex. Marshal F. S. Lopez,
Pres. of the Rep. of Paraguay and
General-in-chief.
Allied head-quarters,
Sept. 11th.

I have had the honor to receive Y.
Ex.'s note of to-day inviting me to a
personal interview, and in reply beg
to say that I accept the proposed in-
terview, and will present myself at 9
a.m. to-morrow in front of our respec-
tively advanced lines, at Yatayti-Corá,
taking an escort of 20 men as far as
my piquetes, from which I shall ad-
vance alone to the spot indicated if
Y. E. is agreeable.

God preserve you many years,
BARTOLOME MITRE.
To H. E. Gen. Mitre, &c.—
Head-quarters, Paso Pacú,
Sept. 11th.
I have just had the honor of receiv-
ing Y. Ex.'s reply to my proposal this
morning for an interview, and, thank-
ing you for accepting it, I shall meet
Y. Ex.'s views and attend without fail
at the appointed hour.

Memorandum of interview at Yatayti-
Corá.

H. E. Marshal Lopez, President of
Paraguay, in the interview of Sept.
12th, invited H. E. General Mitre, Pre-
sident of the Argentine Republic and
Generalissimo of the allied army, to
suggest conciliatory means equally
honorable for both belligerents, so that
the blood hitherto shed may be con-
sidered sufficient expiation of mutual
differences, and thus put an end to
the bloodiest war in this continent, by
means of mutual satisfaction equally
honorable and just to all parties con-
cerned, and guaranteeing a perma-
nent state of peace and amity between
the belligerents.

H. E. General Mitre merely listened
to the above, and replied that he
would refer the matter to his Govern-
ment and to the decision of the allies,
in accord with the engagements en-
tered into.

Headquarters, Curuzú,
September 14th, 1866.
To H. E., Marshal Lopez, &c.,
I have the honor to advise Y. E., as
I promised, that, having communica-
ted to the Allies the conciliatory in-
vitation which Y. E. was pleased to make
me on the 12th inst. in our interview
at Yatayti-Corá, it has been resolved,
as stated by me on that occasion, to
refer the whole thing to the respective
Governments without making any
modification in the position of the bel-
ligerents.

EDITOR'S TABLE.
The whole press of Buenos Ayres is
now declaring open hostility to the
Triple Alliance. Even our prudent
colleague, the Nacion Argentina, which
is regarded as the Government paper,
has now changed around, and insists
that the Argentine Government should
send an ultimatum to the Rio Cabinet
about the squadron. The probabilities
are, that, what with the roasting hot
weather at the Estero Bellaaco, and
the newspaper logic of Buenos Ayres,

before another month passes over, the
Triple Alliance will be squashed up.
We publish to-day an interesting
correspondence which has appeared in
the Paraguayan newspaper, the Sem-
anario, giving another version of the
celebrated conference between Presi-
dent Mitre and Lopez. Our readers
will perceive that some of the Para-
guayans who left this to redeem and
regenerate their country, were 'nab-
bed' whilst trying to seduce some of
Lopez's officers.

At the Boca there is the greatest
commotion, owing to the soldiers
having seized two Spaniards and sent
them off to the Pointon. The Espana
says that they had Consular protec-
tions, but that it was all to no pur-
pose. The matter, we understand, has
been laid before the Spanish Consul.

Several Spanish men-of-war are ex-
pected at the mouth of the River Platé
shortly. It seems that a powerful
fleet has been ordered to the South
American waters, in consequence of
news having been received at Madrid
of several Chilean privateers having
left the United States, bound for the
Falkland Islands. It is much to be
lamented that some European Power
does not interfere and arrange terms,
as the injury to the commerce, in
general by these privateering expedi-
tions, is obvious. Buenos Ayres is at
present living on Chilean wheat and
flour. As yet we do not produce
sufficient wheat to support us, and if,
in consequence of the privateering
business talked of, our supply of grain
from Chile should be stopped, the
public of Buenos Ayres will be soon
made to feel the effects of the war.

Mr. Oldham of the River Plate
Telegraph Company has at last return-
ed from his expedition, and will now
at once set to work about putting up
the posts and the wires between this
city and Punta Lara. We regret to
hear from the workmen the very slight
assistance rendered them in the coun-
try districts. On one estancia we even
hear that a bullock-cart with materials
was refused permission to pass over
the camp; this is really monstrous,
and we feel quite confident the Pro-
vincial Government, when made ac-
quainted with the matter, will at once
interfere. A scheme such as a tele-
graph company should command the
sympathy and support of us all, and
none but the most retrograde gauchos
would attempt to hostile this infant
enterprise.

We hear that soon the premises
alongside Dn. Pastor Obligado's house
in Calle Reconquista will be torn down
to make way for the splendid bank
edifice which Mr. Green of the River
Plate Bank is about to erect; it will
be the finest building of the kind in
Buenos Ayres, and, besides being an
ornament to the city, will give a dig-
nity to this very thriving bank, which
it lacks in the unfurnished apartments
that it at present occupies in Mr.
Ellortondo's house. Even the Standard
office is larger than the present River
Plate Bank premises. We hope Mr.
Green has seen the Bank of Ireland
in Dublin, and that in building his
new bank he will take this stately pile
as a model.

Now that the fine summer weather
has set in, and the roads are in good
order, we recommend to parents and
guardians the Pongeraid College at
the foot of the Santa Lucia hill, on
the Barraca road. The classes are
under the direction of Mr. Parkins,
and the house and care of the boarders
under the immediate care of Mrs. Pon-
geraid. The college is conveniently
situated, and fitted up totally regard-
less of expense. The Gymnasium is
the best in Buenos Ayres; and, upon
the whole, this college may be regard-
ed as one of the best educational in-
stitutions in Buenos Ayres.

The eminent composer, M. Gustave
Nessler, has favored the Buenos Ayres
musical world with a charming 'ma-
zurka,' called 'La Capriciosa,' dedi-
cated to the beautiful Brijol. This
new inspiration of our talented friend,
we have no doubt, will be as favor-
ably received as his delightful 'Canto
del Prisionero.'

The lecture of Sr. Estrada, given
last week in aid of the Sanitary Com-
mittee, realised the handsome sum of
twenty thousand paper dollars.
We publish to-day the new law
establishing market judges. Our
country readers will be glad to
hear of this, as the abuses in
former years in the wool markets
were really scandalous. Governor
Aلسina deserves the highest praise for
establishing this new court. It is a
move in the right direction.
It is a significant sign of the times
that in the south wool market there
is some wool belonging to an English
estanciero, which the owner refuses to
sell except in gold. The price asked
for the wool, we understand, is 34
patacons. If more of the sheepfarmers
would adopt this rule, there would be
less trouble about the paper dollar
question.
The Brazilian Hospital in Calle Bel-
grano has already over 150 patients,
and there is still room for many more:
the house is large, and the site good
and airy.
We had no mails yesterday from
Montevideo. All the steamers are
sent off to Rio. The Tevere seems to
be the most unfortunate steamer in the
river. She always breaks down when
she has all the trade to herself.

The weather seems to be again bro-
ken, and yesterday we had a cooling
shower. This rain, however, does not
seem to have been general, and we be-
lieve was confined to the city and sub-
urbs. If it has rained outside, the
shearing will be delayed somewhat.
About the end of next week, large
quantities of new wool are expected
in.

We publish to-day a respectfully
signed petition of the shipmasters
about the Lobos light, which we hope
will result in something. The number
of vessels lost during the last winter,
owing to the absence of this light, is
really alarming, and the pilot of the
lost Oyapock will probably lose his
life for the loss of that vessel, although
the real and true cause of the wreck
was the want of a proper light on the
Lobos Island. The British brig Isabel,
which we mentioned yesterday, was
lost on the Brazilian coast above Per-
nambuco.

The 'aide camp' of the Comman-
der-in-chief has arrived, with special
despatches for Gen. Urquiza.
Sr. Lafuente, we hear, on his return
from the provinces, will take the post
of private secretary to the Vice-Presi-
dent of the Republic.
The mission of Gen. Flores's secre-
tary to the Emperor of Brazil was,
as far as we can understand, to give
a detailed account of the affair of
Curupaity, and also to solicit a small
loan for the Oriental Government.
There is great noise made about this
mission, and many believe that we
shall shortly have H. E. Don Andres
Lamas back in Montevideo.

Verily, the River Plate is the region
of 'contraries': that which is most
impossible always takes place; that
which is positively certain never oc-
curs. Experience has so proved this,
that we apprehend there are none who
can gainsay us. The price of gold to-
day shows the fallacy of all our calcu-
lations at the commencement of the
war. Who in April, 1865, when the
war broke out, could have supposed
that after a year and a-half's tedious,
costly struggle, paper money would be
more valuable to-day than it has been
for years; and now all the leading
politicians of the day regard peace as
utterly out of the question, yet the
probabilities are, that that which is
least expected will assuredly take
place, and peace will be concluded.
One of our colleagues, raking up by-
gones, calls loudly for a change of
Ministry. We certainly cannot coin-
cide with our colleague in his remarks.
The Executive in this country is not
ruled by the same laws as in England,
France, or the States, and if the pre-
sent men were turned out of office
could we find better? Nearly all who
are qualified to fill the post of Minister
have the same political views as the
present Ministers. Events must take
their course, and people must indeed
warily shut their eyes to the present
attitude of affairs, if they cannot see
that the flood-tide is at last an ebb.
The Triple Alliance admits of no
peace. All the politicians of the day
insist on the continuance of the war.
There is nothing else for it but fight;
ergo, we say, peace is imminent.
The noise made about a change of Mi-
nistry amounts to nothing. Ministe-
rial changes in this country are un-
known: in for a penny, in for a pound.
We must be satisfied with the men we
have, and the abuse going on in the
papers is scandalous.

Mr. Cranwell of Calle Rivadavia
dropped into our office yesterday to
say that now as the weather is too hot
for Mediocott's dulcet Lisbon, he pur-
poses sending us some of his renown-
ed English Soda Water which we hear
so highly spoken of.

Yesterday the obsequies of Mr. Cas-
ares at Santo Domingo church took
place; it was one of the most crowded
we ever witnessed, all the leading
men of Buenos Ayres were there.
The family of Casares is one of the
oldest in the River Plate, and the un-
timely end of the deceased gentleman
has thrown half the city into mourn-
ing.

The funeral of Col. Rosetti also
took place yesterday at the San Mi-
guel church. There has been a ru-
mour very current through town that
Col. Rosetti is still alive, and a pri-
soner of Lopez's: the friends of the
brave colonel however put very little
faith in this rumour, and we are sorry
to say that we fear the poor fellow is
dead. Still the funeral would have
been larger had the rumour been less
current.

The Pueblo states that there is a ter-
rible row in Montevideo about some
diplomatic gentlemen having left for
parts unknown; as yet this matter is
hushed up, but by to-day's mail we
shall probably know all.
The shareholders of the Bolsa have
just cause to complain of the tedious
way in which the subscribers pay
their quarterly dues; Mr. Rom seems
to give altogether too much credit.
Yesterday the Bblsa collector called
at our office, he had a pile of receipts
as large as if he was the collector of
the Municipal tax: he complained
bitterly of the trouble he had in col-
lecting the subscription from the
brokers.
To-day at 1 o'clock His Excellency
Major General Asboth will be formal-
ly received by the Vice-President of
the Argentine Republic.

Minister Octaviano arrived yester-
day from Montevideo, and will return
to that city either to-day or to-mor-
row.
It is our painful duty to announce
the demise of Mr. Wylie of Chas-
comus: he was an early and zealous
friend of our paper, and acted for
some years as our agent in the south.
Having come to this country in in-
firm health he had long been a prey
to consumption, and recently retired from
the firm of Wylie and Co., of Chas-
comus. His numerous friends will hear
of his demise with deep regret.

NEWS FROM THE CAMPS.

SALES OF SHEEP, CATTLE, &c., IN NEIGH-
BORHOOD: 800 capones, at \$60; a flock
of 1,800 sheep, of rather inferior qual-
ity, is about to be sold by auction in
a few days, to liquidate the debts of
an insolvent native.
Señaling done: An average of 40
per cent.
News in town: The jugglers who
accompanied the music to the races,
still continue to attract crowds of cu-
rious Navarros to witness their acro-
batic feats.

State of camps: Luxuriant; the
farmers are cutting roads through the
forests of thistles, which have lately
grown so high as to form an almost
impenetrable barrier to the roads.
Peones: Immediate employment
awaits any number of persons by the
day, and shepherds would find perma-
nent employment at from 250 to \$300
per month.
General remarks: The proposition
which was some time ago mooted for
reducing the wages of shearers to the
fixed sum of \$40 per 100, fell to the
ground; the essential quality of un-
animity seems to be sparingly given to
those who assume to be redressors of
our public grievances. Active prepara-
tions are already being made for the
next races, which are to come off
on the 17th of March prox.; the pro-
gramme will be forwarded in due time.

SEÑALING DONE: The spring lambing
has been good.
No land sold or rented of late;
good land worth about \$1,000 mqn per
suerte.

News in town: The Foreigners'
Club not yet formed. Everybody
waiting for money from the wool.
State of camps: In good condition.
Peones' wages, and if wanted: Al-
ways wanted, but more especially now,
when good shearers are paid from 2
to \$3 per day, or 30 ris. per 100.
Price of stock: Cattle by the cut
\$5, fat novillos \$15.

General remarks: Shearing begun
in good earnest; wool clean and light
and of beautiful color, so that prices
must be pretty good this year to pay
the farmers for loss of weight—capo-
nes that gave 6 lbs. last year giving
only 5 lbs., and sheep in proportion.
Although Gen. Flores has disbanded
his army, they continue hereabouts to
take up the natives for service, the
object of which cannot be but to an-
noy the estancieros. Another ugly
custom is for the police to go about
gathering cattle, or what they call
'agenos,' but what becomes of the
beef and hides is a mystery; we pay
for marks, but if cattle get astray be-
cause Government has taken away
our men and horses, they are confis-
cated as 'agenos.'

DEPARTMENT OF PAYSANDU.

Arroyo Negro, Oct. 7th., 1866.
Sales of Sheep, &c. in neigh-
borhood—For sheep 'al corte' there are
at present no buyers. Several sales
of capones have been made for the
Saladeros lately, but owing to the
near approach of shearing nothing
further is likely to be done until Fe-
bruary or March of next year.

Señaling done—The señaling, which
is now almost over, has been the best
that we have had for some years;
most estancieros can count from 50 to
70 p. 3 increase in their flocks, and I
never saw the lambs look better than
they do this year.
Land—Land near the Coast of the
River Uruguay is very much looked
for, but none to be had.

News in Town—Paysandú now pre-
sents a busy appearance, as farmers
and country shopkeepers are laying in
their supplies for shearing time. A
good English store is very much want-
ed, and would be very well supported
by the numerous British population
which this Department can boast of.
State of Camps, &c.—Owing to the
frequent showers of rain, which we
have had, the camps are looking very
well, and we have abundance of pas-
tures, both for cattle and sheep.
Peones' wages, and if wanted—
Good Peones are much wanted, but
difficult to obtain; they can always
get from \$12 to 10 z. a month, either
for working at an Estancia, or at a
Puesto. As the shearing is now about
to begin, numbers will find employ-
ment here, as it is most likely that
shearers will be scarce. Price for
shearing \$2 per 100. Men per day
from 10 to 15 ris.
Price of Stock—Fat cows and novil-
los for the Paysandú market are in

great demand, but are very scarce at
present. Last week I was offered \$12
for cows 'carne gorda,' but unfortu-
nately I had none in that condition.
Last sales of capones at 12 ris.

General Remarks—We are all wait-
ing for the weather to clear up, to al-
low us to finish going through our
flocks, previous to shearing. Most of
the sheepfarmers will begin about the
15th inst., if they possibly can get
ready by that time. The clip this
year will be remarkably good in this
neighbourhood, as the sheep are in
fine condition, and very free of scab.
The wool generally is of a good long
staple, very clean. No sales that I
have heard of yet. Buyers are very
much wanted, as the holders of small
lots of wool are obliged to sell in Pay-
sandú, where the business is carried
on by only one or two. We are al-
ways delighted to see the Standard,
but unfortunately we very seldom re-
ceive it until it is a fortnight old.

MARKET JUDGES.

The following law, which has just
passed through the Provincial Cham-
bers and been promulgated by Govern-
ment, establishes a special Tribunal in
each of the wool-markets for all ques-
tions arising in reference to sales of
produce &c.—
Buenos Ayres, Oct. 12th 1866.

Art. 1. In each of the pro-
duce-markets of the city, there shall be a
Market-Judge, with two substitutes for
cases of absence, &c.
Art. 2. This Judge shall decide in
first instance in all cases relating to
market transactions, whatever the
quality of persons or the amount of
matters in dispute, when both parties
at issue admit the existence of a con-
tract—
1st. In the purchase and delivery
of articles of produce,
2nd. In freights for transport of
same,
3rd. In taking care that the weights
and measures be exact.

Art. 3. When the amount in dispute
does not exceed 3,000 mqn, the sen-
tence of the Judge shall not admit of
appeal but be immediately put in
execution, the defeated party paying
the expenses of the suit.
Art. 4. In case the amount exceed
the above-mentioned sum, an appeal
will lie to a Jury of second instance,
composed of 3 members and as many
substitutes, whose sentence, whether
confirming that of the Judge or re-
voking it, shall be final.

Art. 5. The hearing of these cases
shall be brief and summary, in verbal
audience, for which purpose each Juz-
gado shall keep a register, with the
names of the litigants, the matter at
issue, the evidence produced, and the
depositions of plaintiff and defendant.
Art. 6. When it may be necessary
to produce witnesses, a proper term
for same shall be fixed by the Judge
or Jury, taking into consideration the
circumstances of the case and the sum-
mary nature of the jurisdiction.

Art. 7. In case of appeal, it must be
lodged within 24 hours after the sen-
tence, and duly entered in the regis-
ter. Then the Market-Judge shall, on
the same day, send a copy of the pro-
ceedings, and of all documents pro-
duced, to the foreman of the Jury in
second instance.
Art. 8. The Judge in first instance
shall, if he deem fit, order the goods
or produce to be lodged in deposit,
and in case of appeal the costs of stor-
age shall be paid by the appellant if
it be given against him, but if the
first sentence be revoked such costs
shall be paid half-and-half by plain-
tiff and defendant.

Art. 9. The appeal must be heard
within 24 hours after being lodged,
and the Judge shall be required to
hand in at once all the antecedents
of the case, besides fulfilling the pre-
scriptions of the article last-mentioned.
Art. 10. If either party fail to at-
tend on citation or throw up the suit,
the Judge shall continue the case ac-
cording to law, treating the defaulter
in outlawry.
Art. 11. The trial in first instance
before the Judge cannot occupy more
than 6 days, and that in second in-
stance before the Jury not more than 4
days; and if delayed beyond that term
the expenses incurred shall be made
good by the Judge or Jury as the
case may be.
Art. 12. The plaintiff or defendant
shall have the right to 'challenge' the
Judge and one of the Jury without
showing cause, but the substitutes then
chosen cannot be challenged without
proper cause shown, and if the motive
alleged be insufficient, the substitute
shall be duly empanelled. When the
Judge is challenged, the question of
challenge shall be tried before the
substitute, from whose decision there
is no appeal. A challenge against one
of the Jury shall be tried by the Jury
with a substitute admitted; and in
case the challenge be held good against
the Judge or Jury, the question shall
then be referred to the Judge or Jury
of a neighboring market.
Art. 13. The Comissary of Police
in each market shall lend his constables
for execution of the decrees of the
Juzgado, when requisite.
Art. 14. The Executive shall appoint
the Market Judges and members of the
Jury, and shall have the authority to
revoke or suspend any who in
his respective office are found to be
appointed shall be duly sworn.

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