

Subscription to the "Standard,"

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Standard.

"No falsi animum, nil veri non audiam dicere."

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1865.

BRITISH CONSULATE AT B. AYRES.

The British residents of Buenos Ayres much regret the departure of Mr. Parish on leave of absence from the Consulate which he so worthily fills. As we announced a few days ago, Mr. Santa Maria has been appointed acting Consul in the interim, and this has given rise to much discussion: it is asserted by many and with some show of reason that as Dr. Scrivener formerly held the Consulate on a similar occasion, the present appointment is mal apropos, more especially as Mr. Santa Maria is not a native of England. We certainly think Dr. Scrivener owes to himself and the British public an explanation, which is abundantly afforded by the annexed despatches from the Earl of Malmesbury, as these prove that so far from any censure for his previous official conduct, the British Government actually went out of the way, to pay him a very high compliment and award him a double salary. As to Mr. Santa Maria's nationality, apart from the unworthiness of any petty prejudice which would place individual merit in any given latitude, we may observe that he is an English subject and connected with one of the greatest British enterprises in the River Plate, being Director of the G. Southern Railway. He is also well-known among the English public, and to our idea every way capable of filling the post with which he has been honored.

Our readers will be able to judge how far Dr. Scrivener merited the signal approbation of the British Government, from the recital of the principal services he rendered during his time of office, and which entitle him moreover, to the praise of our community.

In March 1853 when the Royal Mail Packet was put in quarantine, during the first appearance of Yellow Fever, he procured the necessary accommodations for the passengers at Ensenada, where no preparations had previously been made, until by verbal interviews and written despatches to Minister Barros Pazos he succeeded in impressing on the Government of B. Ayres the importance of this matter (See despatch to Earl Malmesbury dated March 31st.)

In May of same year some assassinations of British subjects in the camp called for a vigorous protest from the Consulate, especially in the case of two Englishmen murdered, when the Commissary refused to take active measures because "the victims were Gringos [foreigners]." On many other occasions Dr. Scrivener was constantly at the Policia, looking after his countrymen needing the protection of our flag (See despatch May 25th 1853.)

About the same time a supplemental list of British claims against the Government of B. Ayres was submitted by the Consulate. Furthermore an important commission by Messrs. Baring brothers was executed through the Consulate, viz-obtaining, the signature of the B. Ayrean Ministers to the Government Bonds.

In a word during nearly six months that Dr. Scrivener held office, he displayed much zeal, diligence, and tact in the discharge of duties, which were then additionally onerous; there being no resident Minister at the time, and the number of English vessels in port [much more than at present] rendering the business of the Consulate very heavy. No fewer than 5 despatches were directed to the Buenos Ayrean Government, relative to assassinations of Englishmen in the camp, besides those about improving the Quarantine regulations at Ensenada, and several

others on less important matters. Certainly the office was no sinecure, and much to Dr. Scrivener's praise, when many people fled from the city at the alarm of Yellow Fever, he attended every day in his office to the manifold duties calling for his presence.

In the present delicate question no one can accuse us of bringing up an invidious objection to an appointment already made in favor of a gentleman for whom we entertain so much esteem as Mr. Santa Maria. Neither can Dr. Scrivener be suspected of any unworthy motive in coming before the public to clear himself of what many have pretended to consider as a slight.

To the Editors of the "Standard,"

Gentlemen, Having read in the "Standard" of the 5th inst. that Sr. Santa Maria had been named by Earl Russell as British Consul pro tem. during the absence of Mr. Parish; and hearing my name mixed up with that appointment from having filled it during Mr. Parish's former leave of absence from this city, I shall feel obliged by your publishing the following despatches from the Earl of Malmesbury, with respect to the manner in which I fulfilled that appointment, and which were addressed to Mr. Parish on his resuming his duties as British Consul.

I am &c.

JOHN H. SCRIVENER.

Foreign Office, Nov. 8, 1855.

Sir, With reference to your despatch No. 100 of the 25th September last I have to acquaint you that a despatch has been addressed to Mr. Parish authorizing him to draw for Mr. Scrivener's allowance as Acting Consul during Mr. Parish's absence; and I have to inform you that I approve in the manner in which Mr. Scrivener has performed his duties in that capacity.

I have, &c.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

W. D. Christie, Esq. &c.

Extract of The Earl of Malmesbury's Despatch to Mr. Parish, dated November 3, 1853.

In regard to Mr. Scrivener's remuneration as acting Consul, (which was the position it was decided that he should hold during your absence) I have considered it just to that Gentleman to award him, in addition to an allowance at the rate of two hundred and fifty pounds a year (being the half of the Vice Consul's salary) a further allowance at the rate of two hundred pounds a year for the period in question, which is equivalent to half of the acting Consul General's allowance for that time.

I have accordingly to authorize you to pay to Mr. Scrivener the sum of one hundred and ninety six pounds which has been awarded to him as a gratuity on the above account; and you will effect this payment by drawing a bill at thirty days after sight on the Lords' Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, payable to Mr. Scrivener's order; inserting the amount in your annual account with Their Lordships.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday the Rio de la Plata from Montevideo arrived with mails and passengers. The Brazilian ironclad Brazil has not yet made her appearance. Great betting is going on in the sister city about this celebrated ironclad: ten to one is freely offered that she has been lost on the Rio Grande coast.

The splendid steamer Newton has brought ten thousand pounds in dollars for the River Plate Bank, and several passengers who propose investing in sheep. The Newton will leave for Liverpool on the 13th inst. Having once made a trip in this steamer we can speak from personal experience of the unequalled accommodations on board. We recommend Capt. Johnson's steamer to all those who think of returning to the old country and desire a pleasant, comfortable passage.

A vessel is shortly expected from Germany with a cargo of fine sheep on board: the importer is a leading estanciaero, Señor Martinez de Hoz. The ship brings no other cargo whatever. Yesterday this same gentleman sold to a Brazilian sheepfarmer six ewes and five rams, all pure native-bred Negret-

tes, in the sum of twenty-six thousand three hundred and fifty dollars. This is a good sign. Montevideo supplies Rio with wheat, and Buenos Ayres now supplies it with fine sheep. These animals will be shipped to Rio in the French packet. We may remark that a very important trade is springing up between this country and Rio in supplying that market with capones, which sell there at very remunerative prices.

As the warm weather has set in, there is a general rush for the suburbs; soveral of our most 'distinguido' British clerks and merchants have already bolted for Belgrano. In San Isidro the people say that Pres. Mitre's quinta has been taken by the talented manager of the Mauá Bank, and in Flores Señor Riestra's delightful 'rus in urbe' it is said will be tenanted by the financial colleague of that distinguished Argentine, but by far the most fashionable quarter this season is Barracas. From Waterloo Quinta, at the foot of calle Defensa, to Standard Hall, on the calle Larga, all the delightful orange-grove residences have been taken. Ministers, Governors, lawyers and editors have seized the Calle Larga, and unless there be more houses built, some of the leading brokers will have to go down to the Tres Esquinas.

The mole at the Laguna de los Padres, under the able management of Mr. Robertson, is rapidly approaching completion. It will be 140 yards in length and will extend beyond the bar which prevents vessels running inside. The pillars of the mole are of iron, and likely to be much more permanent and durable than those of the mole of Buenos Ayres. We hail with pleasure this spirited effort to create a port on the Atlantic. Within the last two years such has been the wonderful increase of English estanciaeros and sheep-farmers down in that locality, that lands in the Vecino and Laguna districts have almost doubled in value. We strongly recommend to our newly arrived friends the camps in the Vecino, the square league can be bought for about \$200,000; the neighbours are all peaceable and orderly and the Englishmen who have gone there are doing remarkably well.

We hear great complaints about the rather out-of-the-way route which the Engineer of the Government railway has laid out for the branch to the Barracas; instead of starting from the Once de Setiembre where wool and sheepskins could be conveniently put in the waggons; it starts from a point 2 squares west of the bridge, strikes through the land of Silletoe and Brown; passes along the quintas of Moreira, Ortega, Chacarita of the Franciscan Friars, quinta of Simon Pereira: then following Calle San Luis, in Barracas, until it comes out at the Tres Esquinas, at the Puerto de los Tachos; here the chief station will be made, and moles and wharves constructed; there will be three stations on the line, but as it is in a most out-of-the-way neighbourhood, we fear there will be very little passenger traffic.

The British Colony at Bahia Nueva is attracting very general attention: several persons have called on us about it. We are happy to say that the Government has behaved in the most liberal manner, having given over \$200,000 to the Indians in presents, so as to keep them on the most friendly terms with the colonists; furthermore it has given to the colonists some 4,000 patacons, and in fact, in every way that it could help the enterprise it has done so. The Indians are, we learn, on the best terms, and are a quiet, orderly tribe. Several thousand sheep have been sent from Bahia Blanca and Patagones to the colony; Mr. Harris, who was to have left yesterday in the Dutch brig, assures us that so far from the colony wanting anything, a vessel that was sent down a short time ago with supplies had to return to Bahia Blanca and sell half the cargo by auction there, as at the colony they were not required. We have been promised by this gentleman a regular account as to how the colony progresses by every opportunity, which cannot fail to be interesting to our readers here, and the friends of the colonists at home. It is right also to observe that the agent of the colony in this city has never thought proper to keep us informed on so interesting a subject,

very possibly because he himself heard nothing from the colony, as it is in such a remote quarter; but there is indeed a very pleasing contrast between the statements of Mr. Harris and our friend the Captain of the Juno.

One of the most extraordinary accidents ever known to have occurred in the port of Buenos Ayres happened the other day. A small lighter consisting along towards the Boca went slapping into a cart which was going out to take goods from a lighter that had come in from the outer roads. The collision was frightful: the bow of the whaleboat ran right under the shaft of the cart, capsizing it, cart, horses and driver. As the wind was fresh at the time, the whaleboat dashed along, but the collision resulted in one horse being drowned, the other frightfully wounded and almost killed, and the driver narrowly escaping with his life.

Medals are all the rage now: since the affair of Corrientes every brush with the enemy is but an excuse for a new medal. The Argentines have voted medals for Corrientes, the Orientals for Yatay, and now the Brazilians for Uruguayana. At the rate we are going on before the war is over there will be as many medals in the River Plate as there were in Ireland during the time of Father Mathew and the Temperance move. Why not let the next memento of a victory be a button? Daniel O'Connell introduced the repeal button; let General Mitre now follow his example and start a Paraguayan button—this would cost the country less than medals.

The Oriental Government has recently passed a most disgraceful repudiatory law, which is as illegal as it is unjust. This new law repeals, revokes and rescinds all titles obtained during the Oribe war. We of course are in the dark as to the real motives of the law in question, and who the parties are the Government is driving at to dispossess, but these titles held good till now under previous Colorado administrations, and we apprehend that nothing, not even downright fraud will justify the enlightened Government of Sr. Vidal in initiating repudiation.

We learn with much satisfaction that in that nervous city, that Indian-believing town, Rosario, the street pavement is progressing rapidly, and that ere long Rosario will be ahead of Buenos Ayres in this respect. In fact, the state of the streets in Buenos Ayres could not be worse. In calles Floride, Belgrano, in fact in almost every street in the city, the ruts are so fearful that not only private carriages, but carts—strong Custom-house carts—are smashed daily. There seems no help whatever for it, as we have no Municipality, no Mayor, in fact no one to look after our streets. An English gentleman, who recently gave such an unfavorable opinion about Cordova, assures us that the pavement of the streets in Rosario is most creditable to that town, and that he believes ere long Rosario will be ahead of Buenos Ayres.

The steamer Villa del Salto is now nearly finished; her cabins on deck are being fitted up, and in a few weeks we expect to see this favorite old steamer again on the river. She will run on her former route from Salto to Montevideo.

Captain Bruce's steamer is now hourly expected. People have heard so much about her that they are all anxious to see her; many insist that she is far superior to the Portefa. We will give our readers full descriptions of both steamers when they arrive. We believe all the other boats will be sold to the Government to increase the Argentine squadron.

In consequence of the numerous railways and stations in and around Barracas, property has gone up immensely in value: a barraca which last year was offered for sale in a million cannot now be bought for two millions, and in fact the owner declines to sell it at all; but great as is the rise in the value of property, when a correct account is taken of the loss of interest, etc., it is not so much. We know, for instance, a piece of property which ten years ago cost 70,000; to-day it is worth over one hundred thousand, and if sold by the hammer would probably realize that amount, but the interest on the capital is at least ten thousand dol-

lars per annum, the 'contribucion directa' is also something, so that when a correct estimate of everything is taken, if the place brought two instead of one hundred thousand dollars, the speculation was a losing one. The property in question had no house on it, and lay idle. It faces the calle Larga, in Barracas, and will, we believe, shortly be sold by auction.

The present state of the public cemetery known as the 'Recoleta' is truly appalling. Although there is not a single inch of unoccupied ground in the cemetery, the burials continue the same as ever. Any one who attends a funeral and witnesses the frightful desecration of the dead which is going on there will agree with us that it is one of the most unheard-of scandals ever tolerated in a civilized community to keep this burial ground open. The people of Buenos Ayres must indeed be callous to every sentiment of respect for the dead when the re-digging up of the graves in the Recoleta is permitted. We implore of our colleagues to aid us in the matter, and to call public attention to this outrage.

The progress of the American church in Rosario is highly satisfactory: the site is worth about 1,000 silver dollars, and the edifice will cost 3,500\$, of which nearly two-thirds has been subscribed in Rosario. It is pleasing to notice the generosity of natives for this undertaking. The Rev. Mr. Carter is at present on a visit to this city, soliciting funds to complete the building: in the few days since his arrival he has already received three-fourths of the sum needed.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

GENERAL FLORES WANTED.

LIBERTAD BALL.

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT TO MRS. GIOT.

October 6.

This morning two Brazilian steam transports arrived from Rio Janeiro, one with 200 odd recruits for the Brazilian army, and the other with a large supply of ammunition for the use principally of the fleet.

There has been some slight improvement in business generally of late, and as with the fall of Uruguayana every fear of an invasion by a Paraguayan army has been removed, the effects of a state of war are scarcely perceptible, except in the increased sales of clothing, a more or less active demand in other branches of trade, and certain fiery manifestations on the part of our native 'constitutionalists' in favor of the elections taking place in the coming month of November.

Whenever the question is mooted, the most energetically supported plans are advanced that these should be verified, and arguments are not wanting to invite General Flores to return at once from the campaign just commenced, and with his army and fellow-citizens proceed at once to put an end to the Dictatorial Government, and thus bring about the pacific solution of what has now been made one of our domestic questions of the day.

All this seems to outsiders very absurd, and it is by no means clear how General Flores, even supposing he were willing to do so, could with any appearance of decorum so far forget the obligations he has come under as the head of the present Government to act in complete concert with the other parties to the Triple Alliance. But on the faces of the advocates for immediate elections are depicted alarm and discontent whenever such arguments are used, backed up as these are by the fact now generally known that General Flores intends to listen to no other considerations that may bear on his home administration, so long as the war is not brought to a satisfactory conclusion. I believe I am not misinformed when I say that till then General Flores will make his domestic policy and home interests strictly subservient to the views of the Allies and the general interests of the community at large.

It is true Colonel Palleja alludes to a prevalent idea in the army now in Corrientes, that they are to return with General Flores at their head to Montevideo, in order to satisfy the cravings of our patriotic politicians for an electioneering struggle, from amid the throes and labors of which will be borne to the country that specific for a

tion's peace and security—a Chamber of Representatives. And so stirred into an unwonted state of hope and excitement by Colonel Palleja's correspondence, the Dulcamaras in State policy cry with zealous iteration, 'Compratelo, compratelo, il mio specifico!' The Custom-house revenue for the last month again shows a notable increase. The sum total is \$230,000 National dollars.

The ball at the Club Libertad, which took place on the 3rd instant, came off I am told, with great 'eclat.' The supper was good on the whole, though I have heard of complaints as to the bad quality of the wines supplied. As I was not present, I will refrain from mentioning the name of the party who provided these liquids, especially as our countrymen are proverbially fastidious on this head.

To those of your readers who take any interest in such small matters, I may refer them to the 'Cronica del Baile,' published in the 'Pueblo' of yesterday evening.

The Government Decree of the 29th of September has raised a storm of opposition, and the daring innovation which it pretends to effect has excited just alarm in town. There is much, however, to be said in 'pro' and in 'contra.'

The decree proclaims the illegality of the acts done by General Oribe in the time of the siege up to 1851, and declares that all donations of lands made by this 'commander of a foreign army,' cease to have any value, and constitute an 'a priori' proved allegation for the destitution of their present possessors. The 'Siglo' has attacked the measure in a sensible but intemperate article, for it is to be regretted that these writers in the native papers ignore too often that golden rule of the logician, the 'suaviter in modo, fortiter in re.' The combination of the two 'regimes,' it is true, are efforts of self-command, but the native intellect seems to despise such trivial prescriptions.

The 'Pueblo' too, as was naturally to be supposed, has pronounced against the measure, and clamors for the rescinding of the Decree.

The 'Tribuna' shortly advises the Government to call a meeting of the 'jurisconsults,' and take counsel of them on the question. In the meantime protests, in the form of 'solicitudes,' are finding their way into the papers, thereby verifying the trito adage, that 'it is an ill wind that blows no one any good.'

Madame Giot, wife of the owner of the celebrated sheep-breeding establishment, has just lost her life under very painful circumstances. It appears that the deceased had left home in company with her husband and some 'peons,' who shortly afterwards left her to proceed to their work in the fields. The lady was then seated on a rising spot on the borders of the stream, near the house, when suddenly her cries attracted the attention of her husband who, on arriving at the place where he had last left the unfortunate lady, found her struggling in the water. None of those present knew how to swim, and after struggling a short time in the water, she finally disappeared from the eyes of her distracted husband. The deceased had only been four months in the country, and it is now only two months since she was married to Mr. Giot.

The officers of the battalion '24 de Abril' now in active service in Corrientes, who were separated from the service by an order of the day signed by the Commander in Chief of the Oriental Contingent, General Flores, are now in town having arrived from Concordia a few days back. I notice a violent article signed by one of these Gentlemen published in the papers of to-day in which the conduct and character of another officer, the Major of the Corps, is attacked in very severe terms. The consequences of all this may be serious so far as the demoralizing effect on this small body of infantry may go. Without being conversant with the merits of the case, I refrain from further commentary more especially as with the ideas we Europeans entertain of all that military discipline exacts, it might lead one to omit a too harsh opinion, where the fault lies more with the system than with individuals.

LATEST FROM BRAZIL.

The community of San Bento propose to remit to any of their tenants who will join the army all their arrears of rent, to give them 100% on being sworn in and to allow them their present tenements free of rent for five years besides paying their conveyance to Rio.

The new ironclad D. Pedro II is shortly expected from the Seine. She is 233 feet long, 33 feet three inches wide, and 16 feet five inches deep and is of 1,410 tons burden.

Profesor Agassiz and his party started on the morning of the 20th of Aug. from Belem for their trip up the Amazona. While at Pará they found 57 species of fish not yet described and amongst these three new genera.

By a 'portaria' of the Ministry of Agriculture it is declared that the colonists of S. Isabel in Espirito Santo must cultivate at least 1,000 square brazas (1 1/2 acres) for each lot of land possessed by them.

Two very pretty hats, manufactured from the fibre of the creeper 'Imbé, at the fazenda' of Sr. J. B. de Carvalho e Silva in Campos, were on view in the Exchange for several days.

The paddle steamer 'Agnes Arkle, now in port, is 230 feet long, 27 wide and 11 deep. She is of iron, draws 10 feet of water, has engines of 250 horsepower, and is said to run 14 miles an hour.

DIARY OF THE TUCUMAN CONTINGENT

MARCH THROUGH THE GRAN CHACO.

Colonel Rocca communicates the following interesting account of his march from Santiago to Santa Fé in a letter to the Governor of Tucuman, dated Sept. 26th

1st. Started from Fort Bracho the left bank of the Salado, and marched 4 leagues: then halted for the night at Taboada.

3rd. Gen. Taboada came up this morning with his contingent, and appointed me his Chef d'Etat. Pasture being rather scarce for both divisions, I set out for Navicha, 5 leagues distant.

7th. Again incorporated both contingents at Fort Taboada.

8th. Two soldiers of Major Alvaro's batt. stated that some men of Gen. Taboada's 2nd batt. had invited them to mutiny in which they counted on the aid of 50 men of my Tucuman contingent.

9th. This morning the mutiny occurred; and with my 50 armed men and 30 veterans under Major Alfaro, I proceeded to the General's tent, where I found some 400 had cleared out and as many more were in mutiny, but I succeeded in bringing the latter to order.

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11th. Continued my march still along the Salado: at daybreak 3 of my men deserted, besides 2 yesterday.

12th. Arrived at Cañitas, on a bend of the river, and camped near a wood. Awful rain and thunder storm. Buried a soldier who had died suddenly. Lost my cattle, and marched through briars which cut my soldiers' feet.

13th. Soldiers drying their clothes: marched 3 leagues and camped at Tres Quebrachos, where the Indians cross when invading Cordoba. The soldiers made a fire which attracted the Indians, who came to see if we were of the Tobas tribe.

ities of that province. General Taboada maintained great presence of mind in the midst of 800 mutineers. At nightfall the General held a council of the officers of both Divisions, and it was resolved that the remains of the Santiago contingent should return home as they were totally demoralized and without horses, for although Taboada had purchased 1,200 horses they were frightened or devoured by the tigers.

10th. At 7 A. M. I continued my march towards Sta Fé escorted by 160 men under Major Faria and with 100 horses. In my despatch to Gen. Rojo I stated we were well mounted, but this was only to comfort my friends in Tucuman, and not the fact.

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14th. Made a painful march through Laguna Chaqui, and after breakfast through another morass, in front of a body of Indians who exchanged insulting shouts with my men, but the latter had strict orders not to fire on them.

15th. Sent a flag of truce to the Indians, whereupon the Cacique and his retinue came to see me. I spoke kindly to him and giving him some cigars and ponchos a peace was concluded.

16th. Arrived at Fort Estevan Rams. Three other Caciques came to visit me, and I treated them with the same kindness.

17th. Reached the pass of Monte Aguas: obliged to halt owing to the rain.

18th. Still raining. Here I was visited by 4 of the most powerful caciques of the Gran Chaco, and as I had already emptied my boxes in giving away presents the officers of my contingent brought me several little things and the soldiers contributed ponchos and tobacco to give to these Indians.

19th. Took farewell of Major Farias and his escort who remained at Las Vivoras on the bank of the river [Salado]; but he allowed his guide and 4 men to continue accompanying me.

20th. Marched to Arroyo San Antonio, 6 leagues: here 18 of my men deserted.

21st. Arrived at Rincon Quebrachos, and got nearly smothered in mud at Paso Soledad near the Salado.

22nd. Camped at Paso Couchas, after a march of 9 leagues over burned camps.

23rd. Marched 5 leagues and met two men belonging to Fort Larga who conducted me to a fresh-water lake where I passed the night. The officers of the Fort, by Col. Olmedo's orders offered me horses and beef. The Colonel also sent me 15 deserters of my corps whom he had apprehended.

24th. Camped 4 leagues from the French Colony: awful thunder storm.

25th. Gave the men a loaf each, and marched 7 1/2 leagues, arriving at 6 p. m. in the city of Santa Fé. The men presented a pitiable spectacle on crossing the Plaza, one half of them mounted on lean horses, the others afoot, half-naked and looking very miserable; but the Governor and neighbors have been very kind to us.

ASSASSINATION WITH IMPUNITY IN DOLORES.

We extract the following from a correspondence in the 'Tribuna,' dated Dolores, Sept. 24th.

"About six weeks ago Don Liborio Madrid left this town at dusk for the Montes del Tordillo, where he resided, distant a league and a half. On the following day his horse was found saddled, near the house. The family, suffering under great apprehension, gave word to the authorities, and the Justice of Peace, Sr. Martinez, sent all the neighbors searching for Sr. Madrid in every direction for ten days, but all in vain: no trace or tidings could be found of him. Four days ago, however, a little child which had strayed into a hollow about a mile from Dolores, found the carcass: the Justice of Peace at once proceeded to an examination and it was ascertained that the fellow had been murdered.

Capt. Delgado, with his 'partida,' set out in search of a certain freebooter known to be concealed in the Montes del Tordillo, and as soon as they tracked him out he ran away: the soldiers followed in full chase and the Sergeant being well mounted soon overtook him. The assassin stopped short, drew his knife and stabbed the sergeant, after which he succeeded in gaining the thicket and evading pursuit.

That same night the ruffian came into Dolores, entered the shop of D. Benito Tisono, bought goods to the value of two hundred paper dollars, put them in his handkerchief, mounted his horse and cleared out without paying the shopman.

The 'Comandante' hopes yet to be able to catch him.

COSTS OF CIVIL WAR.

The loss under the one head of domestic cattle which this country suffered from 1843 to 1852 the duration of the siege of Monte Video, is thus summed up in a recent publication worthy of credit:

"In 1843 when General Oribe had just commenced the siege of Montevideo, the stock of horned cattle in the country amounted to 12 million animals and in 1852 there were not 2 million left.

"The total loss of domestic animals may be estimated thus:

Table with 2 columns: Animal type and Quantity. 10 million cows, 5 id sheep, 24 id 9 years increase of cattle, 18 id do. do sheep, 10 id horses and mules.

Let Orientals reflect on this result and estimate accordingly the curse of disunion and the blessings and advantages of peace and order.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.' Gentlemen, With regard to the Northern Railway Company there can be, I think, but one opinion, that the Government have been, as you remark in to-day's issue, the least to blame in the matter.

Relative to the last paragraph addressed to you by the Finance Department of the Government, stating that the manager had stated the receipts of the road would cover the amount of guaranteed interests, thereby making the guarantee a nominal obligation, I would express my opinion, that after deducting working expenses, which in this country must be necessarily high, and taking into consideration that the rates being generally inconsistent, that it is not at all probable that the obligation of the Government, is likely to be nominal.

In conclusion, allow me to ask what the present position of the Northern Railway is as to its ability to pay an earned dividend; or, in other words, how far is the manager enabled to realize his assurance to the Government as to the guarantee being a nominal obligation?

Yours faithfully, ANTI-HUMBUG.

THE NEW BISHOP OF PARANA.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.' Parana, October 1st. Gentlemen, As you are aware, the Esmeralda left Buenos Ayres on the 28th ultimo with the new Bishop of Parana, a large number of church dignitaries, officers for the Brazilian squadron, and many passengers: the voyage was most satisfactory. On arriving at Rosario, the flag of his Lordship at once caused a general commotion through the town: bells ringing, fireworks, deputations, &c., and all the demonstrations so justly due to the new bishop were manifested. On the Saturday previous to the sailing of the Esmeralda, his Lordship was waited upon by the whole population, our Consul, and myself amongst the number.

So difficult was it to get the vessel cleared from the concourse that came on board, that some hours elapsed before the Esmeralda could continue her voyage. At 6 a.m. this morning we arrived at the Parana, where all is joy. The Esmeralda, decked out in her newest gear made the Paranaesians aware of the glad tidings that the messenger of peace and good works had come amongst them. There is so much bustle about here on all sides, that it is impossible to write a word more to you. I enclose you the Bishop's pastoral which has been handed to me this moment, certain that you will give it the distinction it merits.

Faithfully yours, R. G.

ON CHANGE.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Paper price of ounces, 1209. Do. Sovereigns, 129. First price of patacons, 26 30.

Specie opened and closed weak, notwithstanding the many and various rumors about a Ministerial crisis. Some brokers were of the opinion that all questions had at last been amicably arranged, but the vanquished 'bulls' were busy circulating all sorts of rumors. The general attitude of affairs, however, is regarded favorably, and the fullest confidence is reposed in President Mitre; in fact, the war has ceased to have prejudicial effect in money matters.

The new Indian Bank was talked of on 'Change. On Friday night there was a meeting of several parties interested in the new concern, and Mr. Demarshi named as chairman of the Buenos Ayres' Board of Directors. We understand that the capital of this bank will be two millions patacons, in shares of one hundred patacons each.

The loss under the one head of domestic cattle which this country suffered from 1843 to 1852 the duration of the siege of Monte Video, is thus summed up in a recent publication worthy of credit:

"In 1843 when General Oribe had just commenced the siege of Montevideo, the stock of horned cattle in the country amounted to 12 million animals and in 1852 there were not 2 million left.

"The total loss of domestic animals may be estimated thus:

Table with 2 columns: Animal type and Quantity. 10 million cows, 5 id sheep, 24 id 9 years increase of cattle, 18 id do. do sheep, 10 id horses and mules.

Let Orientals reflect on this result and estimate accordingly the curse of disunion and the blessings and advantages of peace and order.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.' Gentlemen, With regard to the Northern Railway Company there can be, I think, but one opinion, that the Government have been, as you remark in to-day's issue, the least to blame in the matter.

Relative to the last paragraph addressed to you by the Finance Department of the Government, stating that the manager had stated the receipts of the road would cover the amount of guaranteed interests, thereby making the guarantee a nominal obligation, I would express my opinion, that after deducting working expenses, which in this country must be necessarily high, and taking into consideration that the rates being generally inconsistent, that it is not at all probable that the obligation of the Government, is likely to be nominal.

In conclusion, allow me to ask what the present position of the Northern Railway is as to its ability to pay an earned dividend; or, in other words, how far is the manager enabled to realize his assurance to the Government as to the guarantee being a nominal obligation?

Yours faithfully, ANTI-HUMBUG.

THE NEW BISHOP OF PARANA.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.' Parana, October 1st. Gentlemen, As you are aware, the Esmeralda left Buenos Ayres on the 28th ultimo with the new Bishop of Parana, a large number of church dignitaries, officers for the Brazilian squadron, and many passengers: the voyage was most satisfactory. On arriving at Rosario, the flag of his Lordship at once caused a general commotion through the town: bells ringing, fireworks, deputations, &c., and all the demonstrations so justly due to the new bishop were manifested. On the Saturday previous to the sailing of the Esmeralda, his Lordship was waited upon by the whole population, our Consul, and myself amongst the number.

ENGLISH PATENT WATER.

Prepared in Silver Cylinders by Steam Machinery. The subscriber having recently imported a large Soda Water machine, with all the most recent improvements, is now in a position to supply the trade and private families with Soda Water, Lemonade and Ginger Beer, equal to the best manufactured in England.

These beverages are recommended by the English medical authorities to be most healthy and refreshing, particularly in warm climates. ROBERT URFE. Orders at 162 Calle Defensa will meet with immediate attention. 36-1m 08

Commercial Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership hitherto existing in this city between Swinfin, Jordan and Charles B. Krabbe under the firm of Jordan, Krabbe and Co. has this day been dissolved. The liquidation of the business will be made by Mr. Charles B. Krabbe.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in consequence of Mr. Charles B. Krabbe, late of the firm of Jordan, Krabbe, and Co., of this city, having formed a partnership with us from the 1st of October next, both here and in Montevideo, our signature for the future in Buenos Ayres will be Darbyshire, Krabbe, and Co., and in Montevideo will continue as hitherto, Darbyshire and Co. Buenos Ayres, September 30, 1865.

English Bookbinder. The undersigned wishes to advise his friends and the public that he has opened his establishment in No. 191 Calle Victoria, where all kind of English bookbinding will be done with elegance and taste.

Silk Tweed and Cloth Mantles, Ladies, Girls, and Children sizes, 68-1 Piedras-68, 30 6p 07

Hotel Anglo-Aleman. Calle Mexico No. 72. The proprietor of the above mentioned hotel, formerly Hotel Wilhelmshausen, has the honor to recommend his newly restored and well fitted up Apartments to the sheepfarmers and public in general. The best of attendance and moderate charges guaranteed by FREDERIC MAX, Proprietor.

Nautical Almanacs. For the years 1866 and 1867, on sale at G. & H. MACKERN'S, 45 Calle San Martin. Note.—The usual assortment of Letts' Diaries and Calendars are in the Custom-house and will be received in a few days.

Tobacco Cutters. At G. and H. MACKERN'S, 44 Calle San Martin 41. 28-9p 07

Removed. Mr. Dowse's Steamboat Agency Office is removed to the finest locality in town, No. 67 Calle Mayo alongside the Commercial Rooms. 31-3p 07

Notice of Removal. The undersigned has removed from 78 to 58 and 60 Calle Defensa. RICHARD HASTINGS. 15-1m 05

Se Vende. La Merceria Francesa, esquina Belgrano y Tacuarí, por no poder atenderla su dueño. 13-3p 05

For Sale. The old established Bookbinder's Shop of L. MUSEY No. 126 Calle Piedras. For particulars apply on the premises. 16-1m 07

Hielo. A los Consumidores y Depositarios. Desde hoy reciben ordenes por cualquier cantidad en la Destileria y Vapor Plaza 11 de Septiembre y en la Drogueria Donarichi Hermanos, frente a Santa Dominga. 173-9p 01

Notice to the Ladies. ENGLISH DRESS-ESTABLISHMENT. Will be closed for a few days and reopened on or about the 10th inst. with a large and varied assortment of Cloaks, Shawls, Dress Materials, and many other novelties. 61-CORRIENTES-61. 177-6p 03

To be disposed of by Lottery. A number of Gold watches, the property of a Gentleman in this city. The Watches are 12 in number and are valued at \$15,000 m. There will be 12 prizes ranging as under: Prize 1st Gold Watch \$2500

Just Received ex Galileo. Curt butter in quarter firkins, McCann's Celebrated Oatmeal in Oak kegs, and Muttons Limerick Bacon 66 Piedras 66. 168-9p 29

Edicto Judicial. Por disposicion del Señor Juez de Primera Instancia en lo Civil Dr. Daniel Maria Caston se hace saber a los deudores del finado Don Diego Hastings, que su viuda Doña Ana Harriet y sus representantes de los acreedores Don Federico W. Moore se hallan competentemente autorizados para cobrar las cuentas a favor de dicho Hastings y otorgar los recibos necesarios. Buenos Ayres, Septiembre 23, 1865. RAMON A. LAGOS, Escribano Publico.

The Office of Mr. Adolphus... removed from the Calle... "Barron del Ferro-Carril" in Central America street, between Cuyo and Casapueblo, opposite the Steam Distillery. Letters can be dropped in the office of Messrs. C. Langelaan & Co., Roconquista No. 79. B. Ayres, October 1, 1865.

For Sale. A small fire engine, suitable as an irrigator, can be transported with ease and worked by two men. Apply 117 Pasco Julio. 83-15p 19

Furnished Apartments. To Let, a comfortable furnished Sala, including the streets, and Bedroom adjoining. Board given if required. Also accommodation for people from the Camp. Apply Bolivar No. 122. 42-13 07

To be Let. A splendid quinta with commodious houses thereon, either the whole property or a part; the property will be let to a good tenant for a term of years: it is situated at the corner of Calle Belgrano and Rincon, eight squares from Monserrat Church. For further particulars apply on the premises. 3-1m 03

To Rent. From 1 to 5 splendid rooms to rent with cook-house and alcove in front of the Hotel de la Paix, Calle Cangallo No. 45. 37-3p 08

Servant Boy. Wanted for indoor service in a family: none need apply without proper references, at Florida street No. 278. 53-3p 08

Se necesita. Un muchacho de 15 años para servicio de casa. Ocurrase á la calle de Maipú N.º 13. 41-3p 08

Waiter. Wanted at the British Hotel, 96 Piedras. 24-3p 06

Situation Wanted. A young Englishman, of several years' experience in a first-class English house in the River Plate, wishes to meet with an engagement. References unexceptionable. Address B.D.X., Standard office. 13-12p 04

Wanted. A Servant girl for cooking and general work where another servant is kept. Apply to No. 489 Calle Potosi. 6-6p 04

Musicians. Wanted four or five Musicians for the band of the 12th regiment of the line now stationed at Rosario. Englishmen or Germans preferred. For further particulars apply to Professor Daly, Bandmaster of regiment, at Dakin's store corner of Roconquista and Piedras. 58-1m 18

Housemaid. Wanted a young woman with good recommendations to go as housemaid (foreigner preferred). Apply at any hour at No. 21 Calle Bolivar. 111-1m 22

REIMATE. POR MARIANO BILINGHURST. En la quinta habitacion del Excmo. Sr. Ministro Plenipotenciario de S. M. B. caballero D. Eduardo Thornton, calle de Cochabamba No. 8, por ausentarse del pais. El viernes 13 del corriente á las 11 en punto de la mañana, se han de rematar sin falta alguna á la mas alta postura y dinero de contado todos los muebles, menaje y demas enseres; cuyo pormenor se como sigue:—

Sala y antecala.—Un juego de muebles de salon moderno de Nogal forrado de seda turquí con fundas de perca, un compuesto de dos confiterias, 6 grandes sillones, 6 sillas, 1 babero y sillar de chimenea, 2 sillones de jacaranda forrado damasco de seda carmesí, 3 sillas portátiles, 4 de macar, 4 id. blancas, 4 id. nogal asiento de seda turquí, un precioso 'chicmanier de Boul' con espejo dorado á fuego, dos id. mas pequeños, un hermoso consuel dorado con piedra mármol y un gran espejo, un espejo de chimenea, un escritorio de chimenea, compuesto de un reloj, dos cuadros de bronces dorados á fuego, lazo al blanco, otro escritorio sobre la gran consuel, con un reloj de dos candelabros griegos, un burde de ruja madera de Nogal, una mesa del mismo id., una mesa de seda de id., 2 mesas por noche de id., otra mesa para damas de id. hecurra antigua, ornada blanco y cenefas blanca y turquí, en armonia con los muebles, rico alombrado de tipo casi flamante y demas accesorios.

Comedor.—Una rica mesa de caoba sólida, inglesa, para 26 cubos en un alombrado de caoba, noble por dentro con marmal y espejos 24 sillar de caoba sólida con asientos de marmol; 2 precisos estayeras laterales de caoba sólida de desarmar muy elegantes, una bandeja de caoba para incensarios, servicio de mesa de porcelanas inglesas muy ricas, id. id. de alfileres, id. id. de postres, cristaleria muy fina y abundante, cortinado, alombrado rico, una exquisita colección de vinos Bordeaux, Chateau Margaux, Leoville, Porgelle, Champagne, Jerez, Oporto, &c. y demas vinos. Gabinete privado del Sr. Ministro.—Una mesa escritorio de caoba sólida buchura de una cruz de Malta, con la peculiaridad de que sus innumerables cajones contra y secretos todos se abren y cierran tan solo por una llavecita en extremo diminuta, es una pieza unica en el pais, una biblioteca de caoba con cristales, un sofa, 6 sillas, una mesa para copiar y otros enseres.

Primer dormitorio.—Una gran cama de fierro con cortinado, colchones blancos y seda, un necesito, 1 ropero de caoba, una comoda de id., todo de noble por dentro, 1 rico lavatorio de caoba y marmol y utiles de porcelana fina, 1 gran espejo de cuerpo entero portatil sobre ruedas marco de caoba, una mesa de toilet con tocador, un ropero de caoba de tres cuerpos á la inglesa, alombrado y otros utiles de esta reparticion.

Segundo dormitorio.—Una cama de bronco, un ropero de caoba, una comoda de id., un lavatorio con marmal y utiles de porcelana, una mesa de vestirse con tocador, alombrado y demas accesorios de un dormitorio.

Dormitorio de niños.—Cama, mesa, sillas, alombrado, lavatorio, comodas, roperos y demas enseres. Comedor de sirvientes, mesa, bancos, aparadores de pino, propios para casa de campo.

Cochera.—Una preciosa volante-coche con cristales de desarmar, fabrica inglesa, color turquí fino flamante, un Dog-cart, 6 Tibury con guarniciones para uno y dos caballeros. Dos caballos de silla utiles de jardin, baños, tinajas, cajones y demas accesorios de una casa de familia que costaran á la vista.

POR BALBIN Y PLOWES. De la estancia denominada de la 'Esperanza' perteneciente al Sr. Don Manuel de Montes Grandes, perteneciente á la testamentaria de D. Agustín Lantre. El Lunes 22 de Octubre, en su casa calle del Perú No. 19, á la una en punto se rematarán los expresados campos, cuya estension se compone de tres leguas y 48/100 de leguas cuadradas, lindas por el costado N. con 16,110 varas con el Sr. Lejar, por el costado Sur con 17,780 varas con D. Martín Alzaga, por el costado O. con D. Benjamín Alzaga, por 7,625 varas y por el costado del Este con la Laguna de las Saladas que forma su límite con 8,334 varas.

