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The Standard.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1865.

WAR BETWEEN SPAIN AND CHILE

VALPARAISO AND THE WEST COAST BLOCKADED.

GREAT EXCITEMENT, MEETINGS, PROCLAMATIONS &c.

The Chilean mails arrived in town yesterday, bringing the alarming and unexpected news of hostilities having broken out with Spain: the Pacific Coast being blockaded, the mails from Valparaiso for Europe have also come overland.

Marshal O'Donnell's Government, it appears, not only disapproved the arrangement entered into by Sor. Tavera, Spanish Minister in Chile, but sent out fresh instructions to Admiral Pareja demanding reparation and indemnity from the Chilean Government for the injuries complained of.

The mail-steamers Limeña, arrived at Valparaiso on the 14th Sept., was bearer of two decrees from the Spanish Cabinet: 1st, dismissing D. Salvador Tavera from the post of envoy in Chile; 2nd, ordering him at once to present himself before the Court of Madrid to give account of his conduct. This caused some alarm and while the civic authorities prepared to celebrate the anniversary of Independence [Sept. 18th] with unusual eclat, a regiment of artillery was despatched from Santiago to garrison the forts of Valparaiso.

At 6 p. m. on the 20th Admiral Pareja sent an intimation for the battery of Valparaiso to salute his flag as a preliminary to any negotiations, which it seems was peremptorily refused; and Don Dionisio Roberts, acting-Chargé d'affaires landed next morning with sealed despatches from the Admiral, which the President refused to open until the conclusion of the National festivities. The Villa Madrid, flag-ship was in the port of Valparaiso, and the frigates Blanca and Berenguela at Caldera.

Next day, 21st, the Government delivered to Sor Roberts at Santiago a written reply, totally rejecting the pretensions of Admiral Pareja and declaring that any act of hostility by the Spanish fleet would be instantly followed by a declaration of war on the part of Chile. Public feeling fully supported the attitude of the Government, and volunteer battalions were organized in different places. A grand ball was given, at which the British, French, and American Ministers attended: the Spanish ex-Minister Tavera was among those invited, but did not attend. At the same time the Press called on the Government to send immediate orders to the U. States to purchase some of the war-vessels offered for sale; and a corps of engineers commenced pulling down the old fort at Valparaiso.

On the 22nd some of the foreign representatives met at the American Legation, and under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Nelson drew up a notification to Admiral Pareja declaring his conduct contrary to the Laws of Nations: this was sent by special train from Santiago at 7 p. m., but the Admiral seems to have paid it no attention.

Sor. Roberts on arriving at Valparaiso on the 22nd, with the reply of the Government to Admiral Pareja, at once embarked for the flag-ship, and came ashore at 8 p. m. with a second Ultimatum, accompanied by a public note to the Intendente of Valparaiso requesting him to forward the despatches by express-train to Santiago: they were accordingly sent on the night of the 22nd, and again on the morning of the 23rd, with despatches from the American Legation: on leav-

ing the flag-ship he was saluted in the usual manner.

Mr. Simms, agent for the Pacific Steam Co., went to visit the Admiral, requesting to know if, in case a blockade were put on, the steamers would be allowed into port? The Admiral replied "that in order to make the blockade effective, he should not even allow the mail-bags to be admitted."

The 1st Ultimatum of Admiral Pareja, dated on board the Villa de Madrid, Sept. 17th, sets forth that Sr. Tavera, has been dismissed for having acted in direct contradiction to the instructions of his Government, and he [Pareja] is fully empowered by Her Catholic Majesty to demand satisfaction and arrange the pending difficulties, which he specifies as 5 in number:

1st. That insulting and seditious cries were uttered in front of the Spanish Legation, by a mob, in presence of a commander of National Guard who was at the head of his battalion and far from checking the outrage, tacitly encouraged the same.

2nd. That a filthy publication called 'San Martin' continued everyday to fill its columns with foul insults on Spain and Spanish institutions without any effort on the part of Government to repress the same.

3rd. That the Peruvian war-steamers Lerzundi was furnished with all necessaries, even contraband of war, in Chilean ports, and by means of public placards enlisted 300 volunteers against Spain.

4th. That the Chilean Government seriously injured Spanish interests, by declaring coal [without any pretext] a contraband of war, although the Peruvian war-steamers Lerzundi had been abundantly supplied with same.

5th. That the French war-vessels engaged against Mexico were allowed those privileges denied to the Spanish fleet in Chilean ports.

In virtue of these grievances, Admiral Pareja is instructed to demand a satisfactory explanation on each of these points, and that one of the maritime forts of the Republic fire a salute of 21 guns to the Spanish flag, which will be replied to by one of H.C.M. vessels. If no answer be given by the Chilean Government within 4 days diplomatic relations will be considered broken, and an indemnity [which is not at present sought] will be enforced for the loss caused to Spain by the decree about coal.

The reply of Chilean the Government, dated September 21st, complains in the first case that the Queen of Spain should entrust the settlement of these difficulties to an Admiral, having a Legation in Chile, and declares his credentials wanting in diplomatic form. Entering, however, into the merits of the question, it maintains that there was no war between Peru and Spain when the Lerzundi visited Valparaiso. The other charges are left unanswered, and the reply concludes, by saying "we cannot plead guilty of imaginary offences against Spain, nor accept the humiliating requisition to salute the Spanish flag, but reject the same peremptorily and with disgust. And if the Admiral carry out his threat of hostilities, we shall protest against such violation of the Treaty; and, with God for Judge, and the civilized world for witnesses, wage war by every legitimate means in our power."

Admiral Pareja's 2nd Ultimatum, dated Sept. 22nd 7-30 p. m. is very brief, merely signifying that unless satisfaction be given within 36 hours, he will proceed to forcible measures, and cautioning the authorities that any outrage to the persons or properties of Spanish residents will be severely punished.

The Government replied next day that "Chile will not purchase peace at the cost of her dignity and rights," and throwing all the responsibility on the Spanish Admiral.

On the same night [23rd] the Senate assembled at Santiago and a law passed authorizing the Government to emit paper money of the Bank of Chile, for 90 days, up to half the subscribed capital of the Bank: by virtue of this, 4 1/2 millions \$ were to be at once put in circulation.

Next day (24th) Admiral Pareja notified the blockade, sending a circular to the Foreign Consuls in which he gave all foreign vessels 10 days to leave the Chilean ports, either loaded or in

ballast, and declared the whole coast under blockade. No sooner was this known than great agitation prevailed in Valparaiso: the ladies of the city to the number of 200 went en masse to the mole-head at half-past five in the morning and sang the Chilean anthem, while a crowd of citizens waving national flags rent the air with shouts. The Intendente was also present, and several enthusiastic speeches were pronounced amid loud 'Vivas' which were caught up by the crews of English and French merchantmen in port. The crowd returned by the American Consulate, passing which they cheered vociferously for their American brethren, and the Consul hoisted his flag in recognition. They next proceeded to the Government House, where the Intendente again harangued them for their patriotism and orderly conduct, after which they retired quietly home.

In the evening over 2,000 persons assembled in the theatre to organize volunteer rifle-corps. Great speeches were made, and a code of regulations drawn up, after which the crowd went to salute the Intendente, who addressed them in suitable terms.

At the same time [24th 6 p. m.] the excitement in Santiago was no less intense, and the Congress-hall was crowded. The Deputies ratified, by acclamation amid thunders of applause, the becoming conduct of the Government, authorizing the President to declare war against Spain, to increase the land and naval forces, to use the public money without limit, to raise a Loan of 20 millions \$, to decree a war-tax of 5 per cent on real estate, and to reduce the public salaries. On leaving the Hall the Deputies were received by an enthusiastic crowd singing the Chilean anthem, and at the suggestion of one of the members, proceeded en masse to compliment the President, who received them very politely and declared his wish that "sooner than be humiliated the Republic of Chile should be buried under its own ruins."

That night an alarm was caused in Valparaiso by the rumor of a Spanish force having landed: all the citizens ran to arms, but the rumor was found incorrect. Next morning (25th) the city was covered with flags, and the enthusiasm unabated by the movements of the Spanish vessels in port: these were 4 in number, the Villa Madrid, Resolución, Vencedora, and an iron-transport called Victoria. The Covadonga and iron-clad Numancia were also expected.

The blockade having begun to be effective on the morning of the 25th, 3 English vessels trying to enter port were prevented by the Spanish fleet. H.B. M. corvette Columbine, went out of port in the morning, but afterwards returned. The British barque Ismay, from Liverpool and the Falkland Islands, when entering port was stopped by the Resolución, but she anchored outside to wait for orders. The British barque Clifton from Buenos Ayres had got into port, when the Resolución fired a shot and compelled her to retrace her steps. Several Chilean vessels have hoisted foreign flags. The Vencedora got up steam and proceeded south, probably to blockade some other port.

The Admiral has given notice that he will permit the steamer Santiago, hourly expected from Liverpool, and also the Pacific mail-steamers due on Sept. 29th, to enter the port; as also the steamer Bogotá to leave port for Peru, not touching at any Chilean port. Several merchant vessels were coming into port from various parts, but most of them were notified by the Resolución and stopped. The English naval commander procured permission for the following to enter: Eliza Hargrove, Liverpool; West Australia, New Port; Adam Sedgewick, Liverpool; Ismay, making water and short of supplies; Nauphante, Liverpool; Egbert, Swansen; Calabar, and Athelstan, Liverpool.

A grand public meeting was convened by the Municipality of Santiago at 1 o'clock on the 25th in the Theatre. The well-known orator Vicuña Mackenna was called for to take the chair, but did not attend. Sr. Matte pronounced a fine speech and reproved one of the audience for crying out 'Muera los Españoles' Sr. Blest Game [the novelist] invited the public to hand in donations

to the Government, and wound up by saying 'to the American Legation hurrah for the Yankees! The meeting then went to salute Mr. Nelson, but he did not present himself. They next went to salute the President, who along with the Ministers came out on the balcony and declared 'the Government will stand or fall with the people of Chile.'

The official declaration of war was made same day, by the public 'bando' at Santiago, and on the 26th at Valparaiso, all the Staff-officers and public functionaries assisting en grand tenue. The archbishop of Santiago also addressed a pastoral to his clergy to invoke the blessing of Heaven on the arms of the Republic, saying the Collect pro tempore belli at Mass, and begging the especial protection of St. Rose of Lima.

The Deputies authorized Government to abolish Custom-house duties if expedient. Several volunteer corps are being equipped. A company of 200 citizens have subscribed \$200 each to arm a privateer against Spanish trade with Cuba. Some Englishmen have offered aid to the Government, but we believe the attitude of the British representatives is strictly neutral. A courier was despatched overland to Buenos Ayres with notification to the Argentine Government of the Spanish aggression.

GREAT NAVAL FIGHT.

THE PERUVIAN REBELS DEFEATED.

Yesterday by our Chilean exchanges, we learned that a great naval fight has taken place near Chancoy. The Peruvian Government vessel Aparimac, Commander Muñoz, gave chase to three rebel corvettes, and after a sharp fight the three corvettes cleared out, one of them greatly damaged.

NEWS FROM THE PARANA.

LOSS OF THREE THOUSAND ARROBES OF COTTON.

THE CHILIAN WAR.

Yesterday the steamer Ibiicy, from Santa Fé and Parana, arrived at the Tigre. The little steamer could hardly carry all the mailbags she took in at Rosario, being the Chili mails for Europe, Spain having blockaded Chili.

In Santa Fé everything is orderly and the Gran Chaco is quiet. Gov. Oroño is coming to Rosario.

The Parana keeps rising. No news from the fleet, but rumors were current that Lopez was advancing.

The following is our correspondent's letter from the Parana.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.' Parana, October 11.

Gentlemen,

The loss sustained by Messrs. Forrest and Davidson, in the burning of their out-houses, is much greater than you may imagine. There was housed at the lowest calculation from 30 to 32 tons of cotton in seed, and only waiting for the machinery to clean it and bale it up, besides all the farming instruments, consequently they will have to commence cotton planting again.

I must also inform you that Mr. Forrest has taken all the land and implements that belonged to the cotton establishment of Gelabert and Co., and will in future be worked by him.

Here we have no news from up river, or from the other side of Entre Rios. Nothing worthy of note.

LATEST FROM BAHIA BLANCA.

CAMPS GOOD AND THINGS GOING A-HEAD.

As there are many of our subscribers who have properties and friends down in the Southernmost district of the province we extract the following interesting correspondence published in the 'Tribuna' adding on a few items we have gathered from parties who have come up from Bahia Blanca.

The Indians have attempted to give some trouble, but the Government troops gave them a thorough licking, retaking some mares they were sweeping off, and killing a number of the savages; as Calfucura is on the very best terms with the Government, due notice is always given of when any tribe intends to invade; the consequence is that surprises are no longer feasible, and the Indians always come off second-best.

On the 2nd September a small body of Indians advanced to the 'Fortin Co-

lorado' to steal a few horses and cows that were there. Teniente Baas at once, with some soldiers of the line and National Guard, all well mounted, pursued them. The chase was hot. The leader of the Indians and some 4 or 5 savages were instantly cut down—There was only one Argentine killed: he was sent as 'chasque,' overtaken, and murdered.

In Patagones, the Indians also made another attempt on the 30th August about 84 Indians invaded, but Commander Murga heard about it and was prepared for them, he and Major Ruiz with a company of the line mounted infantry. Capt. Bejarano with 65 National Guard, turned out and fought the savages; who were completely routed, 11 killed and a number wounded.

A cacique named Juan Cañumil, has arrived for the purpose of making a treaty with the military commander. The Cacique offers, with the 200 Indians, to locate wherever the Government wishes, to remain in peace, and to protect the frontier; for which they are to get the usual rations.

This Cacique is well known in Bahia Blanca, and greatly liked.

Commander Llano has left for Buenos Ayres with the proposed treaties which it is hoped the Government will sanction.

People are all in the dark down there about the war news, and a regular steam communication is much required; the crops are all in splendid condition and promise an immense yield; the estancieros doing well, and on the whole the prospects of this distant settlement brightening. Emigration is sadly wanted, hands are scarce, and the camps in this province but a desert waste. The creole or common sheep have given good increase, and the amount of wool that will be exported this year will be considerably a-head of last year.

THE RAILWAY WAR IN BARRACAS.

Not quite two years ago Barracas was about the quietest place in the world, and, although within a stone's throw of the city, so retired from the bustle of everyday life that people went thither to rusticate in Summer. Now and then a stray pedlar or itinerant musician would find his way down the Calle Larga, and the Diligences passing at intervals afforded some communication with B. Ayres, while relieving the sedentary stillness of the neighborhood. The inhabitants were supposed to suffer from the smell of 'saladeros,' and be exposed to periodical inundations from the Riachuelo, but they had accustomed themselves to any little inconvenience of the kind, and passed their days in blissful forgetfulness of the exterior world.

A wonderful change has recently come over this Vale of Tempe, and the whistles of rival locomotives have awakened the neighbours to a state of surprise bordering on panic. Bands of fierce-looking navvies have invaded the place in all directions, and at the dead hour of night, with blazing torches and the horrid din of picks and shovels, embankments have been thrown up and rails laid down with a celerity almost miraculous. From the Eastern shore of the Boca the train comes down the sedge banks of the Riachuelo, and meets the advanced guard of the Great Southern, while the Western railway throws out a branch to come foul of both the others, and, ere the three combatants have fully entered the lists, a fourth, in the form of a tramway from the North-end, also claims its share of the prize.

Poor Barracas! so long despised and abandoned to *enani*, and now converted into the battle-ground of four opposition railway companies. It is now nearly 6 years since M. Lelievre obtained a concession for a railway to Barracas and Ensenada, but the enterprise was allowed to remain unheeded, as valueless. In 1864, the Great Southern Railway began its works, but disregarded Barracas and merely put an out-of-the-way station to mark the locality. Meantime Mr. Wheelwright saw the importance of the neglected suburb, and purchasing the Lelievre concession laid down a line by the Yellow-house and Tres Esquinas; but scarcely had he crossed the Calle Larga when the Great Southern saw its first error and started a branch for the Puerto de Tachos. Last month it was

feared a conflict would arise, and threats were exchanged about throwing one another's rails into the river.

The difficulty between the Boca and G. Southern people was soon superseded by a still greater one, the Western railway suddenly announcing its intention to throw a branch-line across the country from Plaza Once to Tres Esquinas. Hitherto Mr. Wheelwright had met with most ungenerous opposition at almost every step: the first station he commenced at Barracas was stopped, through an order of the Court, by Sr. Lavallol; and the only site remaining was seized by the Western railway, although Mr. W. had already purchased it and agreed with the owner for the price. Only 3 days ago a pretence was alleged to order the works at Calle Larga to be taken up, and force Mr. W. to follow a new direction which will cost over a million paper dollars for expropriation of house-property.

The great concessionaire is daily expected from Rosario to arrange this new impediment, and a petition of some 100 neighbors (including 98 diligence-owners, mayorals, coach-drivers &c.) is made to strengthen the objection raised by the Western Railway. This project of the Western branch is not original, since some years ago an English resident offered to run a semi-circular line from the Yellow-house, via Plaza Constitucion, to the Once do Setiembre, which was then rejected as unsuitable, but the idea is now taken up in a modified form without remunerating the projector.

The excitement in Barracas is now of course intense: no man feels any security for life or property. Your house may be knocked down between night and morning by some one of the rival companies, starting out a branch right or left, and these collisions (between the navvies) are enough to frighten you out of your wits. A tramway also is spoken of to connect Barracas with the Retiro, via calle Lima, and this we believe is a private company.

Meantime some one may ask us 'Has not the Great Southern an exclusive privilege for railway to Barracas? We understand it has, but it cannot prevent any of the rival enterprises, for distinct reasons. 1st. The Boca concession is of older date, 2nd. The Western Railway belongs to Government, and you can't well go to law with Government, in Republics. 3rd. The tramway is not a railway, and the company is not a public one.

Is it to be wondered at, that the people in Barracas are railway mad, and have espoused contending parties? some are Southerners, others Westerns, and such is their instinctive sense of pique, that many openly declare their only reason for hating the Boca line is that abominable whistle!

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday people who keep a close watch on the Post-office were astounded to perceive that although the Mercury had not arrived, nor any mails whatever from Montevideo, several cartloads of letter-bags were arriving at the Post-office; the astonishment of the gaping crowd was enhanced when it was known that these stupendous mail-bags had arrived in the Ibiicy from Santa Fé and Parana. Governor Oroño and Dn. Lorenzo Meyers must have sacked the Paraguay Post-office, was the first impression. Then again it was said that perhaps a whole tribe of Indians from the Gran Chaco had entered the Plaza of Santa Fé with these letter-bags, which they found in San Xavier: but at last the mystery was solved, the difficulty explained, by Mr. Posadas, the Postmaster-General, announcing in the most emphatic manner that war had been declared by Chile against Spain, that Valparaiso and all the Chilean coast was blockaded, and these were the Pacific mails—for Europe.

The war between Chile and Spain cast a gloom over the city. The whole of South America may now be said to be in a blaze from Panama to Cape Horn. Nothing but war, and that peaceable go-ahead Republic, Chile, is now, owing to some political indiscretions, plunged into a war which could have been easily avoided.

The Spanish war-vessel, Galeano, which arrived here last week, when she entered the outer roads hoisted the Ar-







