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The Standard.

"Nil inhi audiam, nil veri non audiam dicere."
(CICERO)

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1865.

NEWS FROM THE PROVINCES.

INROADS OF THE RIOJA REBELS.

AWFUL ENCOUNTER IN CORDOBA.

KEROSENE CO. IN JUJUY.

The Estrella del Norte brings papers from Cordoba to the 13th inst.

At 8 o'clock on the evening of the 10th, Governor Ferreira received urgent despatches announcing that the Rioja rebels had invaded Cruz del Eje in the Province of Cordoba. The writer of the despatches was a youth named Peralta who had escaped to Pichanas, and brother to the Comandante, who had fallen into the rebels' hands. Sr. Suarez, Justice of Peace, was murdered by the vanguard of the freebooters, consisting of 60 men. The Government at once got together some 700 men at the encampment beyond the river, and the Córdoba Libre battalion was to march against the rebels on the 12th, but this was countermanded and the National Guards ordered to go instead; the latter were then quartered at the cemetery, and these delays were calculated to favor the rebels.

Dates from Rioja to the 6th inst, also show that, so far from the rebels being annihilated, they have made a new invasion into the Province of San Luis, as Colonel Irrazabal states, adding that he continues to pursue them. At Famatina, in Rioja, a gang of malcontents appeared under the command of a fellow named Zarate; but Colonel Linares pounced upon them (29th ult.), killing Zarate and taking the rest prisoners. Colonel Vera also captured several free-booters in the Llanos, and 100 of these ruffians are now formed into a contingent to march for the war against Paraguay. The Federal Judge of Rioja gave a grand banquet in honor of the fall of Uruguayana.

From Catamarca (17th Sept.) we learn that the Governor, Maubecin, is about to head the contingent for the war, and has also placed forces on the frontier to check the rebels of Rioja.

The 'Orden' of Jujuy, Sept. 21st, states that the 2nd preparatory meeting of the Petroleum joint-stock Co. took place, composed of 30 members holding an aggregate of 737 shares, and approved of the statutes of the Co., fixing the 22nd Sept. for another meeting, to elect the Director.

The festival of Sept. 24th was held with great pomp in Tucuman.

We have papers from Salta to Sept. 23rd. The war-contingent marched from Metan, on the 15th, 400 strong, under the charge of Colonels La Torre and Peña and 17 volunteer officers; they were all in good health, and escorted by 200 horse and foot well-armed under Col. Cornejo. Mr. Mackey has nearly finished the pyramid in the plaza at Salta.

The foreigner who was stabbed in Cordoba by a soldier, met an officer of the same company next day and stabbed him in the throat; the officer's comrades then seized the foreigner and killed him. The officer, Castro, is also dead or dying. Several persons have also been stabbed, in the suburbs. Col. Allende died on the 10th, aged 76 years. Felipe Saá is still in Cordoba, the Government declining to execute the order to send him to B. Aires.

Mrs. Gigena gave a grand ball on the 9th.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The allied army arrived on the 9th October, at the Paso de las Yeguas, on the banks of the Mirafly. A brigade of 2,000 Brazilians came up on the same day—on the 10th the army began to march in four hosts or 'balasas.' These hosts are built on canoes and empty rafts, the river is so high that the

bullocks and horses have to swim; the passage of the river was done in 30 hours, 8,000 men and 30 pieces of artillery, without the slightest accident, under the direction of a young Corrientino named Roiban. On the 12th, the Brazilian army was to cross over. Gen. Flores and his men crossed on the 10th and is one day's march ahead of the army. The heat at present in Corrientes is something terrific and the soldiers are unable to make very rapid movements. Governor Lagraña has visited the allied camp at Curuzú-Cuatia, he was received with military honors.

The news of the Paraguayans retreating had spread like wild-fire through Corrientes, and caused great joy, but the tales of sacking, &c., were beyond exaggeration. President Mitre with the army of Uruguayana is at Mercedes. Goyo Suarez and Castro were said to be invading Paraguay, having entered at the pass of Itapua. Gen. Flores with 4,000 men was said to have received similar orders. On the 11th inst. the inhabitants of Curuzú-Cuatia gave a grand ball to the Argentine officers; it was a splendid affair. General Caceres was at latest on the banks of the Santa Lucia following in the track of the retreating Paraguayans. A body of 5,000 Paraguayans had advanced along the Santa Lucia for the double purpose of protecting the retreat and sweeping off more cattle.

Castro had another fight with a Paraguayan outpost, 14 killed, but he took 20 of the enemy prisoners. The Allied army now musters 50,000 men. All eyes are turned on the squadron; if it remains quiet the war may last another year; if it moves up it may cut off the retreat of the enemy and close the campaign in December.

FURTHER NEWS FROM PARAGUAY.

BOLIVIAN MINISTER IN ASUNCION.

FULL DETAILS ABOUT THE ENEMY.

In consequence of the published details by one of the Rosita's passengers, we are enabled to give to our readers a good idea of how things are going on in Paraguay.

A small body of Paraguayans has ascended the Vermejo and at last explored the road to Bolivia. When they arrived there they were well received, and immediately a Bolivian Minister and suite were despatched to Paraguay with the same body of explorers. When the Minister arrived at Asuncion he was welcomed by the Vice-President Sr. Sanchez, and all the dignitaries of the capital. The visit of the Bolivian Minister was regarded as a matter of great importance.

A passenger who came down from Curumba in the end of July, states that there are about 800 Paraguayans there, and in Dorado and Albuquerque some 500 more, the only vessels there the Salto de Guayrá and Anambaby.

A Brazilian officer named Melo sent word to the commander of Coimbra that he was going up there. It is said that the towns of Albuquerque and Miranda are completely razed, and everything carried off to Coimbra. The Indians are giving the Paraguayans great trouble: every night they invade and kill several Paraguayans. On the headlands at Curumba, both above and below, the Paraguayans have erected batteries and the town is ditched in. All the brass cannon which the Brazilians had mounted had been sent down to Asuncion, and old iron guns put in their stead. A war tax had been imposed on the unfortunate inhabitants, and an Italian merchant obliged to pay 12,000 pats, or be killed. All the foreigners were treated alike, the majority of them have come down to Buenos Ayres. In Asuncion it was generally believed that the people of Buenos Ayres had better look out, as Lopez had stated his determination to go down and take that city.

In the barracks called the Hospital there were some 3,500 men, who were constantly under drill.

The Brazilian prisoners have been sent from Asuncion to a place called Punta Occidental, to form a town there, where they have tilled the ground and sown crops. Some small flatboats are being constructed at Asuncion. In the arsenal the greatest activity reigned.

News from Humaitá is to the end of September. Lopez, his brother, and

some of the principal men of Asuncion, were at that place. Robles is not shot, but in a subterranean cavern. The particulars of his arrest are as follows: Some subalterns remarked letters coming to the commander from the enemy's quarters, and at last determined to open one, the contents of which were never made public, but immediately the officers of his army surrounded his tent and made him prisoner. They sent him with a guard on foot to Corrientes, where he was at once passed on to Humaitá and placed in a cavern, where he still remains.

Humaitá mounts over 220 guns, and three heavy chains are across the river. The fortifications extend for some 20 squares, are entirely ditched in, and vessels passing up have to pass within pistol-shot of the guns for several squares. The forces in and about Humaitá are estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000 men.

Dates from the city of Corrientes to the 3rd of October, at which time the force in the place was very insignificant—some 400 men—and the town was in the hands of a Paraguayan police force. Some emissions of paper money had been made, and the ounce was quoted at 256. A large quantity of yerba had come down and was bought there on speculation. Berges was still in that city. The telegraph wires do not work to Corrientes, but only to Paso de la Patria.

Notwithstanding the news of the retreat of the Paraguayans, it was positively stated that Lopez himself was coming to Corrientes.

PROPOSED MUNICIPAL REFORM.

The question of our Municipality is about as difficult to comprehend as that of Schleswig-Holstein, and only one thing seems understood by all, which is—that the institution is a great farce. Most people believe that the Municipality has ceased to exist since last year, and although we continue to pay our monthly tax, the only vital sign of such corporation seems to be the scavenger-carts whose foul odours infect the morning air. The street-pavement, almost the only serious task of our Municipality, is in a more break-neck condition than seen for years; while the filthy and abandoned state of the city, exposing us to destruction by plague or fire, calls for some sweeping and immediate remedy.

Governor Saavedra comes forward as a reformer, by proposing to the Provincial Legislature a new municipal chart, which if carried out would prove a signal-benefit to B. Aires, but which alas! is as flattering as its predecessors in the letter of the law, without any solid assurance that its brilliant promises will not prove like Dead Sea apples.

It is perfectly immaterial to the public whether this reform should not come from the National Government, the Chief of Police, or the Director of the Convalecencia. We are content to shut our eyes to abstruse legal questions, and welcome any improvement in the management of our city and its revenues. The new chart is lengthy and verbose, but the Governor's receipt for galvanising the municipal carcass may be summed up, as follows:

- 1st. The Municipality shall be composed of a President and 12 members.
- 2nd. Each of the 12 sections of the city shall elect six members, one of whom shall be chosen by the Governor to act as 'Municipal.'
- 3rd. The members may be either native or foreign, but must be elected by their own section.
- 4th. Half the board shall be changed every year.
- 5th. The President shall be named by the Governor, out of three candidates proposed by the Legislature, and shall have a salary of 8,000\$ mje. per month.
- 6th. The board shall on every 1st May submit its accounts to the Legislature.
- 7th. The whole board shall sit from February to May, and from August to November: during the other months of recess, only the President and 4 members.
- 8th. In full session, 7 shall form a quorum; but during recess the President may call an extraordinary meeting, whenever necessary, of the whole board.

9th. The attributes of the Municipality shall be:

- 1st. SECURITY.
The organization of the serenoes.
The care of prisons, penitentiaries, and correctional asylums.
The collection of Municipal taxes.
The inspection of weights and measures.

- 2nd. HEALTH.
Cleaning the streets.
Lighting the city.
Disinfection of air and water, and removing nuisances.
Vaccination of children.
Administration of the Hospitals.
Care and improvement of the killing-grounds.

- 3rd. EDUCATION.
Direction of primary and model schools.
Gambling-houses.
Domestic service.
Prevention of whatever offends public morality.

- 4th. PUBLIC WORKS.
Street-pavement, levelling, drainage, road-mending, new roads, bridges, canals, pipe-water &c.
Public buildings, markets, promenades, water-tanks, basins, public cleanliness and utility.

- 5th. FINANCES.
The property of the Municipality consists of—
The houses and goods of the extinct Cabildo.
Public lands, within the city-bounds.
Two-thirds profits of the Lottery, and 10 per cent of the 'Contribucion Directa'.
House and coach patents or licenses.
Tax on butchers, pigs, sheep, serenoes, gas-lamps, markets &c.

10th. Any person breaking a municipal regulation may suffer imprisonment of 3 to 15 days, or fine of 50 to 1,000\$ mje.

11th. Domiciliary visits for cleanliness, when requisite, must be signed with the President's warrant.

12th. Besides alcaldes and the like, the Municipality shall have a select body to act as firemen &c., to aid the police in public security.

13th. The Municipality shall keep a public register of births, marriages and deaths.

14th. No member or clerk of the board can have any interest direct or indirect in contracts, sales or works of its jurisdiction.

15th. The Municipality shall keep a public register of births, marriages and deaths.

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17th. The Municipality shall keep a public register of births, marriages and deaths.

18th. The Municipality shall keep a public register of births, marriages and deaths.

19th. The Municipality shall keep a public register of births, marriages and deaths.

20th. The Municipality shall keep a public register of births, marriages and deaths.

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29th. The Municipality shall keep a public register of births, marriages and deaths.

30th. The Municipality shall keep a public register of births, marriages and deaths.

31st. The Municipality shall keep a public register of births, marriages and deaths.

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The Chorus of the League of Truth, a nicely printed piece of music, has been kindly sent us. We understand that the League of Truth is a musical and literary society connected with the American Church school; it meets once a week, and at intervals gives concerts, lectures, etc. The chorus is composed by a gentleman whose initials are R. W. L., and is an excellent piece of music.

The charges of the Justice of the Peace of Bahía Blanca against Comandante Llano are of so grave a nature that it is to be hoped for the honor of the country they will not be decided by a mere newspaper controversy. The accused commander has published his defence in the 'Nacion,' but when one of the authorities of the land publicly and formally accuses an officer of punishing with death three of his men, we apprehend that it is high time to take judicial cognizance of the matter. We repeat that we hope the case in question will meet with the very fullest enquiry.

In consequence of the war between Chile and Spain all the European mails going to and coming from Chile will henceforth pass through the Argentine Republic. The Government has acceded to the request of Sr. Posadas, the Post-Master General, and ordered an extra weekly mail to run from Mendoza to Rosario. We highly approve of this, as it will be the greatest convenience for the merchants of Valparaiso. The last Chilean mails were forwarded by the Newton.

Two new steamers we hear have been lately launched at Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay. We suppose that they are small gunboats, as passenger steamers will not be required for some time. The 'Siglo,' of Montevideo, has plunged all the River Plate into alarm by the announcement that two Paraguayan ironclads are coming out from Europe, all mounted and equipped, to fight their way up the river. We do not attach the slightest credit to this story as no ironclad could carry sufficient coal on board for the voyage. We also hear that the Paraguari, which we thought was destroyed at the naval engagement of the Riachuelo, has been raised and is now being armed.

Two English engineers on board the Paraguayan steamer Iguerey, perished at the battle of the Riachuelo; one of them was named Moore. It was the ball that entered the boiler that caused their death. They were fearfully scalded, and when taken back to Humaitá only survived a few days.

Latest advices from Spain by last packet state that the Government has 80,000 men under arms and that it is probable some of the regiments would be shipped immediately, we suppose for Chile. The next news we get from the West Coast, we fear, will be of the bombardment of the defenceless city of Valparaiso.

The heaviest sale of capones effected in the River Plate for some time has been made by General Urquiza to the Government—sixty thousand at two dollars and a half each, cash. We hear it rumored that Urquiza is now in the market with his wool, but no contracts are being made this year. The General's estancias will give this year over eighteen thousand arrobes.

The Southern Railway is now almost finished to Chascomus, the locomotive running to within one mile of that town. It is believed that the road will be opened through to Chascomus in the ensuing month, as the last bridge, just at that town, is being finished.

As an instance of the avidity with which our countrymen are buying up landed property we may mention that an Englishman a few days in the country is at present concluding a bargain for one of the finest estancias in the Banda Oriental. Within the last week several intending sheepfarmers have arrived, and more are coming out.

We notice that some wool is coming into town by the Southern Railway. We hope to see the farmers adopting this more European plan of sending their wool to market; the railway Co. charge much less freight and offer every accommodation to the sheepfarmers, which should not be lost sight of, as many of our country friends have been heavy losers owing to the "three days' law" in the Plaza.

It is currently rumored that Admiral Elliott will return to the River Plate immediately on the arrival at Rio of Mr. Thornton. We think it is every way probable that the gallant Admiral will go to Corrientes, as things are getting very hot up there, and an English war-vessel would be regarded as a godsend by the inhabitants.

Our colleague, the 'Nacion,' published on Tuesday an account of the sacking of an English estancia and the assassination of some people on the place, and calls our attention to the matter. Our colleague evidently forgets that more than a week ago we published full details about this melancholy affair. To our unspeakable regret we learn that the crown lawyers in England have decided that Englishmen have no claim for damages suffered or caused by the invasion of a foreign foe in the countries where they reside—it is only in civil wars that their claim holds good. We regard this decision as most unjust and believe that the French and American lawyers take a different view on the subject.

The new bank of Rosario is the great topic up the river, one would suppose that the new concern means to always lend out and never collect in. So popular is the enterprise in Rosario, the shares are all subscribed and the capital paid in: all that is required now, is a good house for the bank, which it appears is extremely difficult to obtain. All the people have again returned to Goya in consequence of the Paraguayans having retreated; we trust that our friend and subscriber—, will send us full details by each steamer.

The Plata ball is again put off, something wrong about the curtains, &c. we believe is the cause. We hear it will positively take place on next Wednesday, and it promises to be an unusually gay affair.

Owing to the recent storms and heavy gales the war department has called for proposals for tents, the number, strange to say, is not specified, but all those who feel inclined to make them are requested to apply.

The little American steamer Look Out, only 87 tons, has recently left Rio to go through the Straits en route for California; we believe that she is the smallest steamer on record that ever attempted such a long voyage.

Respecting the French steamer Carmel we are assured that in about fifteen days she will be completely repaired and ready to put to sea again; the Agent of the Company in Montevideo has been most active in his exertions on behalf of the wounded. They are all comfortably accommodated in a hotel at the Company's expense and are attended by the very best Doctors.

The Government of Cordoba has seized one hundred muskets which the National Government had sent up for Rioja; this act is apt to cause a rather serious question. It seems that things are coming to a crisis in Cordoba: the Governor ordered all his men to the barracks, fearing a row, and the Pizarros, who it appears are sworn enemies to the Government, immediately did the same; the townspeople are in the greatest fear of a rather sanguinary revolution. The Hotel in Cordoba, we hear, is crowded with Englishmen, every day nearly twenty sit down to dinner.

Owing to press of matter we are obliged to hold over until to-morrow an account of the great German Festival on Wednesday night; it was one of the most brilliant affairs that ever took place in this city. Mr. Meyer gave the toast of the evening; he made a speech on the occasion. Full particulars to-morrow.

THE BUCKLEY MURDER.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.'
Estancia de las Polvaderas,
Saladillo, Oct. 16.

Gentlemen,
On Friday afternoon, the 29th ult., I was over at Tom Buckley's, assisting him to repair his 'corral,' as one person cannot very easily work the wire-stretching machine. By the time we were finished the sun was just setting, and we went up to the house to take the tools in. After saying good bye to poor Mrs. Buckley, Tom Buckley and I left the house together, Tom to

assist me to repair my 'corral,' as one person cannot very easily work the wire-stretching machine. By the time we were finished the sun was just setting, and we went up to the house to take the tools in. After saying good bye to poor Mrs. Buckley, Tom Buckley and I left the house together, Tom to

assist me to repair my 'corral,' as one person cannot very easily work the wire-stretching machine. By the time we were finished the sun was just setting, and we went up to the house to take the tools in. After saying good bye to poor Mrs. Buckley, Tom Buckley and I left the house together, Tom to

gather up his flock, and I to return home on foot. I put my flock into the 'corral,' and was searching for a lamb I heard bleating some distance off. When Tom galloped up to the house with the child in his arms. Mat was by the house, and Tom, who was half-distracted, told Mat to ask me to gallop over to his house, that Mary was stabbed, and off he galloped back. Of course, Mat and I lost no time in going over, and on our arrival found it to be too true. Life had passed away; the body was lying on the bed. I felt her pulse, it had evidently ceased to beat for some time. We then despatched Mat to a neighboring 'puesto' for a female to come over, and from thence to the estancia for Mr. Cazon. In the meantime Tom told me how he had first found her. On his return to the house, as he was driving the horses before him to catch one to tie up for the night, the horses shied at something in the ditch; it being dark he could not clearly distinguish what it was, and on going closer you may imagine his horror at seeing his wife lying there, with the little child underneath her, and the more so when he alighted and found her in a pool of blood. His first idea was that she had taken a fit, and that the blood had flown from her mouth, but on raising her up he found that she had been stabbed to the heart, and that she was perfectly dead. After carrying the body into the house, and placing it on the bed, he galloped across to our place with the child in his arms to ask us to come over. Before long the female we had sent for arrived, and soon afterwards Mat, Mr. Cazon, and a party of three more arrived from the estancia. The only wound we noticed that night was a stab in the breast, which must have reached the heart and caused instant death. Mr. Cazon and his friends staid about one hour, and the woman we had sent for, Rivero, Mat, and myself, remained all night with poor Tom: you may imagine what a shock it must have been to him.

During the early part of the night the poor little child lay asleep, its clothes all smeared with its mother's blood: when it awoke, the woman undressed it to change its clothes, and in so doing discovered a slight wound in the back: it was very slight, and evidently did not cause much pain. Early the following morning I went to see an English doctor some five leagues off, in case the child might require his assistance, and on my return I found that the deputy justice and an official doctor, who had been sent for early in the morning had been over, and in his examination found no less than seven stabs in different parts of the body, evidently inflicted with a two-edged dagger. The body was taken the same afternoon to the new town of Saladillo and interred the following morning. It seems that the law of the country is, that in a case of this sort no one is allowed to move the body from the place where it has fallen until the justice has seen it; and because Tom had carried her inside the house, they pitched upon him for breaking the law, and the consequence was that he had to remain in the new town till the return of the proper justice, who was absent at the time. He [Tom] returned last Wednesday, and has been living with us ever since, as of course it would have been almost impossible for him to remain in the house that was the scene of such a dreadful calamity. Mr. Cazon has taken the child under protection: he is going to send it to his mother, who will bring it up.

The supposed murderer is, or rather was, a most notorious scoundrel, named Pilar Lopez, this making his thirteenth victim. He was known to be in the immediate neighborhood at the time, and a man answering his description was seen about the time of the murder going in the direction, and not many squares from Tom's house. The following morning he was known to have been at a 'puesto' on a neighboring estancia, and after that he was lost sight of, until one day last week he was captured on some estancia between here and Lobos, and shot on the spot by his captor.

N. N.

In addition to the above we learn that the German who captured the murderer was aided by D. Enrique Perez, brother to Dr. Roque Perez; the

German after knocking him down endeavored to disarm him, but as the ruffian made an effort to stab the German, Sr. Perez shot him through the head: he was not quite 20 years of age, and for some time the terror of the neighborhood, having murdered an old man about 2 months before, and a number of others at different times.

ALLEGED OUTRAGES BY THE AUTHORITIES OF MAR CHIQUITA.

A printed fly-sheet was distributed yesterday signed by a Spanish subject named V. Carnota, containing charges of barbarity against the Justice of Peace of the celebrated district of Mar Chiquita. It is impossible to say what truth there may be in same, and as we have not the pleasure of knowing either the Justice or Sor. Carnota, or their respective antecedents, we do pretend to offer an opinion. The narrative is as follows.

"I was tenant on the estancia of the Justice of Peace, and had for next neighbor a man named Robledo who skinned cattle and tended a flock of sheep. One night in the month of June 1864, Robledo's flock got mixed with mine, on my land: at 3 o'clock a. m. he came and knocked at my door to tell me of it. At day break I advised him to separate the flocks, but he declined: in a short time he returned with the Alcalde, who on hearing the case told him to do as I said. He promised to do so next day, but meantime sent his wife and daughter to the Judge, who revoked the Alcalde's decision, and sent a counter-order for execution. In the presence of three neighbors I protested but offered no opposition, whereupon the Alcalde returned to the Juzgado and refused to execute the order, as unjust; the Judge then dismissed him from his post, appointing a nephew of his own in stead.

"Being absent from my house, some armed policemen came to my place, separated Robledo's flock, taking several of my lambs, and drove my flock to the Juzgado along with my capataz, leaving my family unprotected. Ever since they have continued killing and eating my sheep at the Juzgado.

"As I could get no justice I started for Buenos Ayres, and five days after a number of men with revolvers entered my house looking for me and alarming my family. On my return to Mar Chiquita with an order from the Civil Judge of Buenos Ayres to the Justice of Peace, the latter met me at the post-house and at once put me in the stocks where I was kept three days.

"I made a second trip to Buenos Ayres, and put my complaint in proper hands, but I had hardly returned with the purpose of moving to another partido, when the Justice again sent a troop of men to my father-in-law's house to seize me. I asked the Sergeant if he would guarantee my life, but he said he knew nothing about such things, and I told him to withdraw, which he did.

"Three days afterwards, I was at an Englishman's house in the district of Tandil, when a 'partida' from Mar Chiquita formed in line with their firelocks ready, and ordered the Englishman to put me out. The Englishman refused, asserting the shelter of his roof which I had claimed, but saying I was ready to give myself up, if a responsible person came to guarantee my life. An officer was accordingly sent for, and I submitted. They kept me 10 days in the stocks, in great suffering; and my wife and three children were greatly alarmed for my fate. All this happened about 80 leagues from Buenos Ayres; my property has been embargoed more than a year, and even at present I have no security for my person. The History of the Inquisition is nothing, compared with that of the Juzgado of Mar Chiquita."

V. CARNOTA.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

London, September 9th.

It is said that 'coming events cast their shadows before,' and I am almost inclined to endorse the saying, after witnessing the spectacle of the combined fleets of France and England lying in Portsmouth harbour. During three weeks the fleets have been interchanging courtesies, officers and men fraternising with a warmth and heartiness really pleasing to be-

hold. It is not my province, however, to record the balls, routes, 'fetes,' illuminations, and nautical spectacles, which drew thousands of visitors to Portsmouth from every part of the kingdom as well as from the Continent; of these you will find various details in the files of papers which I mail by the packet. The political significance of the event more immediately concerns the peace of the world, for there is little doubt as to the object of the Emperor and the British Cabinet in thus bringing together two of the most powerful fleets of modern times. Far-seeing men look forward to the probable initiation of a crusade, on the part of Monarchical Europe, against Republican Institutions, and assert that the Anglo-French demonstration is a direct challenge to the United States. Be this as it may, one fact is coming out more and more prominently every day—namely, that the Powers of Europe are assuming a state of armed preparedness, seemingly in anticipation of almost universal commotion or revolution. Strange to say that at our very doors, or rather across the narrow channel dividing us from our Irish fellow-subjects, a mysteriously-working influence is silently pervading the land, bringing within its power thousands of the young and impulsive sons of Erin's Isle. So formidable has the Fenian organization become of late in Ireland, that within the present week orders have been transmitted to Canada for the immediate return of several regiments to England, 'for service in Ireland during the winter.' In this country the proclivities of the Manchester school towards Republicanism: the strong democratic tendencies of the great mass of the intelligent working classes and the daily and growing desire evinced for an extension of the principle of representative Government—all unite in pointing to the change which the Liberals of every clime, the true lovers of freedom in every land, hope to see effected in the condition of mankind generally. I refer to these facts, in order to show the tendency of the changes which are coming over society in the Old World. Certain it is that the middle classes in almost every country are sternly closing round the fortresses of aristocratic exclusiveness, and wresting from 'earls and belted knights' the privileges of past ages. But while the Liberalism of America is tarnished by both political and social licentiousness, the Liberalism of Europe aims at the solidification of the popular will in a form of Government which shall ensure political purity, individual freedom, and protection for the exercise of the rights of citizenship. Can the Republics of South America offer such a system of Government to the thousands of staid men who accept privileged and exclusive Government, solely because they are ensured of protection in the exercise of their ordinary rights as a part and parcel of the human family? I am sometimes led to think that it would be well for the toiling, pinched, and half-starved manufacturing populations of Europe, if the wide and profitable regions of South America were under the sway of a Monarch who would ensure to all men peace and protection in the pursuit of improving, industrial, and re-productive avocations. The stability of the governing power is ever a guarantee of a nation's prosperity. The selfish jealousies of rival statesmen—the petty broils of would-be potentates, and the over-reaching emulation of military adventurers, have ever been the stubborn hindrances to progress and advancement in the condition of peoples and of nations. Could you offer in your far-off land, a quiet home to the industrious thousands of Europe, who labour and strain under the imposition of heavy taxation and an imperious exclusiveness of class, then, indeed, would your country become great amongst the great ones of the earth. The civil strife, the individual quarrels, and the everlasting feuds of your Governments, statesmen, and generals have afforded, from time to time, the best possible reasons for restraining men of industry and enterprise from seeking a home in South America. The news just to hand from Brazil leads me to think that the 'people' proper are averse to the civil or territorial squabbles which almost continually distract South

America. Private letters state that the participation of the Emperor in the Paraguayan fight is not approved of by the majority of Brazilians, and that a kindred feeling maintains throughout your Confederation. Generally, however, the feeling here is that Paraguay should be made to pay the uttermost penalty for the course pursued towards the Argentines; and it is even said that our Foreign Minister is in favor of active measures against that state.

The large and important commercial relations existing between South America and Great Britain, causes the Government to exercise an amount of vigilance in every matter relating to its affairs, which you can hardly appreciate. This vigilance is now unusually active, owing to the somewhat delicate state of the existing relations between the United States and the old country—the position and prospects of Mexico, and the policy of the Emperor of the French. Do not be surprised, then, if you soon behold in your waters a strong Anglo-French fleet, for what purpose I will leave the task of explanation to President Mitro and his political aids.

PROGRESS OF THE ENGLISH CATTLE PLAGUE AND MEAT FAMINE.

Mr. E. B. Neill writes from London by the mail of September 9th, in continuation of his previous communications on the subject of the cattle plague and famine in the British Islands, that the former continues to spread, and that the latter has assumed, in consequence, a still more aggravated character. As evidence of the virulently infectious nature of the cattle murrain, which there is now no doubt is the dreaded 'kinderpest' of Eastern Europe, Mr. Neill mentions the death of a veterinary surgeon from blood-poisoning caused by his having made a 'post-mortem' examination of a cow which had died of the epidemic; and also quotes a statement made in a letter to the 'Times' by Earl Granville, one of the principal members of the Cabinet, who has lost nearly the whole of his herd by the disease, that the Duke of Coburg had told him that, during the prevalence of a similar murrain in Germany, he had seen a horse die in four hours from the bites of flies that had fed on the carcase of a diseased cow. Miss Burdett Coutts, of world-wide fame for her magnificent benevolence, has also lost most of her cows, notwithstanding all the efforts of the most eminent veterinarians to arrest the progress of the fatal malady. As a natural consequence of a murrain so destructive, meat continues to rise in price, and is sold per lb. as talked of as the probable cost of beef at Christmas. Articles and letters appear in the newspapers day after day, recommending a variety of plans for the mitigation of the evil, but they produce no result.

The practicability of importing meat from Canada, and even from Australia, is under discussion; but the latest practical effort to increase the supply of animal food is an experiment on a large scale in the rearing of poultry for the London hotels, though it is not easy to see how the purveying of fowls at 5s. each is to reduce the price of the beef and mutton consumed by the masses. Mr. Neill refers to the multiplication of retail English dealers in Monte Videau beef as an indication that it is quietly making its way, and expresses a confident opinion that it will continue to do so more and more rapidly, as its merits become known, if only care is taken to ship none but beef of good quality to European markets. Some extensive River Plate proprietors are negotiating with him for the introduction of beef in the form of bales, of the success of which shape he is very sanguine. Indeed, in any shape provided the article be but even moderately good, it is sure to succeed; for, not only in England, but throughout the Continent, the cattle plague is committing the most extensive ravages, creating the utmost alarm; while in France and elsewhere a pig and poultry murrain is also at work, and the outbreak of a sheep plague seems to be momentarily apprehended. Thus irresistibly, as it were, is there being enforced on the attention of the Old World the wholesome grass-fed flocks and herds of the uncontaminated plains of Rio Plata, where the pesti-

lential consequences of artificial manures on animal life must for ages be unfelt, as Mr. Neill is constantly reminding the public, through innumerable publications. He reports that great gratification is being experienced by all in England interested in the Morgan process, which he was fortunate enough to induce the Baron de Mauá to introduce in Uruguay.

ON 'CHANGE. Oct. 19th, 1865. Paper price of ounces \$417; Do. Sovereigns 128 First price of patacons 26 15 Last do. 25 10 Cash sales, \$1,530.

There was very little done on 'Change to-day; specie kept very firm, the Government sold about 20,000, and in the afternoon patacons fell off five centesimos. There was some little business done in exchange at 49 and 49 1/2 takers. In wool the following sales were effected in the SOUTH PLAZA. 2 Cart loads at 78 2 do. 84 1 do. 82

NORTH PLAZA. 6 Carts at 76—native owner. 1 do. 68—do. 3 do. 82—Irish, Capilla. 1 do. 66—native owner. 2 do. 80—Unzue's.

The Wool Market is extremely flat; the only buyers are the Germans. Mr. Jeppen's wool is expected in town to-morrow in the train, and some other very good lots are on the road. Any heavy arrivals will have a most prejudicial effect upon the market. A leading ship-broker informed us that the Amatac has been chartered to load at Patagonia the Juno with beef for Brazil, and the Ariel for the same destination; rates reserved. There is a crowd of ship captains, that would almost fill the Boca, waiting for the wool to come in to get a cargo. Freight looks very firm.

There has been a wool contract made by a leading exporting house with an estanciaero; wool to be delivered in the plaza at 82 per c.

BIRTH. At La Tala, Tuya, Ajó, on the 3rd ult. the wife of Mr. Thomas J. Allen of a daughter.

DIED. January 26th, drowned, on his passage home from Buenos Ayres, John, the youngest and dearest beloved son of the late Mr. James Quarrey, of Dublin. Requiescat in pace.

Dr. JAYME LLAVALLÓL. Q. E. P. D. Falleció el 19 de Octubre de 1865. Joséfa M. de Llavallo, esposa, sus hermanos, y de demás dondos ruegan a sus amigos y personas de su relación tengan la bondad de acompañar sus restos mortales al Cementerio el Sábado 21 de corriente a las 10 en punto de la mañana. Calle de Cangallo No. 130.

For London. The British barque Lizzy Fox A.T. 13 years, first voyage, will leave for the above port in a few days and has superior accommodation for a few passengers. Apply to the Consignees, Edward Ashworth & Co. No. 116 Piccadilly. 119-3p 010

For Valparaiso. Will sail on the 20th inst. for this destination the fine Italian barque. AMMATTEA. 190 Tons, Captain Langunsco, Can receive cargo and passengers at the current rate. To further particulars please apply to Charles Wm. Barr & Co., Corredores Marítimos Calle 25 de Mayo No. 49. 123-3p 020

Iron-Clad Brazil. The Steamer Lili will leave the mole-head on Friday 20th at 3 o'clock p.m. and on Sunday from 22nd making trips to the Brazil during the day. Passage out and back 40 dollars m.c. 125-3p 020.

HENRY CLARK. The party who has taken out of the Post Office a letter addressed to Henry Clark is requested to deliver the same at Calle Rivadavia No. 284. 11-3p 020

REMATE POR JOSE MARQUEZ. De la magnífica chacra conocida por de Burgo, situada en el pueblo de San Martín, que su área de terreno es de 263 manzanas. El Domingo 5 de Noviembre a la 1 de la tarde se rematará a la mas alta postura, dinero de contado, la referida chacra, cuya área de terreno es de 263 manzanas; tiene 3 poblaciones, la principal con 7 piezas de azotes, un palomar, varias manzanas sembradas de alfalfa, toda la chacra cercada de alambre y fardubay.

Nota.—La chacra será vendida en fracciones de 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 50, 100, o mas al gusto de los licitadores. En la Estacion San Martín habrá voluntas hasta las 12 del día del remate para conducir a los licitadores a la misma chacra donde habrá un abundante retiro. 118-15p 020

Por TOMAS GOWLAND. En la Estacion Moreno. De 120 Carneros Padras. El Domingo 22 del corriente a las 11 en punto se rematará a la mas alta postura, por tener su dueño que mudar de campo; dichos animales en muy buen estado como para conducirlos a cualquier punto de la campaña, son de 1 a 2 años de edad finas y muy abundantes de lana. Se previene que se han de vender sin falta alguna por la mayor oferta. Los lotes se harán al gusto de los compradores. 114-3p 019



Notice. British Consulate, B. Ayres, 14 Oct. 1865. Wm. Bull, late Consul and Steward of the British vessel George Ruxton, is requested to call at this Consulate. FRANK PARISH, H.B.M. Consul. 107-3p 018

Notice. FRANK WALSH, of Westmeath. ANDREW EWING, late of the British vessel Toronto. JOHN GOLLAN, or either of his sons supposed to be named John and Donald. The above named are requested to call or send their address to this Consulate, or any person who can give information respecting them or their whereabouts. FRANK PARISH, H.B.M. Consul. British Consulate, B. Ayres, Oct. 17, 1865. 111-xp 019

Foreign Amateur Races.

SPRING MEETING, NOV. 1, 1865.

First Race, 1 1/2 p.m. AMATEUR STAKES. Gentleman Riders. Entry, \$200, with \$1,500 added. Weight, 165 lbs. Once round. 1. Aquatone. Picaso—Black and red striped jacket, blue sleeves, and red cap. 2. Standard. Colorado—Red, white, and blue jacket and cap. 3. Chingolo. Picaso—Yellow jacket, black sleeves and cap. 4. Huazango. Colorado—Blue jacket and cap. 5. Yo no sé. Colorado, mala cara—Scarlet jacket and cap. 6. Stranger. Rosillo—White laced jacket, Magenta sleeves and cap. 7. Troublesome. Alazan—Tartan, jacket, black cap.

Second Race, 1 1/2 p.m. HALF-ROUND STAKES. Entry, \$400, with \$3,000 added. Weight, 145 lbs. Half round. 1. Nelly Grey. Tordilla (mare)—Black and scarlet striped jacket, black cap. 2. Encarnada. Bayo—Red, white, and blue jacket and cap. 3. Sam Slick. Lobuno—Striped jacket, blue sleeves and cap. 4. Portocño. Alazan—Scarlet jacket and cap. 5. Jena. Sebruno Oscuro—Scarlet jacket and cap.

Third Race, 2 p.m. BELGRANO STAKES. Entry, \$400, with \$3,000 added. Weight, 145 lbs. Once and a half round. 1. Engañador. Saino. White jacket and blue cap. 2. Portocño. Alazan. Solferino jacket and cap. 3. Chacabuco. Picaso—Yellow jacket, black sleeves and cap. 4. Sin Fin. Colorado—Scarlet jacket and cap.

Fourth Race, 3 1/2 p.m. TRIAL STAKES. Entry, \$500, with \$4,000 added. Weight, 145 lbs. Once round. 1. Star of the South. Saina (mare)—Black and scarlet striped jacket, black cap. 2. Pica Flor. Picaso—White jacket, blue cap. 3. Standard. Colorado—Red, white, and blue, jacket and cap. 4. Cucaracha. Alazan mala cara—Yellow jacket, black sleeves and cap. 5. Jena. Sebruno Oscuro—Scarlet jacket and cap. 6. Ynaty. Oscuro. Scarlet, black, and gold, jacket and cap.

Fifth Race, 4 1/2 p.m. CRITERION HANDICAP. Entry, \$400, with \$3,000 added. Weight for age. Once round. 1. Star of the South. Saina (mare)—Black and scarlet striped jacket and cap. 4 yrs. 11 lbs. 2. Engañador, Saino—White jacket, blue cap; 5 yrs. 140 lbs.

Sixth Race, 5 p.m. CHALLENGE STAKES. Entry, \$500; with \$4,000 added. Weight, 140 lbs. Twice round. 1. Blandengue. Oscuro—Yellow jacket, black sleeves and cap. 2. No se como. Ruano—Scarlet jacket and cap. 3. Solferino. Doradillo—Scarlet, black, and gold, jacket and cap.

Seventh Race. THE CONSOLATION STAKES. For beaten horses of the day. Entry, \$200 m.c. with \$1,500 m.c. added. Weight, 145 lbs. Once round. MARES allowed 7 lbs. WINNERS at any Public Meeting of the distances in which they are entered, to carry 5 lbs. extra, if winners of more than one race 3 lbs. extra.

Special trains will leave the 25 de Mayo and Retiro Stations for Belgrano, where omnibuses will be in attendance to conduct passengers to and from the Race course.

Wants Situation. A young woman wants a situation as children-maid or house-maid. Apply at 160 Calle San Martín. 124-3p 020

Wet Nurse. Wanted one suitable for a child eight months old. Apply at 379 Calle Victoria. 120-3p 020

Immigrate. Wanted to buy a good Estancia, lands on the banks of the Uruguay, in the Banda Oriental. Apply until Saturday at the Standard office. 115-3p 019

Lo Let. Furnished Rooms, in Calle Parque No. 90. 113-6p 019

To Rent. A house containing seven rooms with boarded floors, ceilings and walls papered, alight; everything in modern style. No. 400 Calle Temple; the keys may be had at No. 395 Same Street or 74 Belgrano (altos). 97-6p 018

To Let. The House 142 Tucuman (altos) containing seven rooms, kitchen, alight, &c.; \$1,100. Apply at 116 Parque. 91-6p 018

To Let. A charming suburban residence on the high road to Palermo, in connection with a fine quinta of choice fruit and flowers. Apply Calle Piedra, 169. 81-3p 018

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 Bolgrano and Rivino, eight squares from Monserrat Church. For further particulars apply on the premises. 3-1m 03

Waiter. Wanted at the British Hotel an able waiter who can talk French. De 120 Carneros Padras. 109-6p 019

Wanted. By a young Englishman who has a little knowledge of Spanish, and thoroughly understands the grocery business, a situation in an almacén in the town or camp. Apply H. Standard office. 112-3p 019

Clerk. Wanted a young man for an office, he must write a good hand and be able to copy letters in English and Spanish. Apply between 8 and 10 p.m. to Santillan and Donovan, 84 Calle Piedras. 108-3p 019

Wanted. A good Cook, who can make herself generally useful, in a small family where another servant is kept. Apply to 611 Calle Dotomas. 92-3p 018

Wants Situation. A young man (English) wants situation as Cook, Steward, Coachman or Assistant Steward-keeper. Apply E. B. Standard office. 104-3p 018

Wants Situation. A Young Englishman, with a thorough knowledge of Sheep-farming and Estancia Management, is at present open to an engagement as Manager or Under-Manager. First class references. Address, E. T. Standard office. 99-6p 017

Wanted. A Housemaid, with good recommendations, at 391 Calle Parque. None but Irish need apply. 86

