

TEATRO COLON

COMPANIA LIRICA ITALIANA. 47. Funcion del 1er. Abono.

MIERCOLES, 30 SETIEMBRE.

ROBERTO EL DIABLO! A las ocho.

ALCAZAR LYRIQUE, 97-CALLE VICTORIA-197.

DIRECTOR: MR. CHERI LABROCAIRE.

GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT. At Eight o'clock precisely.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Spring Meeting will take place on Wednesday, 11th Nov., 1868. The following is the Program (subject to alterations):

- 1-High Jump, Standing. 2-Do, Running. 3-100 Yards Race. 4-Hop, Skip, and Jump. 5-Mile Race. 6-Vaulting. 7-Throwing the Hammer. 8-400 Yards Race. Interval of one hour. 9-Boys' Race: 150 Yards: allowing 5 yards start for each year under fourteen. No Subscription. Entry, 10. 10-Bread Jump, Standing. 11-Do, Running. 12-150 Yards Hurdle Race: 10 flights, 3ft. 3in. 13-Putting the Stone. 14-Do, Running. 15-Half-Mile Steeplechase. 16-Race upon Stilts. 17-200 Yards Race: Consolation Stakes. 18-Entries will be received until Saturday, 31st of October, at Messrs. Muckers', 44, 222, Martin; or by any of the following Gentlemen, who compose the Committee:—Wilson Jacobs, Jun.; T. B. Smith, P. Galbraith, A. J. Howden, F. Jacobs, and D. Willocks.

OSARIO DE SANTA FE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

FIRST SPRING MEETING, NOVEMBER 11, 1868.

Stewards—R. Ogilvie, R. Browne, N. Surman, W. S. Cookson, A. Jordan. Treasurer and Secretary—H. J. McNab. Judge—W. Seymour. Starter—J. S. Cunningham.

- 1-FLAT RACE—100 Yards.—Entrance, \$1, with \$15 added. 2-THROWING THE HAMMER—16lb.—Entrance, \$1, with \$5 added. 3-HURDLE RACE—150 Yards: Three Flights, 3ft. 3in.—Entrance, \$5, with \$10 added. 4-HIGH JUMP RUNNING.—Entrance, \$2, with \$12 added. 5-FLAT RACE—440 Yards.—Entrance, \$3, with \$15 added. 6-LENGTH JUMP, STANDING.—Entrance, \$1, with \$5 added. 7-FLAT RACE—One Mile.—Entrance, \$5 prize, Silver Cup, value \$5. 8-SACK RACE—50 Yards.—Entrance, \$1, with \$10 added. 9-LENGTH JUMP RUNNING.—Entrance, \$2, with \$15 added. 10-HURDLE RACE—250 Yards: Five Flights, 3ft. 6in.—Entrance, \$2, with \$25 added. 11-The Rules of the Athletic Club of London strictly adhered to. 81,753p/22

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A FINE LARGE HOUSE, only 15 Square from the Plaza Victoria, Pavement all the way with Quinta, Alfalfa, Coach-house, and Cow-house, will be let at once, completely furnished. Rent low. Apply at 76 San Martin. 6p24

MORTGAGE.—Required, upon the Mortgage of a splendid Estancia, situated in this Province, \$500,000 currency, for Three Years. The Advertiser is willing to pay 9 per cent. per Annum, with a year's interest always in advance. Address A. B., at 171 10p 219

PAISAS FRANCESAS, para Soma, Soma, superior calidad, se venden.—CALLE SAN MARTIN, 103. 233,9p,625

THOMAS D. FREELAND, Metropolitan Exchange, 87 Calle Corrientes.—The Commission named to investigate the state of this Business begs to request that the Creditors who have not yet presented their Accounts, will do so within the period of Seven Days from this date in the Office of Gath & Co., 5 Calle Defensa, y Buenos Ayres, Sept. 18, 1868. 176 7p 1

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD \$30 PER MONTH.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding Five Lines inserted SIX times for \$10.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audiam, nil veri non audiam dicere." Cicero.

WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 30, 1868.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD."

Montevideo, Sept. 30, 7 P.M.

Little more doing on the Bolsa today.

Fomento Territorial, 57.

Dueda Interna, 304.

Fomento Montevideo, 834.

Bank paper has recovered 1/2 per cent.

Buyers, 15 per cent. dis.

Nothing new.

Weather fine.

PACIFIC EARTHQUAKE

FURTHER DETAILS.

CALLAO AND LIMA.

Our correspondent from Lima, writing under date of the 20th ult., thus relates the event in that city and Callao:—

At 4.45 in the afternoon of the 13th inst. a very decided shock of earthquake was felt here, lasting some 7 or 8 minutes, and causing buildings of all kinds to oscillate in a manner calculated to produce the gravest fears. The alarmed inhabitants immediately made for the plazas and other open parts of the city, in apprehension of a repetition, which indeed took place about an hour afterwards, lasting 2 or 3 minutes; and a third was felt about half-past six, but of only a few seconds duration. I need not describe the terror which prevailed, and which indeed did not subside entirely for some days; but beyond this, and the shaking down of 2 or 3 huts, no damage has result-

ed. One of the towers of the Cathedral, however, appears in a very bad condition, and has a "cant" towards the calle de los Judios, which, though apparently slight, is sufficient to cause great apprehension.

In Callao, however, the effects of the phenomenon were much more marked. It was observed that shortly after the third shock, the sea began slowly to retire, though at that hour the tide ought to have commenced to flow; and the news of this event caused a general panic among the inhabitants, who leaving their dwellings on the instant, started, some for Bellavista, and some for Lima. The sea, however, did not immediately break its bounds, as was feared, but commenced ebbing and flowing in the most remarkable manner, three or four times within the hour, till half-past 10 p.m., when a wave came in that almost covered the mole. At 11 o'clock the sea retired for a long distance, going down six feet below its lowest ordinary level, and then returned in three slow waves—the first being of little account, the second more violent, and the third a sea of about twelve feet high, which struck the shore with great force, entirely inundating from the prefecture to the Castillo del Sol, a distance of about five blocks. At about half-past 12 another wave came in, but was less violent than its predecessor, after which the sea gradually began to return to its former level. The old mole has suffered considerably from the shocks, its foundations having been partly destroyed, and all the houses in the space I before mentioned have also sustained severe damage, though the chief losses arise from the destruction of goods by the inundation.

In the bay of Callao considerable confusion and disorder reigned, though little damage was effected. The vessels were spinning round and round, striking against each other in all directions, and the men-of-war and steamers immediately fired up, to be ready in case of accident. The injuries effected, however, as I have already said, were inconsiderable. The U.S. man-of-war Powhatan has one of her wheels damaged; the Peruvian ditto Huescar had her davits knocked away by a collision with the Plaza; and the Meteor lost a boat, the French steamer Piquete a spar, and the British vessels Retana, Plaza, True Briton, America, and Rose Island suffered some trifling injuries. A few launches and boats have been sunk or broken up. The sea continued ebbing and flowing for some days after in the same irregular manner as I have above related.

No lives have been lost in either Callao or Lima, fortunately; and for once, the authorities proved themselves equal to the occasion, sending troops and police to protect the property abandoned in Callao, and the hundreds of persons travelling on foot to Lima—the road, though only six miles long, being, as I need scarcely tell you, unsafe to travel at any time, more especially at night, and under such exceptional circumstances. The display of force had the effect of checking the vile propensities of our nigger friends, and we have, consequently, heard of no disorder or robbery having been committed.

At Chorillos the sea also overflowed its bounds, but without doing much harm beyond washing away a few boats.

On the 16th the barque Gobernador Pozzi, from Tomé, arrived, and reported that on the 13th, at 4.43 p.m., when in lat. 15-45 and long. 75-24, a strong shock of earthquake was felt, which put the vessel in danger and discomposed the compass. A second shock occurred at 5.40 p.m., almost as strong as the first. The same phenomenon has been reported by the captains of two other vessels lately arrived.

From the north we are as yet in possession of very imperfect information. It appears, however, that the shock was felt for a long distance, though it was productive of no damage to speak of. The sea has also inundated some of the coast towns, and has caused some loss of property in goods, &c., but no lives have been lost.

In the south, at Pisco, the first shock was felt at 4.31 p.m., and lasted about two minutes, the movement being from W. to E.; and at 5.45 another sharper, but of shorter duration, took place. The sea shortly afterwards began to retire and then to flow in, repeating this movement with gradually increasing violence, it ebbing at about ten o'clock for a distance of about four cuadras, and then rushing in upon the town and overflowing to a distance of about one hundred and fifty yards. The damage has been very considerable, several houses having fallen and the water having invaded a multitude of warehouses, destroying a large amount of property, the loss in aguardiente alone being something serious. Several lanchones were carried away or broken up, but there was no loss of life, as the inhabitants had time to escape to the high lands.

Ica has suffered to a greater extent, the letters that have been received from thence stating that 'there is not a house, church, or wall that has not fallen, or which will not have to be rebuilt.' The shocks here appear to

have been particularly numerous and sharp, and the terror caused by the earthquake was increased by the breaking out of a fire in a store where a quantity of lucifer matches were kept, and which, spreading in all directions, consumed a vast amount of property—the loss from the fire being calculated at \$20,000, and that from the earthquake at half a million. One death is reported, that of a sick person lying in the hospital, who was killed when that edifice fell in. The villages and houses in the neighborhood also suffered to a greater or less extent, and the loss of aguardiente alone in Ica is estimated at from eight to ten thousand 'botijas' at least. In the words of one of the sufferers, 'there is not left standing a church, an hospital, school, or public establishment—even the prison fell down.'

Reports from the Chincha tell the same tale. The first movement was felt at 4.50, lasting about five minutes, and a second, of greater strength, at six o'clock. About 9 o'clock the sea began to ebb and flow in a most violent manner, causing considerable damage to the moles and apparatus for shipping guano, as well as to the vessels themselves lying in port, and which were striking against one another in the most violent manner. Of the old mole half has been washed away, the sea burying it 20ft. deep, and washing away and destroying the adjacent houses. The inhabitants, however, had time to escape, and the only loss of life recorded is that of an infant, who was drowned.

A correspondent of the Nacional says:—"The terror had now reached its height; women, children, and even men prayed for mercy, embraced, asked pardon, and went down on their knees in the streets. In all directions were heard only shrieks and cries of desperation; there was a general cry of 'the sea is swallowing us up,' and all sought the most elevated positions to endeavour to save their lives. It was an awful and pitiable spectacle!" In the bay the sight was not less lamentable: the vessels impelled by the currents, appeared as if about to destroy one another, their anchors not being able to hold them. The sea seemed formed of a series of whirlpools, the ships collided in all directions, and the shouts of the seamen, the roaring of the angry waters, the crash and creaking of timbers, and the rattling of chains produced a scene of terrible confusion. The Leopold II. was driven ashore with all her cargo, and those most damaged at anchor are the Suht der Emperio, just finished loading, the Oceanica, and the Resolute, nearly loaded; there are numbers, however, who lost spars &c., and were otherwise slightly damaged. It is also stated that the wells at Paracas, made by the agents for the sale of guano, to supply the islands with water, have been closed by the irruption of the sea, but that efforts are being made to reopen them. In Chincha Baja the damage has been considerably greater than in the North Island, the sea overwhelming and utter-ly destroying the town, smashing the launches and boats, and spoiling or washing away a large amount of goods.

Tambo de Mora, Cañete and Cerro Azul have likewise suffered severely. In the latter places there were four shocks felt, of such force that many persons became sea-sick, windows and doors were shaken violently, and the church bells tolled, while the cross over one oscillated in a manner that threatened its downfall. The sea came in in a similar manner as at the other places I have mentioned, causing immense losses, the full extent of which is of course not yet known.

News is also just to hand, stating Cerro de Paseo and Huanavelica have participated in the general destruction.

PRIVATE LETTERS.

We have been kindly favored by one or two commercial houses with communications from their agents in Peru, from which we make the following extracts. The first is from Tacna, and is dated the 21st ult.

TACNA.—The movement of the earth still continues, and yesterday we experienced two very severe shocks. The population remains in the open air, and from the ruined state of most of the walls, it is indeed by no means safe to remain under shelter.

ARICA.—Having arranged for the necessities of Tarapaca, the writer proceeded to Arica on the night of the 17th inst. We ourselves, as well as many of our neighbors, had already sent down to the port persons from our staff with the object of endeavoring to protect the goods scattered on the beach. Learning, however, that the disorder which we mentioned in our last had not abated one whit, we considered it our duty to urge the prefect to rouse himself from his state of apathy. Before setting out we called a meeting of all the parties interested in the loss of the Custom House, and a commission was appointed; authorised to treat with the prefect on behalf of the commercial body, as to the mode they might consider most advantageous for the protection of their interests.

On arriving at Arica, we found the most fearful disorder existing. Since the 13th inst. numbers of people from

the neighboring valleys, as well as the peons of the port, the soldiers and sailors, had been occupied in breaking open packages, carrying away what they could, and destroying what they did not fancy. In fact what remained on the beach consisted entirely of goods very badly damaged, and heavy articles difficult of carriage. In our interview with the Prefect we were of course promised all we asked. The first thing that we required was that a search should be made of the neighboring valleys of Azapa and Chacabuta, where deposits of stolen property were known to exist—the search to be conducted by a Government force under a trustworthy officer, to be accompanied by a troop of mules and peons which we had sent down from Tacna to assist in saving any property we might find. We have, however, small hopes of even this first step being carried out. The troops are in a state of complete insubordination, and cannot be controlled. The authorities have allowed things to reach to such a pass that they are now at the mercy of the rabble. Words cannot describe the state of affairs in Arica. The town is like the carcass of an animal being torn to pieces by dogs and vultures, who quarrel and fight over their prey. In all directions are drunken men reeling about, many with bare knives in hand, ready for any enormity. It is a horrible spectacle. Above all the reverberations of the earthquakes are continually felt. A more striking picture we have never seen.

There is not a launch or boat left, and of course there are no means for the landing or shipping of any goods that may arrive. The small steamer Ecuador is still safe, and we have urged the agent of the Steam Company to despatch her south in search of launches. We have also urged the necessity of erecting a temporary mole, which could be formed out of the ruins that are near the beach. For this work, however, there are no hands yet to be obtained. We have urged also on the Prefect the necessity of establishing a Custom-house in Tacna; in fact, the old Custom-house exists, but permission must be obtained to use it. It will take some months to repair the railroad, the track at the Arica end being washed away, and the rest of the line much damaged. The only locomotive saved is the one that happened to be in the Tacna during the disaster.

Arica was invaded by eleven tidal waves, the first coming in some fifteen minutes after the shocks, and the last about ten o'clock at night.

For the following we are indebted to Messrs. Watson and Meiggs:—

AREQUIPA.—You will have heard already of the dreadful catastrophe which has nearly ruined this city, nearly all the churches and houses being totally or partly destroyed. However, as all the inhabitants are more or less landowners or farmers, and otherwise connected with this class of property, it is not to be feared that Arequipa will lose in importance in consequence of this misfortune; nor is it geographically possible to select another spot for communication with the interior, and thus perhaps cause the city to be abandoned. Moreover, enough has remained to induce people to set to work at once in reconstructing and rearranging their houses and property, foremost amongst whom are the foreigners, who are clearing away the rubbish and erecting new offices.

You may therefore count upon it that the future prospects of this city have not changed, and I have not ceased for a moment to forward supplies for the railroad—the more so as I certainly believe the Peruvian Government will see the advisability of giving all possible encouragement to the people settled here, for which an energetic continuation of the railroad works is the best medium.

In order further to contribute to the welfare of this city, Mr. Hill has arranged to send, 100 Chilean peons here from Huasaway, which with 100 more who have come in on their own account in search of employment, are already occupied in clearing the streets and watercourses, in looking for the dead in the hospital and other places; the foreign houses having arranged amongst themselves to pay for their work and maintenance. No lives have been lost on the line.

We are glad to be able to state that the fears expressed in our last of the employes on the railway suffering from shortness of provisions, are unfounded, as by the steamer due at Islay on the 15th ult. a large quantity of stores were despatched, which has been repeated by every subsequent steamer.

Another letter from Arequipa says: Of the churches that are in ruins, I may mention Santa Teresa, Santo Domingo, San Antonio, San Juan de Dios, La Merced, San Agustin, San Camilo, San Pedro, Santa Rosa, San Martin, the Cathedral is standing, and that is all that can be said, for it is in an awfully tottering condition, and its towers have fallen; the churches of the Compania Santa Catalina, San Francisco, Yanahuara, la Recoleta, Chirama, are in better condition, though bad the best. The following chapels are also in ruins: El Calvario, el Solar, las Educandas, San José, San Lazaro,

la Porteria, la Cárcel, la Soledad. The convents of Santa Rosa and Santa Teresa have fallen, and the nuns are now living under tents in the open air. The Hospital partly came down, burying among its ruins forty two women and over fifty men; and the prison shared the same fate, only three of the unfortunate prisoners, out of fifteen, escaping with their lives. The quakes have continued to the present date (20th.), and the neighboring townships of Tiabaya, Tingo, Sebandia, and Characato, are in utter ruin. I estimate the deaths and serious accidents that this event has caused, at not fewer than a thousand, of which the greatest number took place in the Pampa district, where the falling houses so blocked the streets that it was impossible for the unfortunate inhabitants to escape to the open country. The smell of the decomposing bodies lying among the ruins has now become very offensive, and a plague will probably be the consequence, if energetic measures be not soon taken to get them out and bury them. The full extent of our disaster will not be known for a month to come.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that this convulsion, the centre of which appears to have been situated in the vicinity of Arequipa, has extended from the North of Peru as far south as the Island of Chiloe, or a distance of about 2400 miles, every place within that distance having suffered more or less with the solitary exception of Valparaiso, though both to the immediate north and south of this port, the phenomenon was very marked, and was productive of considerable damage. In the south, not the slightest movement of the earth was visible even to the most attentive observer, the whole damage having been effected by the sea, which in the first place retired to a considerable distance, and then returned with greater or lesser force, inundating the towns in every direction. On the other hand, in the north the shocks were awfully violent, their intensity being greatest in proportion to the proximity to the neighborhood of Arequipa. The escape of Valparaiso from participation in the general disaster may be considered as little less than miraculous, and can only be accounted for by supposing that either the formation of the coast near this port broke the force of the wave, or that the line of the earthquake was irregular, and passed far out to seaward. We may well congratulate ourselves on our good fortune, for had Valparaiso been inundated in anything like the same proportion as Talcahuano, the consequences would have been dreadful in the extreme; and on the low lying land of the Alameda the loss would not by any means have been confined to property. A trustworthy estimate of the damage caused by the calamity calculates it at no less than thirty millions of dollars.

The receipt of the news in Chile, and especially in Valparaiso, caused a most painful effect; but not content with expressing their sympathy with the sufferers, the inhabitants at once, with a generosity highly creditable to them, immediately set to work to give it a practical expression. A meeting was at once called by the leading merchants of this city, and in a few minutes a sum of \$16,240 were contributed. A committee was formed to carry out the wishes of the subscribers, and the sum had swelled in two days to over \$30,000; the total to the present date being, we believe about \$40,000! At more than one point on the northern coast the only water obtainable by the inhabitants is that distilled from the sea; and as the condensers were all damaged, great suffering for want of this vital element was anticipated, besides that caused by the want of provisions, the quantity destroyed by the inundation being very considerable. By dint of great exertion, over 250 tons of supplies of all kinds were shipped on board the national steamer Maipú, which had been placed at the disposal of the committee by the Government, by the 25th ult.; on which day she sailed on her errand of charity, being followed on the 26th by the Esmeralda, which had been loaded by the Government for the same object—a sum of \$50,000 having been voted with unprecedented promptitude and unanimity immediately on Congress receiving official information of the catastrophe.

The Chilean war steamer Covadonga left Cobija immediately on receiving the report of the Santiago; the U.S. ship Kearsage followed from Caldera; and the British men-of-war Mutine and Malacca started on the same errand from Coquimbo; so we may fairly expect that what human ability can effect, will be done to alleviate the sufferings of our unfortunate brethren in the north.

We may remark that Mr. Meiggs who has already lost so much by this catastrophe, has subscribed \$50,000 to the relief fund in Peru.

The fear inspired in the minds of a large number of persons here by the catastrophe in Peru has scarcely subsided even yet, and the appearance of a column of smoke proceeding from the supposed extinct volcano of Aconcagua on the evening of the 28th ult. and following day, did not tend to soothe their apprehensions. In Santiago the

phenomenon was also noticed, and an officer was sent by the government to the spot to inquire into the affair, but whose report has not yet been published. This celebrated mountain is situated in Argentine territory; on the other side of, and north-east of the pass over the Cordillera by the Uspallata road, and attains a height of 6,354 metres above the level of the sea; it is distant in a direct line from San Felipe, forty leagues, and from Santiago not less than fifty.

By announcement in the Exchange, we learn also that "one of the pilots of the port was awakened about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 31st ult. by a loud noise in the Cordillera, apparently of great waves. He awoke his family, and all went out in the balcony, where they heard the noise for the space of two hours or more. Another pilot affirms having heard the same noise about 4 a.m., and several persons confirm the statement, likening the noise to that produced by a railway train or a peal of thunder." Most probably the last is the nearest approach to a correct explanation of the occurrence.

The following circumstance attending the earthquake in Mejillones [Bolivia] is contained in a letter published by a contemporary, but the exactness of which we of course do not vouch for. "At 12.25 at night there was an eclipse of the moon; but what an eclipse! The moon was surrounded by four balls of fire, which disappeared a few moments afterwards, the moon then appearing as if covered by flames. After a few minutes it took the form of a balloon, till the eclipse was reduced to a streak that appeared more red than black. It lasted about two hours. Great consternation prevailed among the people, all expecting the end of the world!"

MR. WASHBURN THE UNITED STATES MINISTER.

To the Editors of the "Standard," Gentlemen,

Like all others, I have been greatly horrified at hearing the accounts given by the Hon. Mr. Washburn of the state of affairs in Paraguay. But my horror at the brutality of Lopez does not equal my disgust at the treatment Mr. Washburn has received at the hands of the native papers. Mr. Washburn, it is well known remained in Paraguay for a long time for no other purpose than to give aid and protection to foreigners. He stayed there until such charges were brought against him by Lopez, that he could not with self-respect hold any more official correspondence with that Government. He then demanded his passport. He did not receive them, however, until the arrival of the Wasp and it is evident that up to that time it was the intention of Lopez to keep the American Minister a prisoner in Paraguay—so he told Capt. Kirkland. It is also evident that had he committed any act of violence towards Mr. Washburn he would have committed the last, and after he had tortured him to death, he would have published such declarations as coming from him as suited his purpose. No wonder Mr. Washburn did not wish to partake of that banquet which Lopez had prepared for him.

Having incurred the implacable wrath of Lopez, it was useless for him to remain any longer in Paraguay. He could give protection or aid to nobody. As he justly says in his parting note to Lopez, the seizure of Bliss and Masterman in the street was as clear a violation of his rights as a Minister as if they had been taken from his house by force.

No, Mr. Editor, the conduct of Mr. Washburn throughout this whole fearful time was humane, generous and self-sacrificing, and the abuse that he is now receiving is for other reasons than those alleged. In the correspondence lately published, Mr. Washburn has made very severe and sarcastic remarks in regard to the way the Allies have conducted the war. But he is not alone in that; has not Lopez got the sympathy of at least half the world—not from any merit of his own, but by reason of the procrastination of the Allies? These comments of Mr. Washburn your contemporaries know to be just and deserved, and they feel them strongly, and they revenge themselves by throwing dirty water at the only man who has ever told the whole truth both about Lopez and the Allies.

There is another reason why the American Minister is assailed. It is known he gave great offence two years ago by forcing the blockade to get into the country after the Brazilians had told him plainly he never should pass, and now he has forced it again to get out of it, notwithstanding the defiant language of the Marquis de Caxias. They feel humiliated at the arrogance of this Yankee, and are greatly chagrined that Lopez did not make him a prisoner and shoot him. That would have brought the United States into the conflict, and would have promised an end to the war. Their anger at Lopez is not so much because he puts others in prison and shoots them, as that he did not do the same to Mr. Washburn. This, they imagine, would have called off the attention of the world from the slow progress of the war, and would have proved the wisdom of the Triple Alliance. The burden, then, of mak-

ing an end of Lopez would fall on the United States. But Mr. Washburn got away alive; and in their anger at him for doing so they show a sanguinary spirit worthy of the Gaucho.—"Hine illic lacrymæ."

LEX TALIONIS.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday we received our Pacific exchanges, with the fullest details respecting the awful catastrophe in Peru. We give our readers some interesting particulars of this melancholy affair, which we extract from the 'Valparaiso and West-Coast Mail.' We note that in our telegram from Montevideo on Monday night, the number of victims is estimated at the truly appalling figure of 100,000, which, we are fain to believe as exaggerated. If so many have perished, then the earthquake in Peru has been the most disastrous since the awful affair of Antioch. It appears that the great severity of the shock was experienced in Ecuador, where, we hear, no less than 30,000 persons perished.

To-morrow the President Blect, Dr. Sarmiento, leaves by special train for Chivilcoy. Mr. George P. Cranford represents us on the occasion, so we can promise our readers a full account of this rustic 'fete.'

On Monday night another disagreeable 'fracas' occurred at the Alcazar Lyrique. It appears that some of the parties connected with the 'motin' on Saturday night, attempted on Monday a similar affair; but happily before the disturbance became general the performance was suspended. One party, we hear, was about to pitch a chair out of the boxes, but was restrained by a German gentleman. Still the premises suffered much damage, and the marble tables were injured; upon the whole, it was a most discreditable affair. It seems that not only has the Alcazar incurred the hostility of the married ladies, but also the animosity of the owners of 'cafes' and billiard-rooms, who find their premises completely deserted. Mr. O'Gorman, the Chief of Police, should have an efficient staff to suppress such riots.

There was nothing further known yesterday as regards the new Ministry. One of our colleagues has published a severe attack on the new Cabinet, very possibly because the new Argentine Premier happens to be of a well-known Irish family; but Dr. Velez Sarsfield stands too high in this part of the world to suffer much from newspaper attacks. His last work, the 'Civil Code,' ranks his name with Blackstone, Kent, and Story, and we are well pleased to see Dr. Sarmiento commence with such an able Premier. Congress is still occupied with the never-ending theme, the Santa Fé intervention. We believe this question will survive the session, although for what purpose we are at a loss to discover.

We welcome Captain Burton back from his camp trip, and regret to hear that this distinguished gentleman, whilst sojourning in the south camps, met with a slight accident; but he is now all right again.

Our readers need expect nothing very stirring from headquarters until the Allies enter Asuncion, which many think will take place this week. The army, at least the Brazilians, are advancing by forced marches. General Neves, with the vanguard, is in sight of Villeta.

The Paraguayans, it appears, have evacuated Angostura, so the river is now clear up to the Villeta pass, which is very narrow; but at present there is plenty of water. The ironclads have run up to Villeta to reconnoitre, but they came under a very severe fire, which made them put back. Villeta must be passed, however, before Asuncion is occupied. The river is filled with small craft waiting to pass up to Asuncion.

A new scientific society has been started, called the Mosotti Society, of which Dr. Juan M. Gutierrez is President. We notice Mr. William White's name on the list of Directors.

The new opera, 'Hebreo,' will shortly be given in Colon. The opera, it is thought, will prove a greater success than 'Robert the Devil.' For the last few nights Colon has been deserted.

We regret to say that owing to an accident which Mrs. Parry met with the other day at the Parque Railway Station, our hopes of 'Hamlet' are small indeed. Still there are some prospects, as Mr. Parry has written, per Hipparchus, for some English players of high renown. We want Shakespeare in Buenos Ayres. It would give us new vigor. Is there no 'Ophelia' in the city?

Owing to the mishap to the Borgogne, the Picaudie will be the next steamer on the Marseilles line. The Borgogne is now in Marseilles undergoing repairs.

The fine London and Antwerp mail steamer City of Buenos Ayres will leave to-morrow. She takes a full cargo and, we believe, several passengers. Her accommodations are unsurpassed by those of any other steamer trading with this port, and we recommend to our readers who think of making the trip to try the City of B. Ayres.—But for some bad fuel put on board in London, she would have made the run out here in twenty-five days.

There seems to be no longer any doubt as to the closing of the Commercial Bank; and it is generally believed the branch banks in Corrientes and Cordoba will follow suit.

We hear that Lord Stanley has increased the pay of the Rosario Consulate by £200 stg. per annum, making that post worth now £700 per annum.

Yesterday our very active agent in the wool market, Mr. Charles Ezcurra, obtained for us samples of what is called new wool, which has been just sold in the Plaza;

The Italians have now one side of the city completely to themselves. There are whole streets and blocks of new houses all belonging to Italian bricklayers.

The British Consul wants to know the address of the following parties, or some information about them.—Mr. Thomas or Patrick Hayes, left London as stoker in Beneta for the River Plate, and Samuel Davies, formerly of the Mary Ann Anusion, left her in 1867.

One would think that the sun had given over shining for we never have a fair day now. Every night it looks like a clearance, but when morning dawns and blinking eyes gaze eagerly through the window panes, the cry is still, it rains!

As set off against the benefits he reaps at shearing time, the poor man is victimized in these "cursos forzoso" days. The almanacero has two prices for his goods—one in paper and the other in gold.

same. But the peon or the peonero has made no change in the value of his labor, in fact it is reduced and always paid in paper.

Then, instead of a paper cigar, a pen will lie gracefully behind a sun burnt ear, and every gaucho in the country will have in his possession a certificate that he not only throws the lasso well, but is also expert in casting up accounts.

My dear Mr. Editor: I have read in your valuable paper of the 5th ult., an article in which you take up my defence in the discussion that has been raised about the result of my mission to Europe.

Accept, my dear Mr. Editor, my warmest acknowledgements for your kind and spontaneous act. Yours truly NORBERTO DE LA RIESTRA, Edward Mulhall Esq.

Dear Sirs, My motto is "Give honor where honor is due." Having read in your columns that the advantages of a Club might be obtained at the Mineral Water Establishment, 28 Rivadavia, I determined to pay the New Idea a visit, although, I must confess, at first I was rather incredulous; however I went, and was most agreeably astonished—in my opinion the arrangements are perfect.

Dear Sirs, Yours obediently, K. Z.

There was much anxiety on 'Change to-day to see the new wools sold in the plazas. The advices received per French mail are very unfavorable. The wool crop in England this year is the largest ever known, and the stocks on hand are unusually large.

We are sorry to say that the same desultory state of the Wool market which we have so frequently been necessitated to report lately, still prevails.

Merino Sheep were originally selected to colonise Australasia, the Cape of Good Hope, the basin of the River Plate and elsewhere, in consequence of the high, dazzling prices their Wools used to bring in comparison with English Wools.

The sales of Buenos Ayres Wools during the last fortnight have been very limited indeed, with prices on the droop; the depressing cause being the immense quantity of Colonial Wools which are now being offered in London, 220,000 bales, and on which a reduction is taking place of 1d. and 2d. per lb.

The City of Buenos Ayres has a full homeward cargo engaged, and will leave on 1st inst. It is thought she will take some specie. The mooted rebellion of the Tobo-bas is not generally credited on the Bolsa.

The firm of T. and W. Newlands, of Glasgow, and Newland Bros, of Rio, has suspended payment—liabilities in England £180,000, and in Rio Janeiro £135,000, principally for bills on England.

TEA.—Small profits and quick returns.—TURMEAU, 77, Piedad. TEA.—"The Standard" Mixture Try it.—77, PIEDAD. TEA.—"Turmeau's" Mixture. A Quarter-pound sample for \$5.—77, PIEDAD.

TEA.—"The Economic" Mixture. A Quarter-pound sample for \$4.—77, PIEDAD. TEA.—Oolong. Finest Tea Imported.—77, PIEDAD. TEA.—Cash only.—TURMEAU, 77, Piedad.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF A. MATTI & FERRA, 361 CALLE CUYO. The steamer Sierra, on Thursday, at 10 a.m., for Humaita and ports. From the Railway Station, Retiro. Passages reduced.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF H. DOWSE, CALLE 2 DE MAYO. The steamer Estrella, on Sunday, at 10 a.m., for Rosario. From the Retiro Station. The steamer Healy, on Wednesday, at 10 a.m., for Colopaco and ports.

FOR LIVERPOOL, DIRECT. The British Lancer, Captain DA WSON. A 1 for 10 Years in Lloyd's. Coppered and Copper-fatted. Has her dead weight on board, and room only for hales.

200 DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost, on Sunday, the 20th instant, a large Scotch Terrier Dog. Answers to the name of "Mustard." Is partially blind. Had on when lost a steel chain collar, with brass plate, engraved "Mr. Thomas Wilks, Veterinary Surgeon, Newport and Cardiff."

THE LATE NOVELS. Charlotte's Inheritance: A Sequel to Birds of Prey. By Miss Long. or, the Fortunes of a Free Lance. By the Author of Guy Livingstone.

THE IRISH HOSPITAL. The Rev. L. M. LEAHY notifies Mr. John Keena, Schoolmaster, that Mrs. Patrick Duffy, now in Ireland, has left, in trust for the Irish Hospital, the sum of One Thousand Dollars, in the name of Mrs. Keena, to be used for the relief of the poor, or for any other purpose that may be deemed expedient.

THE YEARLY GENERAL MEETING OF SUBSCRIBERS will be held in THE LIBRARY on the EVENING of WEDNESDAY, the 7th of October, at EIGHT O'CLOCK. GEO. WARDEN, Hon. Sec. Buenos Ayres, Sept. 24, 1868.

IF MR. JAMES CHRISTIE, who is known to have been in Buenos Ayres, in February, 1867, will communicate with F. Dowling, Esq., Carren de Arco, he will hear from Friends, who are most anxious about him.—Any Person who can give INFORMATION of him will oblige his Relations by writing to the advertiser. 264, 10p, 229

NOTICE TO FARMERS.—To Rent, a Valuable Tract of Land, of 140 Acres, situated on the stream which divides it from Caseros, within a few squares of the Western Railway Station, in the Town of Moron. For information, apply at 372, Calle Libertad.—Buenos Ayres, Sept. 28, 1868. 247, 6p, 229

STEAM COMMUNICATION LIVERPOOL AND THE RIVER PLATE. MESSRS. LAMPOUT AND HOLT'S DIRECT LINE. Ships. Tons. Flamingo, 1,499. Copernicus, 1,377. Galleo, 1,525. Laplace, 1,194.

RATES OF PASSAGES. Liverpool, 410 sterling; Antwerp, 40; Southampton, 40; Lisbon, 150 Patcoens; Bahia, 70; Rio de Janeiro, 40. Steerage Passages: One-Half.

FOR SALE, the American Schooner PEPIITA, entirely new, built of white oak, thoroughly fastened, and is well found in Sails, Anchors, Chains, &c. The Peplita is 70 Tons Register, light draught of water, and large cockpit. It now anchors in the Inner Roads.

ON SALE.—Champagne, genuine Clichet, in whole and half Bottles; Port Wine, prime quality, from Founcheard, Oporto; Brandy, prime quality, from Rouillet & Delimaine, Cognac. ALLEN D. BAILEY & CO., 86 PARQUE, 165 10p 18

ENGLISH TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, 30—CALLE DEFENSA—39. Just Received, suitable for the Coming Season, a Large and Good Assortment of YOUTH'S, BOYS', and MEN'S SUITS; WHITE, COLORED, and GRAY CLOTHING; SOCKS, STOKINGS, NECK TIES, HATS, and every description of UNDERCLOTHING, for all Sizes.

LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, [LIMITED]. NAMES OF STEAMERS.—CITY OF LIMERICK, CITY OF BUENOS AYRES, CITY OF RIO JANEIRO, CITY OF BRUSSELS.

AGENTS.—Managing Officers, Messrs. Tait & Co., Brokers A. Howden & Co., Brokers E. I. Leibaert, Brokers Thomas Hollomon, Esq., Brokers Montevideo, Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann, Fair & Co., Brokers J. R. Schwartz, Buenos Ayres, Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann, Fair & Co., Brokers Woodgate Bros.

AUCTION SALE, CRAVEN HOTEL STRAND, LONDON. L. TAPSTER, PROPRIETOR. LIST OF CHARGES: Breakfast, with Eggs, 0 2 0; Cold Meat, Broiled Ham or Chop, 0 2 0; Coffee-room Dinner: Joint, Steak, or Cutlet, 0 3 0; Cold Soles, Whiting, Mackerel, &c., extra, according to order, 0 1 0.

PASS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE CONDUCTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS, AT PASS CHRISTIAN, MISSISSIPPI. [INCORPORATED BY ACT OF LEGISLATURE, 1866.] This College has one of the most beautiful locations in the Southern States.

THE ADVERTISER, wishing to return thanks on his sale about 2,000 to 2,500 fine Merino Sheep, 22 Runs, Horses, Pucato, Troughs, Pilota, Corrales, and every thing requisite for any person wishing to establish himself in Sheepshearing. Address: HENRY A. GREEN & CO., 231, xp, 227

WATSON'S HOTEL, BELGRANO. Dinners, \$25; Breakfasts, \$20. Furnished Apartments, with Dinner, Breakfast, Bath, Attendance, etc., \$50 per month. Splendid Gardens. Beautiful Walks. All sorts of Amusements. 153 1m 17

INDIAN RUGS AND SKINS. A small Consignment of genuine Indian products on sale at W. R. THOMAS AND CO., 61 Maturo, and 188, 190, CANGA, 17, 6p

TRADE MARK. GEORGE OURLING AND CO., 10, CULLUM-STREET, LONDON. Agents in the River Plate: MOORE, PUNCH, and TUDOR, 74, RECONQUISTA. 248, 6m, 290

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF MATTI AND PIERA, 24 CALLE CUYO. FOR MONTEVIDEO. The steamers Parana and Provencal will leave every alternate Tuesday...

BURGUNDY WINES. SOLE AGENCY OF THE "COMPAGNIE DES GRANDS VINS DE BORDEAUX."

SAVINGS BANK. BANK MAU & CO. 101-Cangallo-103. BUENOS AYRES. The immense advantages of Accounts Current opened at this bank...

Ferro-Carril del Oeste. Se previene al Publico que desde el 1 de Setiembre la salida de los Trenes sera como sigue:

Table with columns for Stations, Salidas, and Regresos. Lists train schedules for various lines including Ferro-Carril del Oeste and others.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF G. T. PAEZ 41 CALLE RIVADAVIA. FOR CORRIENTES, PARANAGUÁ PORTS. The Italian steamer Venezia will leave every alternate Wednesday...

WINE SPIRITS SNUG & LUNCH. SUPERIOR ENGLISH ALES AND PORTERS. IRISH, SCOTCH AND BURBON WHISKY.

FOR MONTEVIDEO. THE SPLENDID AMERICAN STEAMER JAMES T. BRADY, CAPT. HENRY TATTERSON.

Boza, Barragans and Ensenada Railway. Between Venadilla and Barragans Bridge. From and after THURSDAY, July 9, 1868...

Table with columns for Stations, Salidas, and Regresos. Lists train schedules for Boza, Barragans and Ensenada Railway.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISSO, 90 CALLE RECONQUISTA. FOR MONTEVIDEO. The steamer Villa del Solto, Captain Maguano, will leave on Mondays...

WINE SPIRITS SNUG & LUNCH. SUPERIOR ENGLISH ALES AND PORTERS. IRISH, SCOTCH AND BURBON WHISKY.

FOR MONTEVIDEO. THE SPLENDID AMERICAN STEAMER JAMES T. BRADY, CAPT. HENRY TATTERSON.

Boza, Barragans and Ensenada Railway. Between Venadilla and Barragans Bridge. From and after THURSDAY, July 9, 1868...

Table with columns for Stations, Salidas, and Regresos. Lists train schedules for Boza, Barragans and Ensenada Railway.

Ales, Porters, Wines, &c. We beg to inform the Public of Buenos Ayres, that we have commenced Business as Ale, Porter, and Wine Merchants...

YOUNG LADIES' FRENCH SCHOOL. 42 CALLE CERRITO, MONTEVIDEO. Established for the purpose of instructing the Children of respectable native and foreign residents...

THE SARATOGA "A" SPRING WATER. THE SARATOGA "A" SPRING WATER is probably the most effective Mineral Water found on either Continent...

Boza, Barragans and Ensenada Railway. Between Venadilla and Barragans Bridge. From and after THURSDAY, July 9, 1868...

Table with columns for Stations, Salidas, and Regresos. Lists train schedules for Boza, Barragans and Ensenada Railway.

SEWING MACHINES. A large and varied assortment on hand. War-anted to work well. They are all of the latest and best inventions...

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY 74-BELGRANO-74. (Over the "Standard" Office). Photographs on Porelino, latest out, from \$50.

WAREHOUSE OF MACHINERY AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. LUMBER YARD. T. B. Coffin, Son, & Co., 83 to 87 Calle Esmeralda, BUENOS AYRES.

The Central Argentine Railway. On and after the 27th September, 1867, the Trains will run as follows:

Table with columns for Stations, Salidas, and Regresos. Lists train schedules for The Central Argentine Railway.

KIRKMAN'S PIANOS. On Sale at the Agents, MOORE, PUNCH, AND TUDOR, 72 RECONQUISTA. 123, xp, a17

PEYREDEU Y BRADLEY, Consignatarios de Frutos del Pais, 259 CALLE PERU. 91 xp, o10

AMERICAN PLATFORM SCALES. HAY SHOVELS. PICKS. AXES. SCYTHES. HAMMERS. HATCHETS. UNION WASHING MACHINES.

Kemp's Vegetable Worm Pastilles. I certify that I have for many years been physician in the Hospitals of this city, and have had occasion to test the effects of "Kemp's Worm Pastilles"...

Table with columns for Stations, Salidas, and Regresos. Lists train schedules for The Northern Railway Company.

J. RAUNHEIM, CHIROPODIST, 81-CALLE SUCUMBA-81. Feet great pleasure in again introducing his respectable Public of Buenos Ayres, cordially inviting all who suffer from Corns, Bunions, Freckles, etc.

FRESH-FRESH-FRESH. JUST RECEIVED, prettily got up in China and Glass Pots—Quinine Balsam, Frangipani Pomade, Philome Pomade, Castor Oil Pomade, Cowslip Pomade, Favorite Pomade, a lovely little article...

AMERICAN PLATFORM SCALES. HAY SHOVELS. PICKS. AXES. SCYTHES. HAMMERS. HATCHETS. UNION WASHING MACHINES.

MIGUEL DE ZAYAS, M.D. Puerto Principe, Cuba, Nov. 1, 1862. I certify that I have prescribed, on different occasions in my civil practice, "Kemp's Worm Pastilles" with good results.

Table with columns for Stations, Salidas, and Regresos. Lists train schedules for The Northern Railway Company.

JOHN BULL STORE, 40 1/2 SAN MARTIN. Gentlemen's Single and Double-Breasted White Waistcoats; Best Linen and West End Linen-Faced Button Collars; Fancy Striped Cotton Shirts. Sizes from 12 1/2 inches.

JOHN BULL STORE, 40 1/2 SAN MARTIN. Cleaning Out. Room Wanted for Gentlemen's Spring Goods, shortly to arrive. 40 Dozens Black and Assorted Colored Worsted Braid Trimmings...

THE LONDON ASSURANCE, INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720, FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, AND MERCHANDISE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, AT MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

BRITISH AND GERMAN HOTEL, 72 CALLE MEXICO-72. The Undersigned respectfully begs to intimate to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has excellent accommodation, well-ventilated, and well-lighted, for the night and day...

Table with columns for Stations, Salidas, and Regresos. Lists train schedules for The Northern Railway Company.

IMPRESA INGLESA. RUSSELL & TRILLIA. 146 FLORIDA. 146 FLORIDA. 146

JOHN BULL STORE, 40 1/2 SAN MARTIN. Gentlemen's Shirts, without Collars, shortly to arrive for the JOHN BULL STORE, 40 1/2 SAN MARTIN.

AGENTS: MOLLER AND CO., 25 DE MAYO, No. 54. 72, xp, a9

ROBERT WILDE. The Undersigned respectfully begs to intimate to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has excellent accommodation, well-ventilated, and well-lighted, for the night and day...

Table with columns for Stations, Salidas, and Regresos. Lists train schedules for The Northern Railway Company.