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The Standard.

"Nil in se autem, nil veri non autem dico."
CICERO.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1864.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

We received yesterday a communication from an English resident of Entre Rios, containing a rather serious charge, against a certain official in Montevideo, but we cannot for various reasons publish it: a newspaper is not the proper quarter for such a complaint; our correspondent should lay his grievance before Earl Russell, as consuls, we imagine, are only responsible to him for their acts.

The great talk of town is the awful Indian invasion in Santa Fé. Private letters from Rosario state that the consternation in that province can hardly be described: the families are all flocking into Rosario, and even the people in that city have become so alarmed that meetings are held and night patrols to guard against a surprise are talked about as necessary. The people in the interior are loud in their complaints against the Government, and the matter has become now so serious that yesterday it was said in town the Minister of War was about to resign.

Mr. Lanus has got the newspapers all to himself. Yesterday our colleagues forgot the Indians to explain their views on the paper dollar. The plain fact of the matter is, that the subject has been so much discussed everyone is tired of it: the probabilities are that all this great fuss and nonsense will end in making ounces five hundred.

The prospects of Entre Rios are brightening considerably. Some few Britishers have got up there, and are waking the people up. Each packet takes up more of our countrymen: sheep, 'puestos' are starting on all sides; Indians there are none; revolutions are not allowed; regenerators are unknown, and all hands are busy caring sheep and cattle, which give the most splendid returns. We receive such flattering accounts respecting the Entre Riano camps, that we feel bound to recommend the place to our newly-arrived friends.

What are the Brazilians up to? is the universal question. The Flores people are indignant at the snail pace of the invading army, and pretend to be ignorant of the cause, but we for our part think, as we always thought, the Brazilians will not hurry themselves no matter what the Argentines may say: it is their policy to go in easy and win. Next packet people in Montevideo expect to hear of the new Italian protectorate.

Several of our friends in the camp are so displeased with the state of the wool market that they have determined to bale their wool and ship it on their own account. We are glad to see this, as it will have a good effect on our market.

Mr. Posadas is thought a good deal about at home in the Post Office Department: last packet he received a most complimentary letter from Mr. Rowland Hill with his *carte de visite*.

A gentleman who arrived in the Mersey called on us yesterday to say that people in England at present pay the greatest attention to the River Plate, and the 'Standard' is looked for by the merchants. The English merchants fully concur with us that the National Government is by no means as go-ahead as it might be. Candidly speaking we think President Mitre, his Ministers, Congressmen, &c., are every day becoming more and more apathetic. This same gentleman informs us that an English merchant who went home a few months ago was met in Liverpool on the day the

The news from Peru is rather gloomy. Pinzon is building fortifications, and seems to be making himself at home. The Peruvian Government has failed to raise the loan in England, and now we hear recourse is had to the paper dollar, which is being emitted by millions.

We have received a comic panorama of the route from the Mole head to the San Juan gold diggings. Parties wishing to inspect it can call at our office.

On Saturday evening there will be a grand concert given in Colon. Sr. Rafael Antonini, a celebrated pianist, will perform, also Miss Teresa O'Leary de Pistone, who, we are proud to say, is one of the finest amateur singers in this city.

RIVER PLATE DANGERS.

The glorious spectacle of the Banda Oriental ruined, beggared and destroyed, is calculated to inspire hope in the bosom of the most down-hearted revolutionist. Some two years ago the revolutionary prospects in the River Plate were extremely gloomy, but the sunny era of regeneration has again set in: Flores has now succeeded beyond all manner of doubt in establishing the fact that the revolutionary spirit still exists, that one or two determined men can still carry on for years an open rebellion against legitimate authority, and also that no matter how strong a River Plate Government may appear to be in time of peace, it is weak and ineffectual when a revolution is inaugurated. We confess that this Flores revolution is a perfect enigma to us: here in Buenos Ayres all are in his favor yet none join him, whilst the Emperor of Brazil, a man who rules a powerful nation, and who can have nothing in common with such a fellow as Flores, is found to be his ally, sending troops down to fight for him, blockading the ports, ruining commerce simply to aid one whose only banner is revenge, for we regard all the other pleas as mere subterfuges. There is something so extraordinary in this proceeding that one who reflects on the matter naturally asks: What is it that binds society together in South America? Is it that secret tie which has baffled philosophers to define, and which coerces, as it were, man to befriend man? We think not, for the very men who should be bound most together by this inextinguishable bond are the very ones trying to cut each others' throats! Or is it the intellectual bond, which is the true basis of all society, and which springs from mutuality of thought emanating from identity of interest and liberal education? Neither can it be this, for the man of polite education and good manners rides side by side under the revolutionary banner with the sensual gaucho and the unlettered negro. So society in South America is held together by means of some unknown spring which we could wish some of our philosophic readers would define us.

Had the state of society in the Banda Oriental been sound, not a hundred Flores would have succeeded in destroying the country as he has done, and yet it is difficult to suppose, and arrogant to assert that the state of society in the Argentine Republic this day is one iota sounder or better than that of the Banda Oriental in the year 1862.

If there were men in Montevideo who pinned under a legitimate authority and sighed for a change, so also are there such characters in this nation, and in fact to our mind the Banda Oriental was in 1862 a less inviting spot for a revolution than any of the Argentine provinces this day.

The Flores revolution is regarded as a grand thing by people in Buenos Ayres, but we believe it is the most harrowing humiliation for this country. It proves that we are bound together by a straw which can be snapped asunder by the first gaucho who unsheathes his knife.

In some of the provinces 'divisas', or colored ribbons, are actually ordered to be worn by Government; in others the decisions of the tribunals are set at defiance and federal authority laughed at; in others life and property jeopardized by the inroads of a handful of savages! What we ask under Heaven is it that keeps Argentine society together? Common interest it is not, for it does not exist; mutuality of sentiment still less, for the men in power throughout the interior are of every political hue; and as for the intellectual bond, none save a poetic fancy could imagine such a thing, since in this city and one or two others only can we boast of intellectual refinement; the rest is one huge mass of untutored humanity. Chance or luck, therefore, it is which holds Argentine society from splitting: let us make good use of that luck or chance, and learn, by the bitter sorrows of our neighbors, the dangers which beset us, the straits which hold us together.

President Mitre would do well to be on his guard lest the same power which now leagues itself with Flores to overturn the legitimate government does not at some no very distant period play the same identical role in this republic.

THE PALLIERE ALBUM.

Monsieur Palliere continues to astonish the public with his charming sketches of S. American life and manners. The collection for this month is as follows:

1. The Hammock, Misiones. It is a domestic scene in the heart of the wild but lovely kingdom of the tropics, only known in this city as productive of yerba-maté. Within an humble bamboo cottage a youthful and handsome mother sits on a hammock, her feet not quite touching the ground, and her head lightly supported by her right hand, while a baby naked and sleeping is gently pillowed on her lap. The contour, features and quadrou tint of the mother give us the *beau idéal* of a very beautiful Misionera, whose arched eyebrows and full, liquid eyes derive an additional charm from the pensive expression and pose of the figure. The baby is very much like all babies, asleep, a picture of innocence and happiness. An aged crone sits upon the floor smoking her pipe, which adds to the quiet, pleasant story of domestic happiness, and a naked child is gambolling on the floor. If Adam had a mother-in-law the picture before us would suit admirably for his residence after leaving Eden, when his wants were few, and his life simple. The Misionera *belle* with her delicately chiselled features and Grecian neck and arm would adorn a saloon in the Faubourg St. Germain, but we doubt much she would be so happy as in her bamboo hut among the recesses of the New world. The accessories of the picture are very suggestive. The beads upon her neck tell us that Christianity has penetrated hither under the Jesuit regime. The cotton hammock of home manufacture proves that *Gossypium* flourishes in these parts, and that industry, though in a rude state, is cultivated. The wreath of smoke from the old woman's pipe reminds us that tobacco is indigenous; and the bunch of bananas in the corner speaks of the riches which Nature causes to spring forth spontaneously in the Misiones. The open door reveals a vista of luxuriant vegetation, in the graceful palm-tree. We must be excused for making so diligent an examination of the place, more especially as 'the man of the house' is out, on some rural business. His wife's thoughts probably run on—when he will be home to dinner?

2. San José, Gen. Urquiza's estancia, Entre Rios. The lofty turrets flank a noble quadrangle built only on the basement floor, and having a corridor with arched colonnade in front. Each of the towers is surmounted by a con-ductor and weather-cock. On the right is a pretty chapel, and on the left we see the garden with its stately trees and ornamental entrance. This is the princely residence of him, whose name constituted the history of the River Plate for over 10 years before the battle of Pavon (1861), and who still possesses more personal prestige than any other individual in S. America. Our readers are aware that he began life as a shop-assistant in this city and now boasts a fortune of over three millions sterling. It may be said of him he has abandoned politics, to practice hospitality and industrial progress. The first virtue is proved by all accounts we receive from those who visit San José, and the second is undeniable from his subscription of £20,000 to the Central Argentine railway, and the superior advancement of his province. The surrounding country is flat but fertile, and all belongs to the General. We have an

indication how watchfully he guards his rich domains, in the piquet of irregular cavalry regaling themselves in the foreground on 'carne con cuero.' The booted and spurred officer is giving a message to one of the men, who is armed with lance and carbine; perhaps it is for some distant quarter, but however remote it will be obeyed, for peace and order are more guaranteed in Entre Rios than elsewhere, thanks to the Estanciero of San José.

3. Shearing-time. Sheep and Irishmen being inseparable ideas in B. Ayres, the artist has, to use a poetic license by representing a group of natives, as more emblematic than our countrymen of Argentine life. Formerly the natives seldom shored their sheep at all, or threw the creole wool in the corral to make the ground softer. The few who now have flocks take care of the wool and fetch it to market. The picture represents a dozen of men and women tying and shearing the sheep in a shed close to the corral, where we see a 'criolla' flock. There is little in the scene to interest us, as the picture would be more real if half a dozen Irishmen were carrying on the work, and (we grieve to say it) a plentiful supply of caña in the middle of the floor.

4. The Gaucho wooer. The artist has taken for text a strophe by Ricardo Gutierrez to illustrate a gaucho courting a girl at the door of a rancho. The heroine stands undecided, listening to the impassioned eloquence of her admirer, while the old couple inside the hut are apparently ignorant of the trying scene outside, and a pair of pigeons on the roof are billing and cooing in delightful harmony. The suitor's abandoned guitar shows that he has already 'exhausted' the language of poetry and music, and the spindle lying on the ground is evidence that the fair one has yielded to the soft impeachment and forgotten her work in the sweet distraction of the hour. The well caparisoned steed at the *paleque* indicates that his master is in comfortable circumstances, and as the wooer has an open countenance and honest look, we should advise the maiden to accept his proffered hand. She goes towards the threshold as if about to ask her mamma, and we hope the old lady will offer no difficulty.

THE INDIANS! THE INDIANS!!

The administration of President Mitre will be recorded in history as remarkable for two reasons: first, he was unanimously elected to the supreme power—secondly, the Indians carried their depredations further within the frontier than had been known for 40 years before.

The news of the past week from Rosario is truly heart-rending to our citizens, and disgraceful to anything called a Government. The province of Cordoba which forms the very heart of the Republic is overrun by bands of Indians, who neither expect, nor meet with, any opposition. They besieged, a few days ago, the town of Achiras, and the population were glad to capitulate for their lives, which the savages honorably respected, but stripped the houses and inhabitants of everything not leaving a poncho or handkerchief to cover the denuded victims. Their next feat was to plunder over a hundred bullock-waggons (in 8 troops) and as the ponies and drivers made some resistance they were all butchered. We now hear that a band of marauders is investing Frayle Muerto, and the fate of Achiras probably awaits the doomed town.

Time was when the Indians confined themselves to carrying off some cattle by moonlight, but within the last few months they began to practise as highwaymen, stopping the bullock-carts laden with produce, and their attempts were accompanied with such success and impunity that they have now increased in numbers and audacity to an alarming degree.

Over and over again we have called the attention of Government to this state of things, but our words fell on a deaf ear, and the sad consequence is now too apparent.

The budget for the War Department for 1864 amounts to \$3,176,245 silver, which is equivalent to about 12 shillings per head for the population of the Republic, a sum sufficient to defray all the expenses of the Nation, or maintain a standing army of 13,000 men. Yet we seem to have no real army to pro-

tect the frontiers, although this is the sole purpose and object of a Government in these countries. Instead of wasting the public money in Kent's Commentaries and statues to defunct generals, we could wish to see the lives and properties of industrious citizens protected from a handful of naked barbarians. Of course it cannot be expected that our army of 6,000 men, as it exists on paper, could be disposable to march to the frontier, but if there be actually 2,000 men under arms, nothing but the grossest negligence can account for 100 Indians keeping the country in alarm for several weeks together.

The nation has a right to demand of General Gelly at the next meeting of Congress, what value he has rendered for the sum of £650,000 sterling spent in the War-office. But Congress will not re-open for six months, and meantime if President Mitre do not take some extraordinary measures we shall have the Indians in Rosario, and the Central railway works abandoned. Forty years ago it is true, the savages made as great an inroad, but what were then the resources, condition, force, and revenue of the nation compared with the present. The Government of Paraná never enjoyed half the means now at President Mitre's disposal, yet the frontier service, post-roads and internal administration were infinitely better under Urquiza or Derqui.

The Provincial Governments of Sta. Fé and Cordova, having no troops of the line, are irresponsible for frontier service, but the former has displayed a laudable anxiety to introduce colonists, and thus relieve the National Administration of this arduous duty.

We may be permitted to remind President Mitre that before his election to power he promised "to answer for the tail of every cow within the frontiers." The lives of the citizens are much more valuable, and claim the fulfillment of so flattering a promise.

It is idle to expend two hundred thousand doubloons per annum on an army which is either fictitious or unserviceable, and we promise if this amount be devoted towards bringing out 100,000 emigrants each year, no frontier service or Indians will be any longer heard of.

MURDER IN ROSARIO—SENTENCE OF DEATH.

On the 31st inst. sentence was finally passed on Juan Diego Guerra for the wilful murder of José Guzman, on the 6th of March last, at Arroyo Seco. It appears the criminal and deceased were playing cards at a drinking-shop, when a dispute arose about half-a-real (2d). Deceased knocked down Guerra but did not offer him further injury when the latter getting up with his knife in one hand stabbed deceased mortally while in the act of putting on his poncho.

Guerra on his trial entered two pleas—that he stabbed Guzman in self defence, and that being a minor he could not be condemned to death. The court declared both pleas inadmissible: it appears the murderer is over 20 years of age.

The day and place of his execution have not been fixed, and we hope no false pity will interfere in the carrying out of the sentence.

AWFUL HURRICANE AT URUGUAYANA.

The 'Progres' contains the following letter:

Uruguayana, Nov. 4th, 1864.

On the night of the 27th (28th) ult. a frightful storm visited Uruguayana and Restauracion about half-past nine o'clock. Hail fell in terrible quantities, and the wind raged furiously. Never was there such a hurricane in the memory of man. The hail-stones were fragments of ice, some weighing a pound and a half each, and in fifteen minutes the ground was covered to a depth of eighteen inches. These pieces of ice coming with such fury caused the most terrible ravages. The houses were tumbled with a crash, and several people buried in the ruins. At Restauracion there are over 30 killed, besides a large number wounded, and the corpses recovered present a most ghastly spectacle. Fathers in endeavoring to rescue their children were seized by the whirlwind and dashed to pieces against walls or trees. On yesterday seven more corpses were dug out at Restauracion. Several persons who fled from their houses to

escape being buried alive were overwhelmed by the hail. Three waggons near Uruguayana, with some women inside, were carried away, and the remains of the occupants have been found horribly mutilated.

The *Casilla*, or Custom-house shed, on four wheels near the port, was swept off with two men inside: the poor fellows were drowned, and the shed is now floating down towards B. Ayres. Not a wall or fence has been left standing, the place being now perfectly bare and level with the ground. Our *chaera* shared the common fate, and only last week I was offered \$3000 for it. Everyone has suffered terribly, but my family is, thank God, safe. I remain, your affectionate brother,

VERDIER.

It will be remembered that Rio Janeiro was visited on the 10th ult. by the most fearful storm known for half a century, and as it is situated in 24 S. Lat. and 44 W. Long. and Uruguayana in 30 S. and 57 W. we may almost conclude the above was a continuation of the same, although a hurricane would not take 17 days (nor hardly as many hours) to traverse a distance of 600 miles.—Ed. note.

THE PACIFIC MAILS.

As the Chilean papers will not exchange with the "Standard," our colleagues have always a day's advantage of us. We glean the following particulars.

Latest dates from Valparaiso are to Oct. 9th, and the Chilean press continues to upbraid Peru for continued inaction respecting the Spanish aggression. Admiral Pinzon has been reinforced and the Spanish fleet now numbers 8 men of war, mounting altogether 200 guns. The steam sloop *Vencedora*, en-route from Montevideo, called at Lota for coals, which the authorities refusing, she was obliged to proceed to the *Chinchas* under sail.

Ex-president Montt arrived at Callao on board the frigate *Esmeralda*, on Sept. 24th, as Chilean envoy extraordinary, and was received with great pomp, a special train being ready to convey him to Lima, where he was received by President Pezet next day. The speeches exchanged were most flattering, and allusions made to "right and justice," but nothing about war or physical force.

The Peruvian Ministers admit that Sor. Barreda has been sent from Washington to Europe to endeavor to effect an arrangement with Spain, for they say "in the streets people may talk of declaring war, but in the Cabinet we know it is a farce." Nevertheless Sor. Barreda is said to have purchased in London two monitors and two frigates which are to leave for Peru within four months. There is talk of the Peruvian Cabinet resigning *en masse*. The Congress has ordered the Government to limit public expenses to the budget voted for the year.

The continental Congress was to be opened at Lima on October 15th. Representatives of the following States having been named to assist:—Guatemala, New Granada, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Argentine Republic, and Brazil. The United States' Minister is excluded from the list, but it is hoped that Costa Rica, Honduras, Salvador, and Nicaragua will be represented. The President of Guatemala, however, announced his intention to annex his own and the neighbouring republics to the new empire of Mexico, and he (Carreras) is omnipotent in Central America. The only news from Bolivia is an attempted revolution in the theatre, in which the sentinel was killed, but the conspirators were overpowered, and some cartridge-boxes were found behind the scenery: it caused terrific alarm among the spectators as shots were freely exchanged.

The President of Ecuador, Garcia Moreno, has shot the son of the Governor of Imbabura for getting up a band of filibusters. The rebel generals Urbina and Franco, with 400 men, have seized Loja and Machala, but Gen. Flores was marching with 1,000 men to recover the latter place, leaving a garrison of 500 strong in Guayaquil, which city is in a state of feverish alarm. The rebels expect arms and supplies from Peru.

Mr. Nelson, (U. S. Minister) has transmitted to the Chilean Government the thanks of President Lincoln for

the festivities on the 4th of July last. There was another fire at Valparaiso, which was happily suppressed. The citizens of Coquimbo request that port to be fortified, as they expect an early visit from the Spaniards.

HURRAH FOR THE DIGGINGS!!!

GRAND PANORAMA.

Every one is supposed to have heard more or less about the San Juan diggings, but in order to convince parties that it is not all "gas," we would advise them to call at the Standard office, where will be found a grand Panorama of the whole affair—commencing with:

Plate I. Applies more particularly to runaway sailors "making tracks" for the Diggings.

Plate II. The steam-ship 'Pavon' en route for Rosario with 5,000 passengers, diggers of course.

Plate III. Tremendous rush at the ticket-office at Rosario, and the departure in four bullock-carts and other vehicles for the mines.

Plate IV. A terrific encounter with the wild Indians—great slaughter on both sides.

Plate V. Professor Wells crossing the Andes in the balloon Washington.

Plate VI. Major Rickard's 500 horse-power steam-engine in full motion.

Plate VII. Bull-ring, Standard office, and Cock-pit, and the rum mill of

Professor Dodge.

"ERIN'S" NOTES ON CORDOVA.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.'

Gentlemen,

At three o'clock again the cracked bugle, and off by four. Now our real troubles began. Our teams were from this post what we in our innocence thought miserable; however we jogged on through a cold, damp, Scotch mist, in low, swampy mud, sticking fast every five minutes, when the horses generally took to kicking themselves out of harness, and rolling over each other and their peons in the mud. Many strange camp oaths did I hear that morning; words came upon my ears which did not sound so sweetly as the "Last Rose of Summer," as given at the Colon by her who, with her elegant sister, ravishes the musical soul of all who have been in Buenos Ayres. At last emerging from the forests of the algaroba trees, we made the post of Caseros, four leagues; here we had horses to be obtained, but as we had in our party no less than five Congress men, one a leading personage in Cordova, Colonel P— travelling with us in a private carriage, the country was soon scoured round, and in three or four hours we were enabled to start at a walk for the next stage, Palmas, four leagues, at the summit of a rolling bank of sand two feet thick, covering a stiff clay: all the waters in the wells salt, salt as my old friend, the 'laguna' in Patagonia. It had not rained here, or for 30 leagues beyond, for over three months: horses were things of the past. It was pleasant for us to see the quiet face of the post-master, when told over thirty strong-legged animals were wanted for our party: that man did not laugh at us, he merely pointed to the desert of sand about his doors, and told us to go and fetch all the horses we could find. We took him at his word, and after some hours we collected a few old milch cows, mares, colts, mules, four asses; and, making the best of our lot, we started for the next stage.

Aguila, four leagues. Wheelwright, I did not now envy you your concession. I only hope you will not be able to induce immigrants to settle on this paradise of yours. Half-way on to this stage we met the Tucuman diligence, the passengers walking sulkily by the side of their motley crew of starved bullocks, &c. The two conductors compared notes: he of Tucuman declared that there was not a living animal a-head at any of the posts for over 30 leagues. Now it became a question of returning to Rosario or starving in the desert. At last it was concluded to proceed, and the peons were told that if cattle of some sort were not to be had, that they were well able to draw the carriages themselves, indeed, were far better able than the poor tortured brutes they rode.

At 7 o'clock we arrived at last at Aguila, making this day, since 4 a.m., 12 leagues. Here we had an 'asado' and a 'puchero.' It was carried by vote to make a night march to the next station,

Cucha Corral, five leagues. Bullocks were at last brought from the camps, and off we started at 11 p.m., the moon shining brightly. I entered my protest against this night march, because I have seen many such and generally they end in waste of time, much discomfort, and nothing gained. My words were not heeded—we started. There was a slight descent from this station, and our troop of five carriages, drawn by animals which, in the Louvre or the British Museum, would be placed as belonging to a race long since passed away—would that they were able to pass the way we wanted them to take us. As we wound down through the wooded camp the scene was certainly very beautiful; it awoke in my heart thoughts of past times, thoughts which the old soldiers of England and France try in domestic life to banish and forget, but 'tis no use, the old leaven will break out, and the old soldier will die holding to his heart the emblem of his Saviour wrapped in a fragment of his country's flag, his last words being, wife—children—country—and now for the unknown. Such feelings are in truth folly, but what is this life but folly? Perhaps some rich sheepfarmer may read these lines: let me ask him, what is the value of his hundred thousand pounds gained after forty years passed in the camps, estranged from home and friends, half savage—dying—leaving his earthly riches a prey to a family of children generally lacking European habits of industry, but all well able to use the balls, the lasso, and ill-use the horse? The young people and the lawyers will give an account of the parent's forty years of thrifty exile. Don Tomas, has your life been much more than a foolish dream?

During three hours of the moon we made two and a half leagues, and when darkness came on we camped till daylight in a damp, cold, dismal prairie. We had gained nothing; the laugh at the old soldier was silenced; the peons sought sleep and rheumatism on the damp camp; our jaded animals, wiser, slept standing in their harness. By two o'clock next day we arrived at Cucha Corral, five leagues, after fifteen hours march. In the afternoon we reached Fereyra, five leagues, and there slept. The post was but a mud hut of two rooms and a kitchen; however, the three young ladies, daughters of their mother the 'patrona,' made us the best asado and puchero that I have eaten in this country. They were kind-hearted girls, were those daughters of the post. One of them, to whom I swore eternal admiration, gave me her own 'catre' and 'colchon,' taking pity on my gray hairs; I slept soundly that night. Next day we made Arroyeta, two leagues, Bella Vista, three leagues, Villabon, three leagues, and Rio Segundo, five leagues, where, in pouring rain, we put up for the night in a very comfortable post on the banks of the Rio Segundo, a river which is here, from bank to bank, about 250 yards. After times of great rain it covers the whole of this space and runs with great force, having a depth of six feet, but at the present moment there is not more than 30 yards of running water, not eight inches deep. This river is celebrated for the excellence of its water; it rises in the mountains south-west of Cordova, and after an east course of about 250 miles it is lost in the salt fens on the borders of Santa Fé, in latitude 31° 30'. The railroad will cross this river near the route of the diligences. The bed is soft sand and gravel to the depth of some six feet, afterwards a hard dense clay. The engineer will have to coffer-dam all the foundations for this viaduct; indeed, this will be the only work of any magnitude on the whole line of "The Great Central." The expense of this work will not be less than forty thousand pounds, but there is not the slightest difficulty in forming this bridge—any youth who has been twelve months in a railway office could do it.

Next morning, in a cold, heavy rain, we crossed the river drawn by two horses and twelve bullocks to each carriage, sticking at times in the sand over the axletrees. The next post was Montenegro, five leagues, reached through a dense forest of algaroba trees, now covered with their pretty and sweet smelling yellow flowers. The ruins of the last two days had made the road or track almost impassable, and much was our old carriage shaken about. At

3 o'clock we entered the city of Cordova, where, at the comfortable Hotel de Paris, we made ourselves merry, and it may, or may not be, wise, but without doubt we were all very merry that same night. Sure, we had been drinking salt water for six days, and where's the man who would not have a dirty thrust on him either that, and to tell you the truth, and not a hair I care who knows it, I drank a full share of the champagne that was charged to us that night, but God forgive me if I have a doubt on my mind that all that was charged for was not drunk—and at times these Italians that keeps hotels are big rogues—God forgive them, but them as lives in their houses won't. To sum up the country of the Central Railway, a few remarks may not be out of place. First, there is not another 250 miles on earth on which a railroad can be so easily built—get the iron from England, throw it over the ground, and the road is complete. Cutting or filling, on the whole length there is none wanted. The three bridges I have mentioned are all the works required to pass water between Rosario and Cordova. The lands bordering on the rail may be said to be very valuable for the first 36 leagues, afterwards, up to Cordova; they are but beds of sand some two feet thick, resting on hard clay, for agricultural purposes useless, at least for 50 years to come. The last 30 leagues is more or less through wild forests of the everlasting algaroba tree, for all purposes a most excellent wood. The present cost of conveying one ton thirteen cwt., English, is about £13; the rail may do it easily for £2: the fare for each person by the diligence is about £4 10s. Four, five, six, and eight days on the road: ten hours and £2 will be sufficient hereafter by rail. I must leave a slight description of this city for a future letter simply remarking of it that there is but one step lower to descend from this earth.

Yours, "ERIN."

MONTEVIDEO.

Thursday's 'Reforma' confirms the report of 10,000 Paraguayan troops having passed San Borja and the Tranquera pass, as announced by private letters. The blockade was put on, 10th inst. two Brazilian gun-boats lying off Salto, and four off Paysandú. Col. Leandro Gomez gave the latter 24 hours to retire, and mounted two batteries on the beach. The Argentine squadron was anchored between Boca Falsa and Paysandú. The steamer Era and Rio Plata were notified (12 inst.) of the blockade, the passengers of the first being landed at Paysandú, and the second in their own boats. Col. Pinilla died at Paysandú. On the 15th a meeting of colonels was to take place in Entre Rios in favor of Montevideo: the alarm in Corrientes has forced Gov. Lagranga to call out the militia.

Mr. Callender swam on Sunday from the city to the Cerro in 45 minutes. The Government has been offered 1000 doubloons for the remains of the Villa Salto.

ON 'CHANGE.

Paper price of ounces \$460/- Nov. 17th.
Sovereigns 141/-
First price of patacons 28 85
Second 28 75
Third 28 80
Cash 48,287.

TIME SALES.

For Monday	10,000	28 80
Saturday	40,300	28 80
Nov. 30th,	42,000	28 80
Feb. 20	6,300	28 70
Dec. 31	15,000	28 80
Nov. 29	4,000	28 80
Dec. 31	13,000	28 75
Dec. 15	6,000	28 80
Jan. 10	10,000	28 80
Do 31	6,500	28 80
Dec. 31	8,000	28 75
Do	8,000	28 75
Jan. 15	12,000	28 75
Dec. 15	2,000	28 80

Total 227,587.

4,000 National Bonds, at 431, with coupons, 3,000 do at 39.
There was a heavy time business on 'Change' today. The paper money having apparently improved, merchants have given orders to secure their ounces for the end of the year. As there is an apprehension that the next news from Europe will be unfavorable, the state of the exchange market is such as to lead persons to suppose specie will and must be shipped. The P. provincial Bank, we hear, is drawing at 49; the London & River Plate Bank at the same rate, but takers refuse this rate, and many state that unless they can get bills at 49 they will ship gold. It does seem strange that the Provincial Bank should refuse to draw at 49, since the object of its drawing is said to be to keep gold in the country.

The sales in the wool-market to-day show signs of an improvement.

SOUTH PLAZA.

4 carts	at	887
2 do		81
2 do		93
1 do		98
5 do		105

NORTH PLAZA.

6 carts	at	90
4 do		88
4 do		86
2 do		85
6 do		80
12 do		87

Messrs. J. P. Boyd and Co., ship-brokers, have placed the Oldenburgh brig Anna on the berth to load for Antwerp at current rates.

PRODUCE SALES.

100 dry cowhides, matadero	\$125
200 do do do	120
1100 do do do	113
1800 do do do	110
100 do do do	108
300 do do do	107
950 ar. wool, fine mestiza	105
300 do do do	100
1200 do do do	95
2300 do do do	90
1100 do do do	98
800 do do do	87
1100 do regular	73
1200 do do	72 73
12 pipes mares' grease without cask	34 s/s
2000 American hides, 21 to 21 1/2 lb. 31 to 31 1/2 s. r/s.	

DIED.

On the 8th instant, in her 24th year, Miss Felicia Imogene, youngest daughter of Mr. James Rutherford, of this city. She departed this life in a true Christian faith in 'better things,' and the loss of this amiable girl will ever be deplored deeply by her family and friends.

COLON THEATRE.

On To-morrow (Saturday) Evening
A grand Vocal and Instrumental
Concert by Prof. Antonini and Mme. O'Leary.
(Programme To-morrow).



Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet "Mersey," Ritchie Curlew, Commander, will leave this port for Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro, on Saturday, 25th November. At Rio de Janeiro the "Mersey" will meet with and will transfer to one of the Company's Transatlantic Packets, Casagrande and freight for the following Ports, viz. Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent (Cape de Verd Islands), Lisbon, and Southampton. Passengers by this vessel are requested to embark before 10 p.m. on the above-named day, as the "Mersey" will leave the moment that the mails arrive on board. For information as regards rates of Passage, of Freight, and for the following Ports, viz. Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent (Cape de Verd Islands), Lisbon, and Southampton, in consequence of recent arrangements, the "Mersey" will, henceforth, convey cargo to and from this port and the several ports of Brazil, at which the Company's steamers trade on the outward and homeward voyage.

NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

From to-day, 15th of November, one train more will be run on week days.

OUT.

25 de Mayo at 6 p.m.; Retiro, 6.10 do; Belgrano, 6.30 do.; Olivos, 6.42 do.; San Isidro, 6.55 do. Arrives at San Fernando, at 7 p.m.

IN.

San Fernando, at 5.55 p.m.; San Isidro, 6.03 do.; Olivos, 6.18 do.; Belgrano, 6.35 do.; Retiro, 6.50 do. Arrives at 25 de Mayo, at 7.05 p.m.
No change will take place in the time of starting of the other trains.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

Guauguaychu Steam Navigation Company.

"E. R. A."

On and after Tuesday, the 15th of November, this vessel will leave Buenos Ayres for the ports of the Uruguay, every Tuesday, at the usual hour, one o'clock in the afternoon, and will arrive on her return voyage every Sunday morning early. 6p. n/8

ATCTION SALE.

BY THOMAS GOWLAND.

The Swedish schooner HILDA, will be sold at the Boca on Thursday 24th inst. at 12 o'clock. She has a complete inventory, and is ready to go to sea. When loaded she only draws eight feet. Her register is 70 tons, but she loads 85 tons weight. She is lined with zinc. The Swedish flag will be hoisted daily as a signal so that those interested may visit her. 7p. n/8.

For New York.

The fast sailing American brig "RICHMOND" of 288 tons register, Captain Powers, will load in the inner roads for said port, and can still take some cargo. Apply to the consignees, Messrs. Zimmerman Fairs & Co., Calle Bolivar No. 7, or to A. H. Minturn, Calle Cangallo No. 40. 6p. n/8.

Off for the Gold Mines.

The two parties who called at the 'Standard' office last week are requested to call at Mr. Kregger's house, corner of Calle Parque and the beach, where they will find some others who are anxious to make up a company of diggers for San Juan. Advertisers are Americans and have been in Australia.

To Country Purchasers.

Just received, a fresh assortment of goods. Cotton and wool corduroy, Windsor cords, Moleskin, extra heavy Scotch tweeds, check for shirts best quality; check shirts, Crimea shirts, Flannels, 124 flannel for Petticoats, knitting yarn, knitting cotton, Linsey wooleys, 6-4 Tartans, grey sheeting, linen ticking, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 12-4 blankets, and a large assortment of dress goods.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Pea jackets, Windsor cord pants, cotton cords, Peld cloth pants, tweed pants, boy's shirts, vests, ponchos, and many other articles expressly suited for camp use, all of which are offered at moderate prices at
ALEXANDER FULTON & Co.,
25 and 27—Dofensa—25 and 27.
N/8 1m.

General Gunsmiths and Armors.

E. PARIS,

Calle Rivadavia No. 20.

In this establishment a splendid assortment of revolvers, English Transvers, also French revolvers. Double waterproof central fire caps. Fulminantes a prueba de agua. Capsules contre l'humidite. General assortment of cartouches, and in the same establishment fire arms of every make are repaired. N/8.9p. E. PARIS.

Indian Curtains.

For doors and windows, on sale at the Tienda Pereda, 259 calle Belgrano, and 108 calle Suipacha.

Spanish Class.

An evening class has been got up for thorough instruction in the above language. Class hours from 7 to 8 p.m. Two more subscribers wanted. Apply to PROF. LOEDEL Calle Peru 45. 6p. n/8.

To Let.

One or two rooms with private entrance. Apply at Calle del Peru. 3p. n/8.

To Let.

In the Calle Florida 295, two, three, or four furnished rooms. 5p. n/8.

On Sale and to Rent.

Small lots of land in the following partidos:—Villa de Lujan, Mercedes, Giles, Fortin de Areco, San Nicolas, San Pedro, Salto, Pergamino, Rojas, Chivilcoy, 25 de Mayo, Bragado, Ranchos, Chascomus, Dolores, Guardia del Monte, Matanzas. Apply at Reconquista No. 46. 3p. n/8.

Wanted.

A married couple—the man to act as gardener, and the woman as general servant. Apply at 186 Calle Balcarce 3p. n/8.

Book-keeping.

The subscriber, who has been engaged for several years in keeping the books of a mercantile house in England, and who holds a certificate of proficiency from the Society of Arts, London, intends to open a class at the Colegio Anglo-Porteño, 205 Maipu, on Monday, 21st inst., to be held on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings from 8 till 9 o'clock. The course will be specially adapted for young men in business. GEORGE TURNBULL. 3p. n/7.

Employment Wanted.

The advertiser recently from the Vancouver Island and British Columbia, wishes for employment; is of good business habit, writes a first-rate hand, and is a good book-keeper and accountant; has had considerable experience in gold-mining, having had charge of workmen in extensive mining operations in the Cariboo digging. Address H. B. C., 45 Paseo de Julio, Standard office. 3p. n/7.

Wanted.

A Housemaid or General Servant for a small English family lately arrived. Apply at 407 Calle Artes. 3p. n/7.

Wanted.

A woman Cook, with good recommendations. Apply to Mr. John Hughes, No. 85 Calle Reconquista. 3p. n/7.

Wanted.

By a respectable young man a situation in a store or on an estancia. First-class references can be given. Address E. A. R., Standard office. 3p. n/7.

Book-keeper.

Wanted, a young and active foreigner, German preferred, as Book-keeper and General Clerk in an importing house. First Class references required. Please direct answers B.B. Standard Office. 3p. No 17.

Wanted.

A Boy who speaks English and Spanish, to attend a bar. For further information apply at 52 Paseo de Julio. n/6, 6 p.

Wanted for Asuncion, Paraguay.

A decent foreign woman of first rate character and good experience, to take care of the management of the cook house, all little household affairs, and who also knows sewing and ladies needle work &c., in a decent family, the mother of some having died lately, leaving 3 sons and 1 daughter, aged from 5 to 13 years. It is required that she speak Spanish. An English woman will be preferred. Apply to the office of Messrs. Deetjen and Co. Calle Moreno 126. 6p. n/6.

Wanted.

A steady and capable man to take care of a Horse and do general work about the House. Apply at No. 115 Calle San Martin. n/5 7p.

Wanted.

A Married Couple, (without children) in every respect to manage a Dairy and take charge of Dairy Stock. References as to character and fitness required. Apply, Standard office, A.Z. 6p. n/1m.

Tetley's XX Bitter Beer.

In kilderkins, on sale at No. 20 Calle Chacabuco. n/10, 1 m.

Rams for Sale.

Offspring of pure Negretti and Ram-bouillet fathers; at the estancia of L. de Chapeaurouge, partido de San Antonio de Areco. n/16, 10 p.

Wool.

First-rate dry stores for depositing 20,000 ar. of wool in Calle Balcarce No. 186. ANDES MILL. n/16, 9 p.

To Let—Furnished Apartments.

A fine Sala, with Bedroom adjoining. Also several bedrooms, together or separate. CALLE DE LA FLORIDA, 258. 20p. 08.

Un Libro Nuevo y Util para el Comercio.

Diccionario mercantil, 6 Vocabulario de los terminos propios de la Correspondencia Comercial, y de marina, denominacion de las mercancías, modelos de Cartas, facturas, Cuentas Corrientes &c., nombres geograficos, y una lista de las principales abreviaturas. en Ingles, Frances, y Español, se vende en la Libreria Inglesa de G. and Mackern, Calle San Martin 44 (Casa del Sr. miro) 6p. n/7.

Notice.

The gentlemen who called the other day at Calle Florida No. 258 for apartments can now be accommodated. 3 p. n/7.

Notice.

The Auction of American Iron Posts, which was to come off on the 16th, has been postponed until Friday 18th, at 5 o'clock in the evening, at the baranca in front of the Southern Railway Station. 2 p. n/7.

THE ERIN HOTEL.

DENIS T. BERGIN,

Begs to inform his friends and countrymen in town and camp, that he has recently opened a Hotel at No. 66 Calle Cuyo, between San Martin and Reconquista. This Hotel will be carried on in the home style.

The proprietor also wishes to say that he will guarantee every comfort that is required, and the strictest attention shall be paid to those who may favor him with their custom. There is also a supply of gas in every room, which makes the place very comfortable. Breakfast from 9 to 11; dinner, 3 1/2 to 5 1/2; tea, 6 1/2 to 8 1/2. First-class Wines for table. 1p. w. & 3p. d. n/7.

COLEGIO ANGLO PORTEÑO.

Established in 1855.

205—MAYPU—205.

Mrs. ANITA S. SMITH.

6 m 027.

Just Received ex "Paraguay."

A fresh selection of

DRAPERY GOODS.

Well worthy the attention of those residing in the Camp, including almost every article necessary for Camp use, with an immense stock of

Boys' Youths' and Men's

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

HIBERNIAN HOUSE.

64, 66, and 68 Piedad.

n/9 1m d w

THE PRISONER'S SONG.

(Canto del Prisionero)

