

The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

No 1057—Fifth Year

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1865

Circulation 1,700.

MAUA BANK,

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101—103

The Office of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:—

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager. Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing with the Bank, and the same are carried on in the usual manner, and the same are carried on in the usual manner, and the same are carried on in the usual manner.

Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques, part or the full amount, at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred dollars or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazil, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations. The establishment is always open from 9 a.m. till 3 p.m.

P. P. MAUA & Co. WILLIAM LESLIE.

MAUA BANK,

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101—103.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

For balances in our favor 15 per cent.

For balances in favor of Customers 8

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.

For balances in our favor 15 per cent.

For balances in favor of Customers 8

Deposits for a fixed term in specie or currency, at conventional interest.

P. P. MAUA & Co. WILLIAM LESLIE.

Aug. 1, 1865.

Written & Medical General (Incorporated with the City General) Life Assurance Association

Capital—3,000,000. Sterling

Propositions for Life Assurance are received, and immediate attention paid to the same. A prospectus of rates and other particulars will be furnished on application to the Company's Agents in this City.

GEORGE WILKS.

7 Calle Maue.

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company.

Established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.

Office—118 CALLE PIEDAD.

DIRECTORS.

Don Tomas Aranzaga, President.

Jacob Paravicini, Vice-President.

Eduardo Luque.

Antonio P. Leizaola.

Enrique Tomkinson.

Mariano Casares.

Fernando Yauray.

Francisco P. Moreno, Gerente.

THE GUARDIAN

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Established 1821, and empowered by special Act of Parliament.

Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and River Plate: DRABBLE BROTHERS and CO., CALLE PIEDAD 120.

La Zingara and Isteria.

All Parties indebted for passage money to the above-mentioned ships are requested to call at any Office and pay their passage, within two months from this, otherwise a special order will be given by Government to the different Justices of Peace to remit into Buenos Ayres all defaulters. Disg. G. WILKS, 7 Calle Maue.

Dr. F. Bourso,

SURGEON DENTIST.

Office in the new building, No. 300 CALLE DE MAYO, MONTEVIDEO. The beautiful suit of rooms are fitted up in the most modern style, affording great facilities for Dental operations, combining excellent light with facility for privacy and comfort. His Teeth are recently received an addition of the most modern and approved instruments with monthly information by each European Patent of the latest and most important improvements in Dental Science, as well as the latest improved gas fixtures, can always afford relief to those suffering from toothache, at night as well as in the daytime. Montevideo, May 8, 1864.

American Dentist.

Dr. N. O. CORNWALL.

Calle Rivadavia, 215.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Inserted in the most and most approved manner, so as to have a beautiful life-like appearance, cause no irritation in the mouth, and serve all the uses of the natural organ. Teeth are promptly repaired and radically cured. Teeth filled with gold or metallic cement, so as to last for years or for life. Teeth cleaned, and roots extracted, and all operations performed with the least possible pain.

Mensajerías, Union Argentina.

El empresario de dichas mensajerías avisa al público que aunque haya habido un cambio en las horas de salida de los trenes del Ferro-Carril del Oeste desde el 21 del corriente mes, el no ha hecho ningun cambio en sus salidas para el Carmen de Arco, Salto, Rojas, Junin, Pergamino y San Nicolas de los Arroyos.

Salen siempre de la Capital los dias pares en el tren de las ocho de la mañana, llegando en el mismo dia y hasta el Salto y al dia siguiente en Junin.

Las encomiendas se reciben en su oficina calle de la Victoria No. 223, hasta las 4 de la tarde, y la correspondencia hasta las 9 de la noche, la víspera de la salida.

Dr. p. J. J. LA EMPRESA.

For Sale.

Two thousand five hundred sheep of very superior quality in the Banda Oriental, near the Estancia Nueva Alemania, as there is a port on the Estancia they could be shipped to Entre-Rios with great facility. They will be disposed of with or without expenses at buyers option. For further particulars please apply after six o'clock p.m. at With Bookbates & Co., Calle Piedad 173. 48. 1m j8

THE LONDON, BUENOS AYRES AND RIVER PLATE BANK, (LIMITED),

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Subscribed Capital £1,900,000 do. Reserve Fund 30th Sep., 1864. £44,000 do.

Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances. Customers have the advantage of drawing cheques—of having approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of depositing with the Bank valuable property in the first proof strong rooms for safe custody.

Deposit Accounts—Deposits received from the public generally—either for fixed periods or subject to seven or thirty days notice of withdrawal—Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Bill of Exchange—issued on the following places—

London, Dublin, Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, Genoa, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo.

J. H. GREEN, Manager.

Buenos Ayres—March 15, 1865.

THE LONDON, BUENOS AYRES, AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED),

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank for both specie and currency will be as follows, till further notice:

On deposits on account current, 8 per cent. Do. for ninety days fixed 10 " Do. subject to thirty days notice of withdrawal, the rate is 2 per cent. more than that paid in account current, therefore for the present this class of deposits gain.

CHARGES

On debit balances in account current 15

J. H. GREEN, Manager.

Buenos Ayres, July 20, 1865.

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

Life Assurance and Saving Fund Association.

FOR THE CREATION OF CAPITALS, LIFE ANNUITIES, INHERITANCES, &c.

Approved by Government and founded in accordance with Law.

Capital subscribed up to 31st December, 1854—

In hand dollars 244,467 do. In paper currency 422,000 "

INVESTMENT OF FUND.

Purchase of the Houses Nos. 214, 216, and 218 Calle Comercio, No. 170 Calle de Santiago del Estero, and Nos. 218, 221 and 223 Calle de Moreno.

DIRECTORS.

D. Miguel Azucena, President.

D. Román Ocampo, Vice-President.

D. Adolfo Marcolini, Hon. Secy.

Jacob Paravicini, Hon. Secy.

Constant Santamarina, Hon. Secy.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

D. Estanislao Berges, President.

J. A. Fernandez, Vice-President.

L. B. Wilke, Hon. Secy.

Mariano Bingham, Hon. Secy.

Ladislao F. Martinez, Hon. Secy.

GERENTE—D. JUAN CASADO, Domicilio, Buenos Ayres, BARRIO—La Casa de Moneda, Domicilio, Buenos Ayres.

This Society has for its sole object to render fruitful the savings of all classes.

By the accumulation of small sums, capitals are created for the purchase of real estate property within the municipal bounds of the city.

Subscriptions are received with or without loss of capital. With loss of capital give right.

1st. To compound interest on such capital.

2nd. To a proportion of the interest and premium on those who die.

3rd. To a proportion of the interest and premium of forfeited shares.

4th. To a proportion of the interest and premium of capital.

5th. To a proportion of gains from investment of capital.

Without loss of capital give a right.

1st. To compound interest on such capital.

2nd. To a proportion of the interest and premium on those who die.

3rd. To a proportion of the interest and premium of forfeited shares.

4th. To a proportion of gains from investment of capital.

Deposits for the creation of capitals will be received, so returned at any given period.

Paper Money Section.

The currency of Buenos Ayres received on the same conditions as specie.

Life Annuities.

Capitals received to be paid out in life annuities. Subscriptions to any of the sections, whether specie or currency may be made in bulk, or monthly, quarterly, half yearly, or yearly.

For further particulars apply at the Office, No. 87 CALLE SAN MARTIN (Alto).

BILLS OF EXCHANGE—

SIGHT DRAITS—

Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from WANKLYN & Co.

No. 101 Calle de San Martin,

On the following places:—

LONDON,

LIVERPOOL,

All branches of the National Bank

IRELAND,

Antwerp,

Hamburg,

Paris,

Genoa,

Cádiz,

Bayonne,

Buenos-Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864.

WANKLYN & Co.

104—Calle San Martin—104.

20 43 x.

Diligencias del 25 de Mayo.

Agencia Rivadavia, No. 98.

Ordon de salidas.

Para el 25 de Mayo, sale de la Capital todos los Miércoles por el último tren de la tarde que sale del Parque al Merced.

Regreso.

Saló del 25 de Mayo para la Capital todos los sábados para tomar infaliblemente el primer tren del Domingo de Mercedes a la Capital.

Nota.—La correspondencia, equipajes y encomiendas se reciben en la Agencia hasta las 12 de misno día de salida.

Buenos Aires, Marzo 4 de 1865.

Empresarios.—E. CARRAZ y Ca.

76. 3p. 12.

FERROCARRIL DEL NORTE.

DIAS DE TRABAJO.

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For Sheepfarmers in the Province of Santa Fé.

Iams of the Rambouillet breed, crossed with Saxony ewes, lately brought to the province of Santa Fé, from the well-known establishment of Mr. Richard B. Newton, are for sale at the Estancia de la Cabaña de los Leones, Partido de San Genonimo de Cronica, 6 leagues from the Paso de Guordona. The prices are from 10 silver dollars upwards. 166 3m. w. m31.

La Bienhechora del Plata.

En cumplimiento del Art. 77 de los Estatutos, se cita a todos los Suscriptores a la reunion general que tendrá lugar este día en las oficinas de la Direccion, el día 20 de Agosto a las 2 de la tarde. Los boleros de que trata el artículo 81 estarán en las mismas oficinas desde el día 1º de dicho mes, a disposición de los Sres. Suscriptores.

Se recuerda a estos Señores el contenido del Art. 82 que dice: "Los ausentes podrán ser representados en la Junta General, previa presentación de carta de autorización para obtener el boleto de entrada."

Buenos Ayres, Julio 28 de 1865. El Delegado del Gobierno, El Director General, J. M. CANTILLO. F. F. MORENO. 152. 20p j30.

Subscription to the "Standard," 30 PER MONTH. ADVERTISEMENTS Not exceeding five lines inserted three times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whateer 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.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1865.

ARRIVAL OF THE IBICUY.

NEWS FROM PARANA AND CORRIENTES.

THE PARAGUAYANS IN CURUZU CUATIA.

LATEST FROM THE PROVINCES.

The Ibiçuy arrived yesterday in the Tigre, and the mails were forwarded by train: we have received the 'Paraná,' 2nd inst. and 'Cosmopolita' of Rosario [Wednesday evening].

The most important news is that given on the authority of a fugitive arrived in Paraná, who asserts that the Paraguayan forces on the Uruguay had occupied Curuzú-Cuatia, which is about 5 leagues from the frontier of Entre Rios at Basualdo, nearly midway between the Paraná and Uruguay. If true, this seems to indicate an intended junction with the army of Robles; but we doubt the rumor, since it is at variance with Gen. Flores' despatches and must have been known in Concordia before reaching Paraná.

Dr. Pardo is fitting up the military hospital at Paraná, which has given such offence to the town-folk, because established in the Plaza: he solicits lint and bandages from the ladies of the town for the sick and wounded.

The chapter of the Cathedral of Paraná will celebrate a grand funeral service on the 5th inst. in memory of the deceased Canon, Dr. Vidal.

Latest news from Goya confirms the rapid advance of the enemy under Robles: nothing fresh has been heard from Cáceres, Hornos, Paunero or the Brazilian fleet. Private letters received in Goya from San Antonio on the Upper Paraná, dated July 17th, state that a spy had succeeded in reconnoitering the enemy's force at Paso de la Patria, Corrientes (City), San Cosme and San Luis. He saw 230 waggons and 2,000 men at Paso de la Patria, but learned that 3,000 more, horse and foot, were encamped below the 'barranca' of the river, and all the waggons were empty, except 12 containing saddles. The garrison of Corrientes, including the Bateria, did not exceed 3,000 men. The Italians [?] were under orders to march to San Luis: the garrison of San Cosme was likewise called out on the 16th to march to same place, under Captain Pablo Ramirez. There were no stragglers any where, nor did he meet any soldiers on the road.

The transportation of the ladies to Paraguay is confirmed: some state the number at 5, others at 24. This outrage has caused great indignation, and the excuse alleged by the Paraguayans is based on letters written by them to Col. Alsina and other officers of the allied army which were treacherously handed over to the authorities by Juan Lopez. The 'Esperanza' of Goya states the enemy's battery at the Merced point to be composed of 52 guns, including those taken out of the Jequitinhonha.

A correspondent of the 'Paraná' complains that, in the recent victory at Ambrosio, Gen. Cáceres reports having expended 25,000 rounds of ball-cartridge and killed only 20 Paraguayans—equal to 1,250 rounds for each man killed, which he says is much too expensive.

The 'Cosmopolita' has several interesting articles respecting the upper provinces which we have translated in another column. It seems the custom of escorting the contingents from the Provinces with armed pickets, after the manner of offenders, has caused great disgust, and yet there is no remedy, as otherwise the men would desert.

From Jujuy we learn that the attack on Corrientes caused great joy, but as yet there is nothing said about getting up a contingent. Things are quiet at Salta, but the

citizens express great unwillingness to march for the war. Lelmi, Celestino and Marloti are playing Operatic pieces at Rosario with great success.

CONFLICT IN RIOJA.

The disturbances in Rioja were not so promptly suppressed as we had been glad to learn from the Governor's despatches. It appears on returning to the Capital of the Province he was pursued by the rebels, and a combat took place in the suburbs, in which Governor Campos announces a complete victory, leaving 20 rebels dead on the field. From the wounded prisoners it appears a gentleman named Bustos was the leader and had proclaimed himself Governor of Rioja.

The following is the official despatch of Governor Campos, dated Rioja, July 16th.

"On receiving information of bands of rebels assembling in the Llanos with the object of dispersing the war-contingent, I set out at forced marches on the 3rd inst., and in two days reached the scene of action. The rebels were splendidly mounted on fine horses, but fled on my approach without my being able to overtake them. At Atiles I learned that they had passed, the night before, through Poso Escondido, and were hastening on to the capital (Rioja), hoping to elude my forces. Notwithstanding the bad state of my horses I pushed on at forced marches, and although the rebels had a day's start of me I reached this city in time yesterday morning to come up with the rebel army (300 strong) at Pango, a mile hence, just as they were preparing to attack the city."

"At 2 p.m. I disposed my army of seventy men in the following order: 20 infantry (6th of the Line) under Lieut. Corroba, 20 Famatina Guards (foot) under Major Linares, 11 horsemen of the 1st cavalry under Major Davila, and 19 Nat. Guards of the city under Col. Vera. I left the city well garrisoned as before by the Nat. Guards. On reaching Pango I found the enemy's line extended from east to west, and drew up mine, parallel, in front, at a distance of 200 yards, putting the infantry in order of battle with the cavalry [11 men] on its left flank. In this manner the attack began with a galling fire from my infantry in order to break the enemy's line and allow the cavalry to charge, with advantage: in this we succeeded to our wishes, and a most sanguinary conflict ensued between the cavalry, my infantry coming up to the rescue.

"The battle lasted with fury for 15 or 20 minutes, when the enemy was completely routed, leaving 20 dead upon the field, besides a quantity of arms and saddled horses, and their 'caballada' of 150 or 200 animals.

"The rebel leaders were Zalazanti, Quijano, and Guevara: the last named received a lance-wound from Sergeant Pereira of the 1st batt., but escaped with the rest. From the wounded prisoners and other sources I learn that the plan of the rebels was to depose me and appoint as Governor of Rioja, D. Manuel Vicente Bustos.

"Our loss amounts to one man killed, of the Famatina foot-guards, and 4 National Guards wounded with side-arms.

"I have to recommend for honorable mention all the commanders and officers who accompanied me in the campaign that terminated yesterday, including Major Sanchez, Colonel Sotomayor Adjutants Castellano, Herrera and Ferreira, and also the officers and men of the 6th and 1st of the Line who have again covered themselves with glory."

ANOTHER MURDER IN CORDOBA.

We have just learned the particulars of a shocking murder at Villanueva. It seems an old Italian resident supported a countryman of his in the same house, and the latter had a great dislike to work, whereupon he took also a native peon, but this fellow was as idly inclined as the other and both used to 'knock about' much to the old man's annoyance. They took very ill his complaints, and resolving to make away with him, invited him the other evening to a dance, and killed him on the road with repeated blows of a hatchet. The two assassins were arrested and on being asked why they committed the crime, said "they were tired of the old man's grumbling." Other circumstances have since transpired, making the crime still more

enormous. It is feared the criminal courts will let the affair pass over like so many others.

Eco de Cordora.

XX-PRESIDENT AGUIRRE.

Many of the provincial papers repeat the story that the late President of Banda Oriental was wrecked among the passengers of the French packet Bearn, on his way to Europe, near Bahia; and that the mob of that city disfigured him by throwing vitriol in his face, so that when at last rescued by the police he could not be identified.

We again contradict the whole story, at least as regards Sor Aguirre, as we learn on positive information that he is one of the group of Blanco refugees at Urquiza's saladero near Concordia, having, if we remember rightly, escaped thither on board the Spanish gunboat Wad-Ras.

THE TUCUMAN CONTINGENT.

The contingent of the Province already numbers 400 men, the National Guards of the southern districts arrived last week under the Rey, Dr. Campos, to make up the battalion of Tucuman for the war against Paraguay: it will be ready to march for Rosario as soon as the last arrivals get their uniform.

On Tuesday last the contingent had a *fête champêtre* at Aguirre's estancia with 'carne con cuero,' under the command of Major Alfaro. After the men had done justice to the fat beef and generous wine so abundantly provided, the Governor arrived and addressed a vigorous, harangue to the troops requesting "they would force open the gates of Asuncion not with their bayonets but with the butt-ends of their muskets."

(This sentence is more heroic than intelligible). Gen. Rojo, Father Campos and Major Alfaro also made speeches; after which the troops went through their exercise until nightfall. We understand that another Paseo will take place next week, and believe this is a good plan of amusing soldiers before they march to the field.

El Liberal.

SUGAR-PLANTING IN JUJUY.

We extract the following from the 'Orden,' July 2nd:

"Our tropical climate is highly favorable to the production of sugar-cane, and although this industry has existed in Jujuy for over a century, it has never attained sufficient importance; meantime it is quite as deserving attention abroad, as kerosene, indigo, mines, lumber and other products of the province. The whole of our sugar-industry as yet consists of five or six large establishments, which are remarkable for their antiquity and extent; but they only supply the provinces of Jujuy and Salta, and have nothing for exportation, so that when the steam navigation of the Vermejo is in full play it will be necessary for us to plant the whole eastern part of the province under sugar to meet the demands of more distant markets.

For this end, immigration is indispensably necessary, as the chief difficulty with our sugar-planters is want of hands, and they have to rely almost entirely on the Indian tribes of the Chaco and Pilcomayo who come periodically to work as peons at San Lorenzo, Rio Negro and San Pedro. This difficulty heightens the price of our sugar as compared with that of Santa Cruz de la Sierra and Tucuman. The Matacos and Chiriguano (Indians) afford only a scanty and inconstant supply of hands, and little faith can be placed in their contracts; so that the planters are often exposed to a want of hands at the most critical season, and this involves such extra expense as often to swamp the profits.

Immigration, besides providing the necessary hands at fixed wages, would give an impetus to trade, and divide the sugar-industry among so many planters as to introduce competition in the market, and facilitate the exportation of sugar and aguardiente. We could wish the present sugar-planters to furnish us with information as to the actual state of this staple industry, the annual yield, the method of working, and other interesting particulars.

THE MOMENTOUS CALM.

Never did people feel more at ease than at present, never did the barometer of our Money-Market show more favorable figures; and yet we are

on the very eve of the greatest events in the fate of these nations. The enemy is marching on with two powerful armies, and every moment brings the hostile bayonets and rifled cannon nearer to us, while the public of Buenos Ayres watches their advance with the same imperturbable self-possession as they would the progress of a harmless meteor in the sky, or the manoeuvres of belligerent armies in whose success they felt no interest.

Before another week we may hear that Bosco has taken Salto, and Robles advanced to Basualdo. We may learn even to-morrow that a great battle has taken place, in which the arms of the Republic have proved as puissant as on the fields of Maypú and Chacabuco. Meantime, we have no manifestation of dread for the result, nor any vain boasting of a certain victory.

It is that the people of Buenos Ayres awaits the event with becoming dignity, confident in the strength and justice of its cause; but yet without the fanfarrone of singing triumphs before the foe has actually been humbled.

The present calm is indeed that which precedes a storm, and the attitude of our citizens is praise-worthy, in keeping with the lessons of Grecian heroism, as when the Persian despot sent to demand the arms of the valiant Spartans whose reply was "Let him come and take them."

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Ibiçuy arrived yesterday with mails from the Paraná; we can find but little news—the Paraguayans continue advancing and it is said by forced marches. We read in the 'Paraná' of the 2nd that the Paraguayan army, which was descending the Uruguay, has marched into the interior, and is at present stationed at Curuzú Cuatía, which is in front of the rather celebrated locality called 'Basualdo.'

More troops will be shipped to-day for Concordia, and there is a slight rumour that the Minister of War goes up also. Some say that previous to his departure he will resign; others that Minister Elizalde will act as *locum tenens* Minister, until Sr. Gelly returns from Asuncion, which to our surprise we learn is his native city.

On the 17th inst. another land auction by order of the courts will take place under the aloeve of the Cabildo. The land is only 600 yards front by 1½ leagues in depth. It is in the partido of Lujan, and about 5 leagues from that town; the land is valued at the rate of \$800,000 per square league.

Our landlord, Du. Benjamin Subiurre, who is one of the wealthiest estancieros in the country, has offered the Government land to keep the 'Patria caballada' during the war, which we believe the Government has accepted.

The Rio de la Plata, with three days later from Montevideo, is expected in port this morning, also the Herschell from Liverpool, but her news has been already anticipated by the Limeña.

We learn with the greatest satisfaction that the construction of the cable for the line of telegraph between this city and Montevideo is proceeding rapidly, and the 'concessionaires' expect to have it laid down and in working order by June next year.

Some dispute or row occurred at Susini's head quarters at the Retiro on Thursday night. We could not get the full particulars of the affair, but believe it was caused by some of the recruits getting powerfully refreshed.

The engineer of the Brazilian gunboat Amazonas, which caused so much damage to the enemy at the battle of the Riachuelo, is at present in town. He assures us that the Jequitinhonha is a complete wreck, and without the aid of an elevator cannot be raised. The Amazonas is riddled with balls and unfit for action. Our countryman, who knows something about steamers and gunboats, informs us that the Paraguayan vessels have not the slightest chance against the Brazilian squadron; that one of the Brazilian gunboats alone properly handled, and with good room to act, is more than a match for all the Paraguayan vessels, with probably the sole exception of the Tacuari.

The news from Rioja, by the last mail, goes to show that things are very unsettled in that province. The Governor has taken the field in person, and, in the very suburbs of the capital

of the province, has had a fight with the rebels, which, according to a 'bolotin' just arrived, terminated in a complete victory for the Government and defeat of the 'montonera,' 20 of whom were killed on the spot.

A boatman, who has arrived with oranges from Corrientes, hazards the opinion that Lopez has on hand ready for exportation, half-a-million of dry hides. Only for the Brazilian squadron what a splendid chance for some of our hide brokers.

The opening of the Southern Railway on Monday will cause a complete revolution among the diligences running in the south. We hear of a coach from the Magdalena that will run from Mr. Richard Simon's estancia to the station.

We are happy to hear that quite a tide of emigration for the Santa Fé steamer has again sprung up. Every steamer for Rosario takes up numbers of our countrymen who purpose renting or buying land, whilst on the banks of the Arroyo Medio, large flocks of good mastiza sheep from the overstocked camps of Buenos Ayres are expected to arrive as soon as the winter is over.

Subscribers from the camp inform us that never before was there such galloping about of soldiers, alcaides and tenientes, as at present north, south, east and west; the partidias with carbines and swords are met at every league—the pulperias are deserted, and the guitars hung up. In the far south Major Barros has got together several hundred men, which will be made into a new regiment of the line and marched into town. Farmers are now beginning to fear that there is so much recruiting going on in the camp that at shearing time hands will be very scarce; luckily women are bad soldiers and good shearers, so we think our country readers need not be so apprehensive.

Yesterday the medal question was again on, in Congress: the discussion of this project has been so prolonged that we believe the value of the time of the house is more than what even the cost of the medals will be.

It is said that in consequence of the Brazilian Vice-admiral Barroso refusing permission to the Italian gunboat to pass up the river to Humaita, the Italian Minister has recorded a protest and sent a very strong note to the Brazilian Government. The gunboat was sent up for the purpose of imploring Lopez to allow some Italian vessels at Humaita to pass down; unfortunately however the blockading squadron refused to allow her to pass.

On dit the Paraguayan Government has purchased the Flying-fish in £6000 sterling, and armed her as a gunboat. This little steamer performed such prodigies on her trial trip in the harbour of Montevideo that Lopez was determined to buy her.

Yesterday the Foreign Legion commanded by Susini was to have received its flag, and we believe that the order to march has been already given to the commander of this regiment.

The Barracas station of the Boca Railway will, we understand, be ultimately placed in the little Plaza on Calle Larga. This valuable site does not belong to the Municipality, as we incorrectly stated, but to two of our leading English merchants and one native gentleman.

The opinion of the Attorney-General on the case of the murdered lottery boy has at last been given, and the result is, that as nothing beyond grave suspicions can be brought against the accused black men, he thinks they should be liberated.

The 'casino' alongside the Bolsa is doing a splendid business. The best 'cocktails' and 'eye-openers' are to be got at this fashionable snack-house. Even our friends the brokers we find have left the Café Catalan; and about half-past two o'clock are found liquidating at the 'casino.'

The 'Times' of the 10th of June has a very complimentary notice of River Plate affairs in its city article. We have to thank a subscriber for his kindness in forwarding us the paper in question, but as the remarks are entirely taken from our columns, we deem it unnecessary to reproduce it.

We salute our friend, Mr. Ruding, on his return from the Gran Chaco, and congratulate him on the compli-

mentary manner in which the chairman of the London and River Plate Bank mentioned his name at the last meeting of shareholders in London.

A grand 'dejeuner a la fourchette' was given on Thursday morning to Mr. Fennessy, on the occasion of his departure for Europe. He was accompanied to the mole-head by a procession of friends.

The Tevere, with news from the allied camp, is expected in to-day. The latest we have from there is that the whole army will march about the 15th of August.

MUTINY IN THE RETIRO BARRACKS.

BRAVERY OF THE OFFICERS.

On Thursday night some of the men of the Foreign Legion, quartered in the Retiro Barracks, mutined, and attempted to force the guard, just at dark. One of the mutineers grasped the officer on guard by the neck, and attempted to garrote him; the other mutineers then rushed on the guard, who, true to their post, withstood the shock and drove them back. The whole Foreign Legion was then about to charge on the guard, when Captains Kean and Roche turned out their men and formed in line before the barrack. Captain Susini, when the mutineers were overcome, dashed down to the Minister of War, who at once repaired to the barrack. Not a single man of the Legion escaped. We hear the most favorable account of the conduct of the officers.

NOTES FROM HEAD-QUARTERS.

Concordia, July 31st.

The past week has been one of rumors, but events are now crowding on us, for the enemy have taken Restauracion and I believe also Uruguayana. On the morning of the 28th they appeared close to the former town, and the latter being left unprotected by Canavarro, who is seeking a junction with Flores, must also have fallen into their hands. The forces of Colonel Payba and army of Canavarro will join Flores immediately, as we learn by despatches arrived yesterday from the latter General informing President Mitre that he will march 7 leagues per day till he effect a junction. He was at the Arroyo Timboy, 23 leagues south of Restauracion when he heard of the occupation of that place by the invaders. The enclosed proclamation was issued by him on crossing the Mocoretá (28th inst) which is 12 leagues south of Timboy.

Among the recent rumors were: 1st that risings have taken place in Paysandú and several other departments of the Banda Oriental against the Flores Government. 2nd that similar disturbances have occurred in this province (Entre Rios). 3rd that General Urquiza after leaving Concordia forgot all his promises to President Mitre.

Certain it is that the re-assembling of the Entre-Rian cavalry still continues a problem, and the opinion of the Argentine army is unanimously against the experiment. The presence of Urquiza's army would sow disconfidence among our troops, and only cause an unprofitable cost to the National Government of 10,000 horses. It is better for us to throw the forces of Entre-Rios overboard, and rely upon our bayonets and rifled cannon. For that matter we have at present sufficient cavalry to cope with the same branch of the enemy's forces.

I have discovered that there was a grand plan of campaign about to be carried out, only for the mutiny of Basualdo.

(Parula' correspondent.)

THE PARTIDO DE MORON.

JUDGES REPORT FOR 1864.

The Partido de Moron was some few years ago one of the most important in this province. It embraced not only valuable grain-growing districts, but magnificent pasturages, on which were some of the best estancias in the country. As emigration, population, and railway stations increased, so did Moron as a sheep-raising district decline. Legislation has also helped to injure the partido by cutting it up; and to-day we find Moron with a good town and a poor country. The whole partido is cut up into quintas and chacras: the cattle and sheep are all driven off to open camps. Moron, however, is declining in pastoral wealth, is increasing in agricultural industry. The

