

TEATRO COLON.

OPERA ITALIANA. 5^a función del 4^o abono. Martes 11 del corriente 1866. Bello in Maschera.

Teatro Franco-Argentino

BOUFFES PARISIENS. Jeudi 13 September, 1866. Representation Extraordinaire au bénéfice de Mme. BLANCHE. Pour la première fois. Les Chevaliers du Pinocette.

COLISEUM.

THIRD AND LAST SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT. GIVEN BY JOHN ROBERT BENKEN.

With the object of raising the elements to establish a weekly 'Reunion,' under the title of 'La Sociedad Filarmónica de Buenos Ayres.'

PROGRAMME. First Part. Overture from the opera 'Alessandro Stradella.' Flotow. Chorus from the opera 'Giovanna d'Arco.' Verdi.

Part 2nd. Overture, 'Frischluft.' C. M. v. Weber. Cavatina from 'Lucia' (soprano) sung by Mrs. G. W. Donizetti.

Part 3rd. Overture, 'William Tell.' Rossini. Finale of the 2nd Act, from the opera 'Oberon.' Mendelssohn.

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. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer.

The Standard.

'Nil in die, nil in die, nil in die.' CINCINNATI.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1866.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

FRANCE IN EUROPE. THE ATLANTIC CABLE LAID. The Galileo brings the news of the Southampton mail, Aug. 9th, and we have been favored with a Lisbon paper of the 13th, from which we extract as follows—

The peace-conferences are being held at Prague and are expected to have a speedy and satisfactory conclusion. Austria forfeits no territory except Venetia, but renounces in favor of Prussia all intervention in German affairs, and pays 20 million crowns as expenses of the war, having already contracted a loan for the amount, without which the Prussian army would not evacuate Bohemia and Moravia.

The news of a revolution in Cuba was false, but some disturbance occurred at Porto-Principe, as we learn by a Mexico steamer arrived at Liverpool: it seems the insurgents burned down Gonaives, and mustered a large force. Things in Spain look very unsettled. The Government resolved to recover a year's imposts in advance, and disorders were anticipated. The merchants of Valencia closed their houses, but the police obliged them to re-open.

Italy signed the armistice with Austria, after Prussia, but Cialdini's army had already advanced on Treviso and the frontier of Austria, while Medici drove the Austrians from Primolano, after nine hours' fighting, but afterwards suffered a reverse at Pergina. The armistice found the belligerents preparing for a grand battle near Trent; it was at first delayed, but the battle of Lissa changed Ricassolis' demands.

harmony with Bismark and his policy. Many people regard it as a patched-up peace, and some think Napoleon is only anxious to celebrate the Paris Exhibition of 1867 with great brilliancy, after which he will be ready to measure swords with Prussia. Meantime Frenchmen are grumbling about the result of the war, and the Emperor has lost some popularity. Russia seems anything but satisfied, and proposes a Congress, but Napoleon says it is better for the belligerents to arrange between themselves. England keeps entirely aloof, having lost nothing by the war, but rather seeing Prussia become a counterpoise to France. At first it was feared Italy would cause a rupture of the conferences, and Austria notified a renewal of hostilities in 24 hours, but the 'Monitor,' of Aug. 10th publishes the following telegram: 'The Italians have evacuated the Tyrol, and an armistice will be arranged.'

The Prussian victories have caused uneasiness in France, and some papers talk of Prussia ceding Luxembourg, Metz and Cologne to France, but the 'Monitor' declares that the Emperor seeks no annexation in favor of France: His Majesty's mediation served to moderate the pretensions of Prussia and Italy, but the result of the war has been different from his first expectations. He remained at Vichy, and among his recent visitors was Chevalier Nigra, Italian envoy, supposed to have reference to the question of Rome.

A dreadful invasion of locusts occurred in Algiers, and it was necessary to call out the French troops to destroy them, but such quantities of dead insects gave rise to some fears of a pestilence. Marshal MacMahon suddenly landed at Marseilles and proceeded to Paris, which caused a rumor that war-preparations were on foot. The Emperor also hurriedly left Vichy and arrived at St. Cloud, which the 'Monitor' says, was by direction of his physician: many people ascribed it to the unexpected arrival of the Empress of Mexico, whose purpose is variously stated to request a prolongation of the French garrisons, or to look after an inheritance left her by the late King Leopold, her father. In Paris, the suppression of the 'Courrier du Dimanche' caused a disagreeable feeling.

The grandest enterprise of the 19th century has been happily carried out in the laying of the Atlantic Cable between Ireland and Newfoundland, and Englishmen of every grade and party feel justly proud of so splendid a triumph in which the genius, capital and perseverance so characteristic of our countrymen are immortalized, for a great and useful purpose. The company is making \$2,000 a day, the charges for messages being \$1 per word; the first message was from Queen Victoria to President Johnson at 43 minutes past 8 p.m. on July 29th. The President's reply, containing 81 words, was sent next day in 12 minutes and reached the Queen at Osborne at 5 p.m. It was as follows (we have not the Queen's message):

'The President of the United States, with the most profound gratitude, acknowledges receipt of the Queen's despatch and in reply expresses to Her Gracious Majesty a hope that the Cable which now unites both Continents will serve to consolidate and perpetuate the peace and amity now existing between the British nation and the Republic of the United States.'

It is now proposed to look after the lost cable of 1865, so as to lay down a second cable. The new cable has cost \$540,000, and immense sums had been expended during the last 9 years in the previous fruitless efforts. An English paper says 'We have now completed the work of Columbus; America is brought within a few minutes' hail of us, and the Atlantic Ocean is suppressed.'

The Reform riots and meetings called down as soon as the Police ceased to interfere. The Ministers were assailed in Parliament for having prevented peaceful public demonstrations, but vindicated their right to prevent a meeting in Hyde-Park as it is the property of the Crown. A great meeting was held at Victoria-Bank on the 30th, but the police did not interfere, and there was no disorder.

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The terrible sea-fight was a complete defeat for the Italians, though they fought bravely and inflicted much loss on the Austrians. The Italian fleet comprised 23 vessels; the Austrian was much inferior, but aided by the batteries of Lissa. Admiral Taglietta sank the Italian steam-ram Affondatore by running into her; she had 1,000 men on board, who perished shouting 'Viva l'Italia.' At the same time the Italian iron-clad Re d'Italia blew up with a terrific explosion, and the sea was strewn with limbs and fragments; this disaster was caused by an Austrian shell. Admiral Persano retired with his shattered vessels, but the victory was dearly purchased by the Austrians, who had many killed and wounded, including Captain Eric O'Flynn, one of the best officers in the imperial navy. The indignation in Florence was so great that Admiral Persano was tried by court-martial. Monks and nurses were sent from Rome to Ancona, where 1,200 wounded were under treatment. A great storm visited the Adriatic, and some Italian war-vessels suffered. The Pope held a Council of Cardinals on the 8th on some important question. Garibaldi remained master of Trent, and publishes an address to his volunteers.

The Prussians are in possession of Prague, where the peace conference goes on: they continued hostilities against Bavaria and Wurtemberg after the armistice with Austria, and besieged Wurzburg, until Bavaria also suspended hostilities and surrendered Wurzburg. Saxony is to preserve a nominal independence, by intercession of Napoleon, but her army is incorporated with that of Prussia, and her deputies are to sit in the Chambers at Berlin. All the states of northern Germany will be annexed to Prussia, and even those south of the Mayne will send deputies to Berlin. Prussia will make peace with Baden, Wurtemberg and Bavaria on her own terms, those states being abandoned by Austria. It is believed that Count Bismark will be made Duke of Lanenburg, with large estates and pensions.

The Sultan of Turkey is getting large forces under arms, fearing the tide of war may roll across his frontier, but he is now probably more assured. The cholera is making awful ravages in the provinces, but has not yet reached Constantinople. Prince Hohenzollern has dismissed his ministers, on which condition the Sultan consents to his becoming sovereign of Moldavia and Wallachia: he is negotiating a loan at Paris. The King of Greece is gone to Corfu and will return to Athens in September.

From the United States we hear that the schism was everybody widening between Pres. Johnson and the Congress. A ministerial crisis occurred, Dennison, Harlan, and Speed sending in their resignations and being succeeded by Randall, Browning, and Hanbury. Mr. Seward alone stands by the President. The Freedman's Bill, in spite of the President's veto, was passed into law by two-thirds of the Chambers. A bill was proposed to deprive the President of all right to convene Congress, and defeated by 20 votes. The new Protection-tariff is postponed till September. Vote by ballot in the State Legislatures is abolished. Before closing of the Chambers, Congress voted admission of the Tennessee deputies. Serious disturbances occurred at N. Orleans between slaves and abolitionists, in which 30 negroes were killed and several white men wounded. Order was at last restored, but the city remains in martial law.

From Mexico we learn that Marshal Bazaine has scoured the northern and central districts, and is now going to finish off the northern brigands. The railway-works progress from Vera Cruz to Mexico, and a new section of 24 miles is opened, Matamoros has been recaptured by the French. The Empress is gone to Europe. Discount at London 10 per cent; at Paris 3 per cent.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH. BARON PORT ALEGRE'S EXPEDITION. CAPTURE OF CURUPAITI. A BRAZILIAN IRON-CLAD BLOWN UP.

The Iron King arrived on Saturday with the following striking news. On Saturday Sept. 1st, the Brazilian fleet, carrying Baron Port Alegre's army, was ascending the Paraguay River, bent on attacking Curupaity, when, about a league below that fortress, a masked battery opened a terrific fire on the foremost vessels. The 'Naciona' correspondent says that this battery, called Curuzú, was wholly unknown to the allies, but it seems some Paraguayan deserters had given notice regarding it a few days before. The accounts of the attack are confused, but we glean as follows. At 11 a. m. six Brazilian iron-clads formed in line to silence the battery, and the guns of Curuzú replied with such vigor and precision that two shells entered a port hole of the iron-clad Rio Janeiro, killing or wounding 10 seamen and an officer. The fight seems to have lasted all day with equal obstinacy on both sides, but we do not learn that the allied land-forces made any movement.

On Sunday morning the combat was renewed: the enemy's battery had (some say 11) guns, including some 68-pounders; at 10.30 a. m. they sent off a torpedo which burst harmlessly, but at 2 p. m. they tried another which unfortunately struck the Rio Janeiro and instantly blew her up. There were over 300 men on board, of whom 80, by one version, and others say only 6, were saved. Octaviano and Tamandaré witnessed the sad spectacle of the loss of their best iron-clad, but did not therefore desert. The gunboat Ibhay was also struck by a 32lb. shot in her boiler, killing or wounding 4 men. The bombardment was hot and heavy, and General Mitre despatched some cavalry to make a diversion by land, while Baron Port Alegre succeeded in throwing his forces into the battery and remaining at night master of the position and of 7 guns. He reports a loss of 1,000 men, or about one-sixth of his command: the Cosmos, Eponina and Brazil brought 700 wounded to Corrientes, besides more in the Marcelo Diaz. On Sunday night, about midnight an alarm was given in the allied camp, owing to an encounter with some of the enemy's scouts close to the allied trenches, but it resulted in nothing except getting all the troops under arms.

Latest dates from the scene of action are to 6.30 a. m. on Tuesday the 4th. Our correspondent tells us that Port Alegre remained at the conquered battery of Curuzú on Monday, 3rd inst.: another says that he proceeded up along with the fleet to Curupaity, opening a terrific fire on this fort, which lasted all day with great animation on both sides, while the land-forces of Gen. Mitre prepared a grand attack by Tuesday morning. Port Alegre was confident of taking Curupaity; the most unexampled cannonade was heard in Corrientes on Tuesday, and people speak highly of the conduct of Octaviano and Tamandaré. We have at present no further details and can only add that the loss of the Rio Janeiro will probably be much felt in the Brazilian capital: she was formerly the Minerva, built in England at a cost of £150,000, and was the best vessel the Brazilians possessed.

IMPORTANT DESPATCH FROM SIBHEAD.

ANOTHER VESSEL BLOWN UP. Corrientes, Sept. 7th. Gentlemen,

We reached this on the 3rd from the Esquina, near which place the Brazilian brig Leon is aground, a little above is a square rigged vessel also fast, apparently a Dutchman.

Near Goya the Brazilian transporting Princess, with wounded, is hard and fast, lying with her broadside to the stream; close by her is a brig in the same predicament. We were told the transport has a death-rate of 6 per diem. Long before we came in sight of the capital the booming of heavy guns was heard from the north. It began on the 2nd and continued the three following days. While the Brazilians were making an onward movement to assail Curupaity by sea and land, an unforeseen obstacle presented itself in the shape of a new Paraguayan battery, 'y'clept Curuzú, a half a league below Curupaity. The first news the Brazilians had of anything of the kind was a battery of 13 guns, 4 of which were heavy ones, opening a murderous fire upon their advancing columns. To disposes the enemy of this position was a bloody affair. It was done after a prolonged and obstinate resistance, 700 Paraguayans were killed, nothing is said of their wounded or prisoners. The Brazilians allow a loss of 300 killed and 600 wounded, they were subsequently brought here.

A new battery, till now its name was unknown, has been stumbled upon; it is not far from Curuzú, on the road to Curupaity; as yet it has not been interfered with. What you see in the local papers about the storming of Curupaity is not a word of truth in it. The ironclad Rio Janeiro was blown up, and also a bomb-vessel. We do not tell you what became of their crews; for there are different versions. At noon, as the Guarani was unmooring, cannonading was heard at the north; it proceeded probably from an attack upon the unknown fortification. What is said of a flank attack upon Curupaity, to be made by the allied army, is great nonsense. Any one conversant with the locality knows such an enterprise to be impossible. During the week's firing there was no move made at any time by the army. Captain Douglas brought 107 passengers, the refuse of the calabozos of Entre Rios; they came strongly guarded, and unarmed; they were sent to Yaxtayty. Among their number was the assassin of Fiorini. Verily, these are not the folks to conquer Paraguay with. Apropos of Yaxtayty (anglicized a place where palms abound) this was the name mentioned in the first boletins—how it changed yet so it was. Toyty was substituted for the original name, and a more appropriate term could not have been found, for it literally means a vast quagmire. The French gunboat Decidée is below Corrientes, out of coal; there is none at Corrientes.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Every topic of the day sinks into insignificance when compared with the glorious news brought by the Galileo of the success of the Atlantic cable. The greatest enterprise that the world has ever witnessed has been realized, and that by British capital, British enterprise, and British perseverance. Ireland has the honor of being the spot which binds Europe to America, and we may be excused for remarking that Irish capital and Irish energy contributed in no small degree to the successful completion of this gigantic dream. Distance is defeated, the ocean subjugated, and the triumph of man over the elements complete. England can afford to stand in the background of European politics, and play a second part in the noisy turmoil of the Continent, when she can point to such dazzling monuments of greatness as the Atlantic Telegraph. The battle of Sadova, the march through Bohemia, and the success of the needle-gun, great and important as they are, are but passing events when compared with the laying of twenty thousand tons of a line of telegraph through the pathless billows of the Atlantic. The repeated failures, which at first attended the enterprise, serve to enhance the importance of the success. Messages are now sent from continent to continent in the space of three minutes, and by latest accounts the company was earning two thousand pounds per day. This latter fact proves the utility of the line, and rebuts the charge that the requirements of the age were insufficient for such an expensive enterprise. We confess that it requires

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

WAR IMMINENT IF NOT INEVITABLE.

We learn from a reliable source that a letter was received in this city, per Galileo, giving startling information in regard to the action of the United States Government, in the matter of the detention of its Minister to Paraguay, the Hon. Mr. Washburn. That Government has sent pre-emptory orders to its Minister in Brazil, General Webb, and to the newly appointed Minister here, General Asboth, to immediately demand their passports if on receipt of such instructions Mr. Washburn is still detained within the military lines of the allies and impeded in his journey to Paraguay.

The course of the Allied authorities in thus treating a duly accredited Minister has greatly incensed the United States Government, is regarded as an insult and indignity; and on the first intimation from Mr. Washburn of his inability to reach his post of duty without the aid of a man-of-war, immediate orders were sent to the commander of the American squadron to send out a national gunboat. It was not then believed that the Allies would take the responsibility of absolutely detaining the accredited Minister of a friendly nation on his way to his legation. On receiving information however that Mr. Washburn had been to the front, and applied to both President Mitre and Admiral Tamandaré for permission to pass their lines and been refused, the President of the United States determined at once to recall his Ministers from the said Powers, and sent instructions to that effect if the Allies should not have receded from the position they had before taken.

As far as this Government is concerned we have ascertained that no concession had been made; no excuse or explanation given. On the contrary President Mitre, as we have been informed, has taken high ground, assuming that he had a perfect right to stop the passage of Mr. Washburn or anybody else—minister of law, or minister of gospel.

Mr. Washburn will of course retire with his colleagues to await the appeal to force, as the recall of all these Ministers can mean but one thing—that is, war.

General Asboth has not yet arrived here, but is looked for by every steamer. Should he delay much longer he will find his occupation gone before it commenced.

Without pretending to argue the question of international law that is involved in this unhappy dispute, we must say that we look upon the treatment of the American Envoy by the Allies as very unfortunate. It has had the effect of bringing the great Colossus of the North into the controversy, not to aid Lopez but to vindicate its own rights. This great blunder must be of more advantage to Lopez than a great victory, as what with a few iron-clads of the Monadnock class, officered by men like Farragut and Porter, attacking from below the Brazilian squadron, it can hardly be doubted that the Gordian knot of the present difficulty must soon be cut.

This information, though of a startling character, has come to us from an authority that is not to be questioned. Our Rio informant says he knows it to be strictly, literally, and entirely true, and we vouch for his integrity.

Let us hope, however, that it is but a passing cloud, and the good sense of all parties concerned find means to avoid the present dangers which threaten.

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more the genius of a philosopher than that of an editor to dilate on this unparalleled achievement. We have neither time nor space to do justice to so grand a subject, which sheds a greater lustre on England than all other victories recorded in history.

Saturday at mid-day the Iron King, Mr. Lanus's steamer, arrived from Corrientes, with the most startling news from head-quarters. We publish in another column all the details we have. Baron Tamandaré is now fully justified in his conduct. The loss of the Rio Janeiro has been destitute of the slightest advantage to the allies, and is a melancholy proof of how much the power and resources of the enemy were under-rated. The Iron King was to leave on yesterday for Corrientes, towing up two or three schooners laden with supplies.

On Saturday and Sunday nights several efforts were made to get the Oriental afloat. At one time, we hear, she was for a few moments afloat forward, but the hawser cut; still those who thoroughly understand the position of the steamer say, that if the weather keeps fine she will be got off. On Sunday the engine on the Southern Railway got off the track when leaving the Lomas station. Luckily there was another locomotive in the place, and in a few moments the train went on all right.

The Provincial Government has declared to-day a strict holiday, but as the National Government has said nothing about it we suppose that only outside the pavement it can be regarded as a feast day.

Murrah for Chivilcoy! At 7 o'clock this morning the Governor, Ministers, Congressmen, National Government, and some three hundred of the public officials and leading men of Buenos Ayres take the special inauguration train at the Parque station, and proceed to Chivilcoy. We received our invitation at the eleventh hour, and shall publish a full report on Thursday morning.

The Arno is expected to-day with the English mails. This will be a day earlier than usual, and we suppose is under the new arrangement which we noticed the other day. The French packet leaves to-morrow; owing to the news from Europe we have postponed our packet edition till to-morrow.

In Montevideo there has been much excitement owing to the rumor that the San Felipe Theatre is in danger of falling. The walls, it is said, are in a precarious state, and on one night the theatre was shut up by order of the authorities for fear of any accident.

The Montevideo Post-Master has applied to Government to charge postage one cent on newspapers, and the Government has given him due authority. This is rather bad news for our subscribers in that city, as it increases the cost a quarter of a dollar a month; still, as nearly all our Montevideo subscribers are capitalists, merchants and millionaires, we suppose they will not feel it much.

The auction of German rams at Mr. Billingshurst's yesterday was not so successful as anticipated; the attendance small, and buyers very backward. We suppose this was mainly owing to the very short notice given in the papers of the auction. The animals are some of the finest and best ever imported and the sale will again be held on the 30th, when they will be all sold for whatever they will fetch.

The Tala arrived on Saturday morning from Rosario, bringing down Mr. Simpson, Mr. Thompson of the Northern Railway, Mr. Coghlan, and others. Everything was very quiet in Rosario. Great preparations going on for the races, which took place on Saturday. As yet we have got no account of how they came off.

NEWS FROM THE CAMPS.

WEEKLY REPORTS FOR 'STANDARD.'

MEMORABLES. B. O.

September 8th. Sales of sheep, cattle, &c.: The Roman camps, situated near Paysandú, have been sold by Maua at \$14,500 mjn per suerte, to Mr. Lazagra; and on Thursday last, in this town, 1,000 sheep went by the hammer at 80c.

A very great proportion of the lambs must have perished during the late tempests.

Births, marriages, and deaths: None, but there are rumours of two or three engagements made on the night of the bachelors' tertulia mentioned below.

News in the town: Last week the bachelors resident here, in conjunction with the neighbouring estancieros (most of whom are foreigners,) gave a splendid tertulia to the far-famed belle of Mercedes. The brass band which plays twice a week in the plaza enhanced the evening's amusement with their lively airs. Dancing was kept up until the early hours of the morning, and what with champagne and smiling happy faces all enjoyed themselves thoroughly. The new church, which has been building for the last four years, is again stopped, we believe, from want of funds; but report says they will soon re-commence, as they are expecting a grand harvest shortly from unexpected quarters. Our head man, the chief of the police, Don M. Perez, is very unwell, many say with consumption, which we trust is incor-

rect; however, he as yet attends to his duties, for we are much pleased in noticing that the idle thieving scoundrels of the department, instead of being kept doing nothing at the expense of government, are working for the benefit of the public in cleaning the streets and improving the plaza, which latter, we may remark, has lately had trees planted in it, in the same style as the Plaza de la Constitución in Monte Video. The Mana Estancia here, under the new management, is beginning to attract considerable attention among our resident population, many of whom are to be seen on Sundays and feast-days enjoying a ramble through the woods, which answers the purpose of a park; the improvements on the establishment during the last three months have been something wonderful, and from the work now in hand it may be presumed that in another year the place could not be known by those who knew it formerly. During the late heavy storms there has been but a very slight loss on this estancia, whilst the neighbouring estancieros lost heavily, and this speaks well for the vigilance of those in charge.

The camps here are very fine, but rather wet at present; they however promise a glorious spring and summer. Good peones at monthly wages are wanted, but not per day, and the former readily obtain liberal wages.

Price of stock: Fine and good mestiza sheep are valued at 1d. 20c. to 1d. 50c., capones escogido in the wool 1d. 20c. to 1d. 30c., and for ganado de cria '3d. 10c. to 3d. 50c.

FRAY BROTHERS.

September 9th. Births, marriages, deaths, &c.: To-day, by the Rev. John Shields, Mr. John Gordon, of Lanark, near Glasgow, to Miss Harriet Mary Weeks, of Middlesex. Born on the 20th July last, George John, son of Mr. James Weeks, from Middlesex.

The state of the camps good. Price of stock: Capones from 10 to 12 reales.

Yesterday the new tubes were placed on the two cylinders in Messrs. Giebert and Co.'s establishment for the extraction of beef. The Brig Germania has just unloaded a cargo of timber here, and taken in ballast to leave; the brig Zelah is at Casas Blancas nearly ready to sail; the barque Lord Raglan ready; five other vessels are loading at Gualeguaychu.

NEWS FROM ENTRE RIOS.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

There is the greatest excitement in Entre Rios owing to several newspapers having been shut up, and the editors ordered to Concepcion de Uruguay, there to await orders; all this has been done by the National Government, against which these papers have had such violent tirades. Vedia and Soto were about to start the 'America,' and making all preparations 'Coelmo non animam mutant qui trans mare current' but a stop has been put to all this. The times are critical and newspaper writers must be more guarded.

The Government of Entre Rios has a very hard card to play—the whole population is hostile to the present war and yet, nevertheless, more contingents and more supplies have been drawn from Entre Rios than any other province save Buenos Ayres. The steamer Parana took 100 men to the war, and if steamers had been sent in time, some splendid horses and mules might also have been had; as the Government had them brought in at great expense but they nearly all escaped back to their 'querencias.'

The 'Uruguay,' which is the Government organ, openly asserts that it is time to make peace, and that to carry out the Triple Alliance the allies require more men than they have.

On Thursday there was a grand ball given at the club in Uruguay; all the town was there; it was really a splendid affair, and dancing kept up until daylight.

General Urquiza has a magnificent estancia on the banks of the Uruguay, some four or five leagues in extent, which he will sell at \$10,000 pats. per league; it is very cheap and a splendid estate.

In the district of Uruguay there are some 2100 fine mestiza sheep for sale, price about 14 rs.

In Gualeguaychu everyone is talking about the Peruvians coming; indeed some infatuates expect to hear by each steamer that the Huascar is at Martin Garcia. The 'Porvenir' gives a list of all the officers swept away by the war; this paper will probably be shut up.

Mr. Thomas Viera, who leaves for Colonia, has taken adieu of his friends through the columns of the 'Porvenir': his notice is very ridiculous. Captain Fernandez, who has been charged with taking all the peones from the estancias; he publishes his defence, whereby he states that having received orders from Gen. Almada to call his men together and to arrest all without 'papeleta,' Argentines and Orientals, he went to the estancia of Sr. Goire and took only two of the peones, leaving still the capataz and two peones to mind the place; at La-bastia's estancia he took up two more, leaving a capataz and boy to mind the

